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Senan
Lands End
St Ives
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Longitude W from London
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THE

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OR,

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AND THEIR EXACT

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Stephen Spaulding
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Sermon
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PREFACE.

To expatiate upon the *utility* of these volumes would be superfluous; not only persons in the habit of travelling, but even those of stationary condition, must find it a beneficial companion; the former will be hereby directed to all that is curious and interesting, besides being furnished with every necessary information; and the latter will be enabled to form some idea of the magnificence of our island, and of the various beauties of Nature and Art, which almost every where abound. As such a work must consequently be desirable for either the ROAD or the CLOSET, we shall only confine our present remarks to the *nature* and *execution* of it.

The reader can have very little comprehension of the infinite labour which attends a publication of this kind; indeed, so little aware was the compiler of the several difficulties which he had to surmount, that he had scarcely begun his task, when he almost despaired of perfecting the undertaking. Conscious that ACCURACY must be his chief recommendation, he consulted the best and most popular authorities, but such were the deficiencies and the imperfections of his documents that it was no easy task to guard against all

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[illegible] topographers, whose [illegible] as their [illegible] in the ortho- [illegible] certain objects [illegible] times over: add [illegible] frequent omis- [illegible] and correct, as [illegible] a most arduous [illegible] has, however, [illegible] general ortho- [illegible] tautologies as [illegible] entering into tedious [illegible] he trusts, will [illegible]

[illegible] the county is first [illegible] allows the exact [illegible] Here [illegible] distances are al- [illegible] mentioned, for the [illegible] the admeasurement is [illegible] PARK CORNER, [illegible] SHOREDITCH [illegible] LONDON, accord- [illegible] described; [illegible] distances are [illegible] viz. church, [illegible] the distances [illegible] made use of. [illegible] &c. in [illegible] with those [illegible] they belong.

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The market-days, fairs, post-days, or where there are established post-offices or receiving-houses for letters, are also pointed out: with the turnpike-gates and roads, and most remarkable seats. By the terms *right* and *left*, the reader is to understand those sides in travelling *to* the place, *from* that where the distance is given; if *from* it, he must consequently reverse those terms. At the end of every town, &c. are given the names of the inns, in Italics, which furnish post-horses, or chaises, or afford the traveller proper accommodation.

Such are the changes which continually take place with respect to *objects* and *persons*, that the chief merit of a work of this nature depends upon its *speedy* introduction to the public; to avoid, therefore, all delay, certain portions of the work, as soon as finished, were committed to the press; notwithstanding which acceleration, some vicissitudes have occurred, (with respect to country seats in particular) since that period. Of this, however, the traveller must be informed from the *report* of the day; and should *this* edition be long in existence, many will, no doubt, be gratified in knowing the names of *former* possessors: in consequence of these daily fluctuations the names of gentlemen, &c. are given in parentheses, being subject to change, either through death or removal, and the names of the seats, &c. in Italics. Should any obscure village, &c. be omitted in the alphabetical order, the enquirer will find it by seeking the adjoining town, or more populous place in its vicinity, and such places are also given in Italics to apprise the reader thereof, who,

their *inaccuracies*. Some modern topographers, whose names it would be invidious here to mention, as their works are still in repute, not only vary in the orthography of names, but have described certain objects in the same places three or four times over: add to which, the many repetitions and frequent omissions in their *indices*. To be *uniform* and *correct*, as the compiler wished, was, he found, a most arduous task under all these disadvantages. He has, however, endeavoured to adhere to the most general orthography; he has endeavoured to avoid tautologies as much as possible, and without entering into tedious details, to afford such information as, he trusts, will be found both satisfactory and interesting.

In describing a town, village, &c. the *county* is first given, inclosed in a parenthesis; then follows the exact distance according to the latest admeasurement. Here it should be remarked that the *shortest* distances are always given, except when otherwise mentioned, for the satisfaction of the traveller, and the admeasurement is from the usual standards, viz. HYDE PARK CORNER, TYBURN TURNPIKE, HICKS'S HALL, SHOREDITCH CHURCH, and WHITECHAPEL, in LONDON, according to the situations of the respective places described; and when from one place to another, the distances are then *to* and *from* some conspicuous *objects*, viz. church, obelisk, cross, inn, &c.; and whenever the distances are not ascertained, the word *about* is made use of. The descriptions of *castles*, *hills*, *mountains*, &c. in order to avoid confusion, are incorporated with those respective counties, towns, &c. to which they belong.

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who, when he considers the expedition which was necessary in publishing the work, and the *omissions*, &c. before alluded to, in almost every index to our modern publications, will certainly make allowances for unavoidable defects.

It was the compiler's intention, at the commencement of this work, to comprise the whole in one volume; but, on advancing, he found it impracticable, without rendering it of an unportable size: and therefore humbly presumes that a division of the matter will be more agreeable. The several engravings which accompany each volume must indubitably be gratifying to the curious, as they tend to illustrate the topography: three objects being given in each plate, the *directions to the book-binder* serve also as directions to the reader to the respective places where each object is described.

The accounts of ENGLAND, LONDON, WESTMINSTER, WALES, &c. which are commonly given as *introductory* matter to works of this nature, are here inserted in their proper places. In order, however, to complete the work, a summary view of Great Britain is prefixed, which contains an accurate ITINERARY FROM LONDON TO THE SEVERAL WATERING AND SEA-BATHING PLACES—a description of the ISLE OF MAN, and other general information: this is succeeded by a LIST OF INNS IN LONDON, stating the days and hours when their coaches and waggons set off, and the towns to which they go; also a list of MAIL COACHES;—WHARFS from which VESSELS convey goods;—PACKET BOATS employed

employed by the GENERAL POST-OFFICE, with the days on which they sail from their respective ports, wind and weather permitting; — RATES OF PORTERAGE; — POSTAGE OF LETTERS, including the LONDON TWO-PENNY and THREE-PENNY POST-OFFICE (according to the late act); — BANKERS in LONDON;—CIRCUITS in ENGLAND and WALES; — EXPOSITION and ETYMOLOGY of the COMPOUND-NAMES of different PLACES in ENGLAND;—TRANSFER DAYS at the BANK, SOUTH-SEA and EAST-INDIA HOUSES;—HOLIDAYS kept at the EXCHEQUER, BANK, &c. &c. &c.

The reader is requested to consult the ERRATA, and make the necessary alterations with his pen or pencil, and *all communications of intelligent travellers, with respect to further emendations, will be thankfully received by the Publisher, and particularly attended to in a future edition.*

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

MADE USE OF IN THE WORK.

m. mile or miles	man. manor	*N. W.* North Wales
f. furlong or furlongs	bor. borough	*S. W.* South Wales
dist. or d. distant or distance	chap. chapelry	*E. R.* East Riding
v. or vil. village; occasionally villages	E. east, eastward, or eastern	*W. R.* West Riding
div. division	W. west, westward, or western	*N. R.* North Riding
co. county	N. north, northward, or northern	K. king
par. or p. parish	S. south, southward, or southern	Q. queen
ham. hamlet		G. great
m. t. market-town		L. little.
		corp. corporation.

The counties are generally contracted thus, *Camb.* Cambridge;—*Dorsetsh.* Dorsetshire, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

RETROSPECT OF ANCIENT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN, comprehending England, Wales, and Scotland *, was, according to Pliny, anciently called Albion; the name of Britain having been applied to all the islands collectively, but that of Albion to only one. Ptolemy calls Albion a British island, which name it is generally supposed to have derived from its white cliffs, which appear on several coasts from the sea; others, however, derive it from a son of Neptune. Etymolygists equally vary in the derivation of the word Britain—some, particularly Nemius, ascribe it to Brito, the fifth in descent from Æneas; others, from the British words Pryd Cain, signifying a white form; Camden derives it from Brith, painted, and Tania, a region or country; and Bochart, to Barat-Anac, the name which was given the island by the Phœnicians, signifying the country of tin or lead, which name might have been formed by the Romans into Britannia, or Britannicæ Insulæ; and here it should be remarked, that the name of Britain was applied to the island, not by the natives, but by foreigners only, the true name of the former being Cumri, or Cumbri, and Cambria is still retained as the name for Wales by the natives. Strabo and Pliny assert, that the Phœnicians who discovered these islands, traded with them for tin; and the Greeks, to whom the Phœnicians sold the tin, called the island Cassiterides

* The present work is confined only to ENGLAND and WALES, and therefore called the ENGLISH ITINERARY, as a description of the cities, towns, &c. in the northern part of Great Britain, would have been sufficient to form a separate work; besides, IRELAND is considered (as it was also by the ancients) as another part of Great Britain; consequently a BRITISH itinerary (though the term *British* is frequently misapplied by several authors, compilers, &c.) would have been exceedingly voluminous, and, doubtless, unacceptable to English readers.

(the island of tin) a name of the same import with the Phœnician Barat-Anac; consequently Bochart's derivation of the name of Britain, has been most generally received; it is, however, too obscure to afford perfect satisfaction.

Cæsar observes, that the form of Britain is triangular, with three principal promontories branching different ways; considered geographically, it stretches from the Lizard Point, in the latitude of about 50 deg. to Dunesbay Head, in the latitude of 58 deg. 30 min. N. or, taking it from south to north, in a strait line, about 8 deg. or 550 miles; and from Dover's Head, east, to the Land's End, west, contains about 7⅛ deg. of longitude, which, in round numbers, may be computed at about 290 miles; but the form being very irregular, and lessening continually towards the north, proper allowances must be made in computing its dimensions.

Under the Romans, Great Britain was the granary of the western empire; and an immense quantity of corn was annually transported from hence for the supply of the army, on the frontiers of Germany. Such, indeed, have been the fertility and agreeableness of the climate, the face of nature smiling with a perpetual spring, that the British have been called "*The Fortunate Islands.*"

We are informed by Cæsar, that the southern part of Britain was peopled from Gaul. Tacitus, and, indeed, the most learned authors, ancient and modern, entertain the same opinion, which is founded on the similarity of language, religion, form of government, mode of warfare, customs, manners, &c. Tacitus, also, imagines, that the more northern Britons were a colony of Germans; and Cæsar informs us they were aborigines, by which we may at least understand, that their language, manners, customs, &c. were different from those who came from Gaul.

We are told by Bede, that the Picts, who inhabited the ancient part of Britain north of the Tyne, came out of Scythia, by which we are to understand Scandinavia, now comprehending Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. The learned Stillingfleet, in conjunction with Hector Boëtius, thinks it very probable that the Picts were descended from the Agathyrsi, who migrated originally from Sarmatia into the Cimbrica Chersonesus, and from thence to Scotland.

Some writers suppose the Picts to have been really Britons, who had withdrawn themselves from the rest that united with, and adopted the manners of the Romans, as no mention is made of them by any Roman author before Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote towards the end of the 5th century; and in support of this opinion the authority of Camden is brought forward, who, in his introduction, endeavours to show that the names of places possessed by the Picts in the south, and west parts of Scotland, are British, and that their language was one and the same. But this is absolutely contradicted by Bede, who says, that in his time, God was served in five several languages in this island, viz. of the Angles, the Britons, the Picts, the Scots, and the Latins, which last was the language generally used in the churches. It is certain that the Picts were for several ages a separate and distinct nation, and differed both

from

from the Scots and Britons, not only in their language, but in their laws, customs, &c. The contrary opinion is founded on the name Picts being apparently derived from the Latin word picti (painted); but Verstegan, and other authors, derive it from a word in their own language, which signifies warrior. The Scots called them Pehiti, which name some antiquaries think corresponds with that of Picti—but this idea seems far-fetched: the Scots having been under the dominion of Rome too short a period, to have conferred upon their neighbours a Roman title.

Though Buchanan imagines the name to be Roman, yet he supposes the Picts were descended from some Gauls, who had settled in Thrace, where they painted their bodies as well as in Britain. He also says, that they spoke the same language as the Britons and the Scots; but Bede asserts the contrary, as before intimated. John Major, one of the most ancient of the Scotch historians, declares that in his time almost half Scotland spoke the Irish language, which they had brought with them from that island. At present there is a great similarity in Scotch and Irish names.

The island of Great Britain abounded both in people and cattle, when visited by Cæsar; the houses of the inhabitants were like those of the Gauls. Instead of coined money they used copper, or iron plates, weighed by a certain standard. Those who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the most civilised, very similar in their manners to the Gauls of the continent. The more inland inhabitants, in general, cultivated no corn, but subsisted chiefly on milk and the flesh of animals, with which their woods and plains were plentifully stored. The use of clothes was scarcely known in the island, except by the inhabitants of the southern coast, who wore the skins of wild beasts carelessly thrown over them, not chiefly with the intent to guard themselves against the inclemency of the weather, but to preserve a proper decency in the eyes of strangers, who occasionally visited them for the sake of traffic.

Pomponius Mala informs us that Britain was well peopled, and under the government of several kings; that they were rough and unpolished, and the farther they lived from the continent, the less they were acquainted with foreign riches, their own wealth consisting chiefly in cattle. Ambition, however, and the desire of enlarging their dominions, frequently excited them to war.

By Tacitus we are also informed, that the Britons resembled the Gauls in their manners, owing to the same origin, or a similar climate; that they were formerly governed by kings, but were then (in Agricola's time) divided by petty princes into parties and factions; that they displayed great heroism in war, but were by no means calculated for the enjoyments of peace, and that nothing assisted the Romans in the conquest of the most powerful among them, so much as their want of union against the common enemy; thus, while they fought singly, they were all subdued—whereas, had they been friends together, they could have encountered all their enemies.

All the Britons painted their bodies of a sky-colour, with the juice of woad; they wore long hair, but shaved the rest of their bodies, except the upper lip; they had a community of wives; they abstained from fish, though the surrounding seas, their rivers and lakes, abounded with the choicest variety; and they bred domestic fowls, though forbidden by their religion to eat them.

Their religion was like that of the Gauls: one of their deities was called Taran, or Taranis, which, in the British language and in Welsh, signifies thunder. The oak is said to have been worshipped as the representative of this god, who is also considered as the Jupiter of the Greeks. Their other deities were Duw Taith, or Tutates, the god of journies, supposed to be the same as Mercury; and Hesus or Camulus the god of war, supposed to be the same as Mars; Beleus, Belinus, or Belatucardus, supposed to be the same as Apollo. Their goddesses were Cammra, supposed to be Diana; and Andate, or Andraste, the goddess of victory, to whom they sacrificed their prisoners of war. The direction and care of all religious matters, as well among the Britons as the Gauls, was the province of the druids, who were held in the utmost veneration, and exercised an authority both in religious and civil affairs, almost absolute; yet they were themselves under a supreme pontiff, or arch-druid, who was elected by a majority of votes, and whose office was for life. These druids never committed any thing of their religion or their laws to writing, though acquainted with letters, and on other occasions using Greek, or perhaps, Phœnician characters. Besides these, there were bards or priests of an inferior rank, whose peculiar employment was to celebrate the exploits of their heroes in verse, which they sung to the harp.

Their towns were a confused parcel of huts, placed at a small distance from each other, and generally in the middle of a wood; the avenues of which were defended by slight ramparts of earth, or with trees, that were cut down to clear the ground. We are told by Strabo, that the Britons were taller than the Gauls, but not so stout made. Diodorus Siculus informs us that their houses were made of reeds or wood; they laid up their corn unthrashed in their granaries, taking out sufficient only for each day's consumption; they were simple and honest in their dealings, and frugal in their diet.

The whole island of Britain was divided into several states, each having a chief, dignified by authors with the name of a king: of these chiefs Cæsar says, there were four in Kent only. In cases of danger, one of these chiefs was chosen, in a general assembly, commander of the whole of their forces—thus, Cassibelan commanded the forces against Cæsar; and in the time of Claudius, Caractacus, king of the Silures, was chosen general of the whole.

That part of Britain now comprehending England and Wales, was divided into 16 states, viz. 1. Devonshire and Cornwall, inhabited by the Danmonii.—2. Dorsetshire, by the Durotriges.—3. Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, by the Belgæ.—4. Berkshire, by the Attrabatii.—5. Surry, Sussex, and part of Hampshire, on the sea coast, by the Regni.—6. Kent, by the Cantii.—7. Glou-

cestershire

cestershire and Oxfordshire by the Dobuni; 8. Middlesex and Essex, by the Trinobantes; 9 Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Nottinghamshire by the Iceni; 10. Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, by the Coritani; 10. Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, by the Cornavii; 12. Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, by the Silures; 13. The remaining part of South Wales, (Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire) by the Demetæ; 14. The six counties of North Wales by the Ordovices; 15. Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, by the Brigantes or Brigæ; and 16. Northumberland by the Ottadini or Ottatini.

Three great ramparts or walls were erected by three different emperors to secure the country belonging to Rome against the northern barbarians. The first and hithermost of these walls was built by Adrian, and is, by most antiquaries, placed between Solway Frith and Teingmouth, 80 miles in length: it was made after the manner of a mural hedge, with large stakes fixed deep in the ground, and fastened together. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, when the Brigantes revolted, Lolius Urbicus, then governor of Britain, having subdued and driven back the barbarians, erected another wall of turf or earth, but the site of this cannot be ascertained: Camden and Brietius, with some appearance of probability, place it from the north of the Tweed to the head of the Esk in Eskdale, so as to secure the sea coast, and inclose part of the territory of the Ottadini. This opinion, however, is contradicted by others. A wall was built by the Emperor Severus, supposed to have been made from Queen's Ferry, on the Firth, to Old Kirk Patrick, on the Clyde. A wall of stone was also erected on that built by Adrian, which began at Blatobulgium (now Bulness) on the south side of the mouth of the Ituna (Solway Frith) and passing by Lugovallum (Carlisle) crossed Northumberland, to the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Tyne, between Newcastle and Shields.

This, Camden imagines, was the last wall built by the Romans, before they finally abandoned the island, about the middle of the fifth century; but Archbishop Usher, and others, suppose the wall then built to have been that constructed by Severus. It is however certain, that these three walls were at different times the boundaries of the Roman empire, separating Britannia Romana from Britannia Barbara, or that part which was not subject to Rome.

Britannia Romana was divided into Britannia Superior (Upper Britain) and Britannia Inferior (Lower Britain). The former reached from the channel at least as far as Chester, including England and Wales, and the latter contained all subject to the Romans, north of Chester, to the wall which separated it from Britannia Barbara; from the Firth to the Clyde.—For further

particulars on this head, we must refer the reader to the article ENGLAND.

CLIMATE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS EXCELLENCY.

This, though sometimes we hear it censured as being subject to frequent and considerable alterations, is, upon the whole, both temperate and salutary, insomuch, that we seldom stand in need of furs, or the like, to defend us from the severity of the cold in winter, and we have less reason to complain of any insupportable heat in summer. We have had indeed some severe frosts and violent heats, but, in general, the weather is not so rigorous and sultry as in other European countries. We are subject, in a smaller degree, to storms of thunder and lightning; to long and piercing frosts, and deep snows; and, though we have a full proportion of rain, yet it falls moderately, and not with such weight and violence as to produce sudden and dangerous inundations. So kind are our seasons as to ripen all sorts of grain (the different parts of the island being productive of some sort or other) and to furnish us with a great variety of excellent fruit: in short, this country produces every thing, except what is peculiar to hotter climes.

It will be proper, however, to advance some particular circumstances, which are justly esteemed the characteristics of its excellency. The first of these, and, indeed, the clearest proof of the wholesomeness of the climate, is, LONGEVITY. Of these several examples may be given in almost every city, town, village, &c. and which are occasionally noticed in the course of this work. It may not, however, be unacceptable to our readers to enumerate a few here. We are informed by Mr. Carew, (*Survey of Cornwall.*) that in his time there lived one Polzew, in Cornwall, who had reached the great age of 130; a kinsman of his lived to 112; a Mr. Beachamp died at the age of 106; and, in his own parish, in the short space of fourteen weeks, there died four persons, whose years altogether amounted to 340. The famous Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, lived to the advanced age of 152 years. Dr. Plot speaks of one Richard Clifford, who was living in Oxfordshire, at the age of 114; Brian Stevens, at Woodstock, and two or three persons then living at Oxford, above 100 (*Natural History of Oxfordshire.*) Also of Mr. Biddulph in Staffordshire, who had twelve tenants then living, whose ages, reckoned together, amounted to 1000 (*Natural History of Staffordshire.*) Dr. Willet mentions a man who was living in Bedfordshire at the age of 124. Dr. Hakewill observes, that William, Marquis of Winchester, attained the age of 107. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died at the advanced age of 168: in short, there is scarcely a town or village but what has afforded some instances of longevity.

Another testimony of the salubrity of the climate, and which is not to be found in unwholesome regions, is the fecundity of our British ladies. In England we have many memorable examples

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of persons of all ranks, and in all parts, that have been distinguished by their very numerous progeny, and so much the more distinguished, as perhaps one half, or even a third, would have been esteemed very wonderful in some other countries that might be named. Lettice, Countess Dowager of Leicester and Essex, mother of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, lived to see the grand-children of her grand-children. Jane, wife of Dr. Phineas Hudson, Chancellor of York, died in the 39th year of her age, of her twenty-fourth child, as did Dorothy, wife of Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Leeds, of her twenty-sixth, *(Thoresby's History of Leeds.)* Mr. William Greehill, of Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, had thirty-nine children by one wife. Mrs. Heyrick, of Leicester, lived to see 143 descendants springing from herself; Mrs. Fenton, of Yorkshire, 138; Mrs. Honeywood 367, &c. &c.

Another testimony of the excellency of our climate, is the stature, strength, activity, &c. of the natives. Our army and navy afford striking instances of the valour and vigour of our countrymen; our artificers, labourers, and husbandmen of their superior strength and activity.

The variations in our climate, which some have endeavoured to represent as dreadful inconveniencies, are, if duly considered, very singular advantages. Our seasons, though not similar to those on the continent, are, however, not so discordant to the health of strangers, as to prevent their visiting or even continuing with us: on the other hand, it gives such vivacity and vigor to the natives, and so habituates them to those changes that are incident to a life of travel, that no people are more addicted to it, perform long voyages or journies with greater ease, or are less affected by the hardships to which, in such expeditions, they are almost necessarily exposed.

Candor, however, must own, that in many places the air is certainly loaded with vapours, wafted from the Atlantic Ocean by the westerly winds, but they are ventilated by winds and storms: so that in this respect England is to foreigners and people of delicate constitutions more disagreeable than unsalubrious. To the invalid, the air of some places may be unfavourable, but in every country the sick are obliged occasionally to seek a change of air for the renovation of their health. Some have attributed the remarkable dissatisfaction of the English, which too often leads to acts of suicide, to the capriciousness of the weather and climate; but probably extravagance, luxury, and mistaken notions of honour, are the true causes of this evil.

GENIUS OF THE PEOPLE.

The genius of the people might also be advanced as another great argument in favour of the excellency of our climate; as it displays the temper and strength of human minds. There is scarcely any science, however elevated, any branch of literature, however difficult or nice, that the inhabitants of Great Britain have not, in the judgment

judgment of the most candid and impartial connoisseurs, investigated with patience and success. In theology, we have to boast of Usher, Pierson, Stillingfleet, Barrow, Clarke, &c. In philosophy, of Bacon the monk, Bacon, viscount of St. Albans, Doctor Hooke, Doctor Halley, Mr. Boyle, &c. In mathematics, besides some of the learned names already mentioned, may be added those of Doctor Wallis, Harriot, Oughtred, Lord Merchiston, Sir Christopher Wren, Professor Gregory, Machin, Professor Sanderson, the great Sir Isaac Newton, &c. In poetry, Shakspeare (the immortal dramatist), Milton, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Gay, Gray, &c. In the Belles Lettres, Sir Philip Sydney, Sir William Temple, Doctor Burnet, Mr. Addison, &c. We have had also eminent writers upon other subjects—history, law, &c. Nor has literature been confined to men only; many of our British ladies have acquired notoriety by the productions of their pens; few countries can boast of so many female writers as even the present age has produced.

SOIL.

This, we may truly pronounce is excellent, if we take only a hasty and cursory view of its contents; such as vegetable mould, black, grey, brown and red. Clays, of various sorts, viz. brick-clay, tile-clay, potter's-clay, tobacco-pipe clay; clay for making crucibles and glass-house pots; marle, of many different sorts, and every where dispersed; loam and sands of several kinds; sand-stone, free-stone, whet-stone, lime-stone; blue slate; flag-marble, of many kinds; rich and beautiful alabaster; porphyry, granate, pebbles, flints, talcs, of several kinds; chrystals, various spars; pitch-stone, canal-stone, pit coal, jet, amber; salts, of almost every species; alum vitriol, salt-petre, sulphur, arsenic, pyrites, marcasites, antimony, lapis calaminaris, black lead; copper ore, of different kinds; tin ores, in great variety; lead ores, iron ores, lead-stone, &c. An ore called mundic, is found in the beds of tin, which was very little regarded till about the beginning of the last century Sir Gilbert Clark discovered the art of manufacturing it, and it is said now to bring in a considerable sum every year, and to equal in goodness, the best Spanish copper; yielding a proportionable quantity of lapis calaminaris for making brass. The English lead is impregnated with silver. Dr. Woodward, in his "Natural History of Fossils" remarks, that England affords both gold and silver in greater quantities than is commonly imagined. We have also cornelians, agates, moehoes, onyxes, jaspers, topazes, emeralds and sapphires, but not so hard as the oriental: in short, England produces every metal, mineral, or fossil, except the diamond; some few others of the gem kind; and cinnabar, or ore of mercury; fullers-earth, which is found in very great abundance, of different colours and of various kinds, in several parts of the kingdom, may be said to be a treasure bestowed upon us by nature, and is justly considered as a singular proof of the excellence of our productions; it is indeed of such infinite consequence to the clothing

clothing trade, that its exportation is prohibited under the severest penalties.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

These are by no means inferior to those of other countries. Our fields are clothed with the most agreeable verdure; our hills abound with salutiferous herbs; our meadows are adorned with fragrant and beautiful flowers; and our mountains shaded by groves of different kinds of trees. Various and abundant are all kinds of edible roots: turnips, artichokes, asparagus, cauliflowers, carrots, parsnips, radishes, onions, leeks, potatoes, &c. &c. No country exceeds ours for sallads and greens. Honey and saffron are natives of England. We have also liquorice, and other physical roots and herbs; pulse and grain of every sort, such as tares, beans, peas, oats, rye, barley, and wheat of different kinds. We have fruit-bearing shrubs and trees of all sorts, from blackberries, billberries, cranberries, strawberries, rasberries, gooseberries, currants, &c. up to apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarins, &c. By these, our hortulane productions, we are furnished with vast quantities of cyder, perry, metheglin, and such like liquors. The English pine apples are delicious and plentiful. We boast of many useful and salutary herbs, shrubs, and roots, and have been peculiarly successful in the cultivation of clover, cinquefoil, trefoil, saintfoin, lucern, and other meliorating grasses for the soil. The hop came, like our other improvements, from Flanders, and was introduced into this country in 1524. Hemp is raised here in great perfection, and of which there is a great consumption. Wold, wald, woad, or weed, used in dying, is a native of this country, and is no less valuable than remarkable for its being a production as early mentioned as any in this island, it being with this that the antient Britons of both sexes are said to have painted their bodies. The improvement of our meadows and pastures, as well as that of our arable lands, has been attended to for these three centuries, and many have been the recent improvements in gardening and agriculture. Excellent institutions for this purpose are now established, and their members are so spirited, as to print periodical accounts of their discoveries and experiments.

ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.

Providence has peculiarly favoured this country, as it certainly boasts of as great a variety of fine useful animals, and less of voracious or venomous ones, as any other. Our oxen are large and fat, and are not only delicious at table, (our beef being proverbially extolled) but also fitter for ploughing than horses in a deep, heavy, or clayey soil. By our cows the dairies are well supplied. A notion prevails, founded it is said upon experience, that a red cow gives the best, and a white cow the most milk, but that the black produces the best calves. The prodigious extent, the natural fertility, and the modern improvements which have been introduced into our pastures, enable our farmers to furnish from them immense supplies

supplies both of butter and cheese, which, partly from the different methods in making, and partly from the peculiar qualities of the soils where the cattle are fed, afford much diversity of flavour, and thereby gratify all tastes, so that there is a reciprocal demand for the several sorts of both in almost all parts of Britain. Hence the utility of our numerous fairs and marts where cheese is a very considerable article, and in some the most considerable of any. Our calves are doubly valuable when killed, as their flesh not only supplies the table, but their skins are serviceable in a variety of ways, and of course supply materials to a variety of trades: the superiority of the leather made from them occasioned a great exportation. Certain it is that our calves skins, whether tawed or otherwise dressed, are held in high estimation, and have long preserved their price. By our black cattle (which are very considerable in point of size,) we are also supplied with tallow, the consumption of which is considerable, particularly in candles and soap. With respect to our swine, suffice it to say, that our pork, bacon, hams, and brawn, are universally admired. Horses of every kind are bred in Britain, and are, upon the whole, acknowledged to be the best of any in the world, whether we regard their strength, spirit, swiftness, or docility. Asses also thrive as well, and live as long here as in most countries in Europe. Mules are not so common at present as they were in former times, having been brought over hither in the days of popery by the Italian prelates. They continued longest in the service of millers, and are yet in use among them in some places on account of the great loads they are able to carry. Of sheep we have two kinds; one very large and valuable for their fleece, which constitutes the original staple commodity of England; and the other for the table. Though sheep thrive in every country, yet it is allowed that they are reared no where better than in Great Britain. As we have sheep of different sizes, the wool is also of different qualities, yet all serviceable to some purpose or other, and consequently all of some, though not of the same worth. Our smallest sheep weigh from under five to seven stone, allowing eight pounds to a stone: these commonly bear fine wool, and whereas in some northern countries, such sheep seldom carry more than one pound, ours carry at least five pounds. Our middle-sized sheep weigh from eight to eleven stone; our largest from eighteen to twenty stone. Our ewes commonly bear twelve pounds, and our large wethers from fourteen to eighteen pounds of wool, which by due attention is rendered both long and fine. Britain has ever been famous for having a greater variety of dogs, and finer of every sort than any other country. Its mastiffs and bull-dogs are the strongest and fiercest of the canine species in the world: indeed, it may be truly styled a natural prerogative of this island, since we know that almost every kind of our dogs (particularly the last mentioned) degenerate in a short space when removed from hence; which, however, is not observed with respect to foreign animals of the same species brought hither, if the breed be preserved unmixed. The mastiff has all the courage of the bull-dog without its ferocity, and

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is particularly distinguished for its fidelity and docility. (See *Sportsman's Cabinet*, vol. 1.) In our parks are deer, hare, &c. which not only afford diversion while alive, but supply our tables with dainties. English game-cocks, like our dogs, degenerate when transferred to foreign climates. Our tame fowl are almost similar to those of other countries; turkies, peacocks, and common poultry, such as cocks, pullets, and capons, geese, swans, ducks, and tame pigeons: the wild sort consists of bustards, wild geese, wild ducks, wigeon, teal, pheasants, plover, partridges, woodcocks, in the season grouse, quail, land-rail, snipe, wood-pigeons, owls, herons, crows, rooks, magpies, ravens, jackdaws and jays, blackbirds, thrushes, gold-finches, nightingales, larks, linnets, and a great variety of small birds, particularly Canary-birds, which breed here. The wheat-ear, which is peculiar to England, is by many preferred to the ortolan, for the delicacy of its flesh and flavour. The game-laws, so far as they tend to preserve the stock of wild-fowl, by preventing the killing them but in proper season, and protecting their eggs from being wantonly destroyed, seem calculated for public benefit, inasmuch as they are to be considered as belonging to the public, and should not be exterminated by individuals. Bees have been, through a series of ages, carefully cherished and much esteemed by the inhabitants of these islands. After repeated efforts, a method has been found out and perfected, of obtaining the best part of the fruit of their labours without destroying those useful creatures; for the encouragement of which a premium was given.

No country is better supplied than England is with river and sea fish, notwithstanding many of our fishing towns have decayed, which may be ascribed to our eating much less fish than formerly; and, without a large and very constant domestic consumption, great numbers of our fishing towns cannot be supported. In the popish times, (including lent) the people lived one third of the year upon fish; they eat porpoises, seals, and other kinds, now neglected, at the best tables: in consequence of this all kinds of meat were cheap. The mackrel come sometimes on our coasts in such prodigious quantities, that it is said in the west, they have dunged their ground with them. It is to be regretted, that a method has not hitherto been found for preserving and exporting them. We have a pilchard-fishery on the coasts of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire; of which we annually export great quantities. Our oyster-fishery is very considerable: we have also a fishery of flat fish, and lobsters are caught all along our coasts. The salmon and herring-fisheries are likewise considerable and lucrative. Cod and ling we catch in our own seas, and the John Dory, found towards the western coast, is reckoned a great delicacy, as is also the red mullet. The char, it is asserted, is found no where but in Windermere, Westmoreland: this delicate fish is not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water, is taken only by nets; here are also pike, bass, perch, eels, &c. The whales chiefly visit the northern coast. In regard to voracious and venomous animals, we have of quadrupeds, badgers, wild cats, ferrets, foxes, marterns,

otters, polecats, and weasels; of birds of prey, eagles, falcons, kestrels, kites, hawks, lanners, ospreys, sparrow-hawks, tassels, &c. of reptiles, vipers, blind worms, &c.; wolves were formerly in this island.

MANUFACTURES.

The infinite number of useful and valuable subjects maintained by our manufactories of different kinds, and the vast emoluments arising continually from their labours to the public, are, doubtless, objects of the highest importance to government. The introduction of new, or the improvement of those already introduced, should be encouraged and handsomely rewarded; and the vain intrusions of frivolous and foreign fashions should certainly be discountenanced. It is the happiness of this country to possess the raw materials of many, and those too the most considerable, which is a point of the greatest consequence; and the chief part of the materials imported are also obtained by the exchange of our own produce. We have improved our wool, in point of quantity and quality, to almost an incredible degree; and we have likewise a vast variety of woollen manufactures. We have also capital manufactures of linen, (the growth of our own times) leather, metals, paper, silk, cotton, &c. We have the materials of making glass and soap, of some kinds at least, more in our reach than any other nation. In our manufactures in general, the ingenuity, industry, and dexterity of our workmen are incontestible; and in the most complicated, the happy distribution of their several parts through several hands, contributes equally to their cheapness and to their perfection: in short, our manufactures are worthy of encouragement, (and certainly many of them may be extended beyond their present state, and some to a very great degree) as they cannot fail of standing the test, in general, with those of our rivals.

PARKS and FORESTS.

Parks are of greater antiquity in this country than forests, for these were introduced by our Norman princes, whereas parks were in use amongst the Saxons, as appears by Doomsday. In their parks our ancestors preserved and bred foreign animals, remarkable for beauty or use, and this was no doubt a point of prudence not unworthy of imitation. We have at present many extensive and beneficial parks; but not so many forests as formerly. The Norman princes converted immense tracts of ground into forests, for the benefit of hunting, and these were governed by laws peculiar to themselves. By degrees those vast tracts were disforested, and the chief forests, properly so called, remaining out of no fewer than 69, are those of Windsor, New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and Sherwood Forest. These forests annually produced great quantities of oak, elm, ash, and beech, besides walnut-trees, maple, poplar, &c. Formerly England contained large woods, if not forests of chesnut trees, which exceeded all other kinds of timber for the use of building, as appears from many ancient

Ancient houses still standing, in which the chesnut beams and cook-still remain undecayed.

REMARKABLE SPRINGS.

England and Wales contain several springs, which, from the particles they dissolve, sustain or absorb in passing through the earth, are distinguished by remarkable properties. At Newton in Glamorganshire, is a spring which has a flux and reflux, directly contrary to that of the tides. In Wales, near the mouth of the river Severn, there is a pool, called Llynliguna, which swallows up the flood tides as long as they flow, but is not apparently encreased thereby; yet, when they begin to ebb, then the lake begins to rise, and to eject the water with great violence, on all sides over its banks. Laywell near Torbay, ebbs and flows very often in an hour, sometimes sixteen, and sometimes twenty times. At Giggleswick, in Craven, a district in Yorkshire, there are several small springs, the middlemost of which ebbs and flows four times in an hour. Upon the wolds in Yorkshire, are springs which rise five or six yards in height, and fall into the dales, and form a little river when most other springs are dry. At Lambourne in Berkshire, the springs, from which flow a little stream, called Lambourne river, fall about the middle of September; but about February they return, and remain high all the summer: it was observed, as a thing very extraordinary, that they were rather higher than usual in the great drought of 1681. (*Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire*) At Ewelm in Oxfordshire, are springs which are low in winter, and in summer remarkably high; there is also a small spring at *Claydon*, Oxfordshire, (formerly a town) which runs all the year, but is observed to run most in dry weather. (*Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire*). At Wigan, Lancashire, is a famous spring, which upon the approach of a lighted candle, takes fire and burns like spirits of wine, the flame continuing sometimes for a whole day. Another, more singular, was discovered in 1711 at Broseley, Shropshire, where it had an iron cistern placed over it, with a hole through the middle, through which you might see the water: this not only took fire, but burned so briskly as to shoot up flames eighteen or twenty inches; so that in a kettle of water put over the cistern, a joint of meat was boiled sooner than over any other fire; and yet, (as is also observed at the well near Wigan), the water was exceedingly cold the moment before it was lighted, and the moment after that, by covering this well, the fire was put out. After some years this fountain ceased burning, but in 1747 broke out again, and continued till 1755, when by sinking a coal pit in the neighbourhood, it was totally extinguished. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XXV). Near Yeovil, Somersetshire, there is a pool which contains water of a green colour, supposed to receive this tincture from some latent veins of vitriol. Near Alnwick, at a place called *Eglingham*, in Northumberland, there is a water comes from an old drift, formerly made to drain coal pits, which has an astringent quality, and is turned as black as common ink by

by an infusion of galls. At Pitchford, in Shropshire, there is a very remarkable spring, from which bituminous matter is gathered, and which is said to have given name to the village, (*Ray's Travels*, Vol. I). At Knaresborough is a dropping well, which possesses a petrifying quality; there is another of this kind near Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire.

BRINE OR SALT SPRINGS.

There are some of these in several different counties, and probably, upon a due investigation, others might also be discovered in many more. At East Chinnock, Somersetshire, there is a salt spring about twenty miles from the sea. Near Warwick, at Lemington Prior's, there is another, but very weak. A similar spring also runs into the river Cherwell, in Oxfordshire, and several more in Westmoreland and Yorkshire, which, as they are but poor, and in most of these counties, fuel being scarce or dear, are not wrought. At Barrowdale in Cumberland, a strong spring rises in a level, near a moss, sixteen gallons of the water of which yielded one of pure salt; which is the more remarkable when it is considered, that the same quantity of salt cannot be obtained by boiling less than twenty-two gallons of the water of the German ocean. Near Butterby, Durham, at a place called *Salt-water-haugh*, are several salt springs, which rise in the midst of the river Wear, for the space of about forty yards in length, and ten in breadth; but particularly one out of the rock which is so strong, that in a hot summer's day, the surface will be covered with a pure white salt. At Weston, Staffordshire, there are brine pits, which afford about a ninth part of very fine white salt. There are others in the parish of Ingestrie, but so weak that they are not wrought; though it is believed that by boring, stronger springs might be found in the neighbourhood. (*Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire*). In Lancashire there are several salt springs, particularly at a place called *Barton*, which is very rich; the rest are by no means equal to those at Cheshire, called in general by the name of the Wiches, which seems to be of Saxon origin though its definition cannot be ascertained. At Namptwich, near the river Weever, there is a spring which is so rich, that it yields one sixth part of white salt. Near this, at Northwich, at the confluence of the Weever and the Dan, is another spring, where the brine is still richer, as six ounces of salt may be obtained from sixteen ounces of water. There are, even at this day, some visible remains of a Roman Causeway between these two towns. The inhabitants of Wales, who, before that country was united to England, were supplied chiefly, if not entirely, with salt from these two towns, called the former Hellath Wen, and the latter Hellath Du, i. e. the White Salt Pit, and the Black Salt Pit. In 1670, a rock of salt was discovered at a small distance from Northwich, which has since been wrought to a great depth, and to a vast extent, so as to be justly esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in England; and it is supposed that there is an immense body of fossil salt in the bowels of the earth, under

under this whole tract of country, since upon boring, brine pits have been found in many places on both sides of the river Weever. This is the more likely, since at Middlewich, which stands at the confluence of the Croke and the Dan, there are salt springs, with a fresh brook running between them. The brine from these pits are of unequal strength; but when mixed, they commonly obtain four ounces of salt from one pound of brine. Experience shows that in these springs the water is strongest nearest the bottom, richer in dry weather than in wet, and when long drawn, than when first wrought. But there are no rules in respect to other salt springs. There are divers other bodies dissolved in these brines besides salt; in some a sulphureous substance, which sublimes, as the brine heats, a kind of dirty ochre, which discolours the brine, but, if suffered to stand, speedily subsides; and in most brines, a kind of calcarious matter, which settles to the bottom of the pans. However, the best salt that is made any where in England is at Droitwich, Worcestershire, which is wrought only from Midsummer to Christmas, not, as some have thought, because the brine then fails, but in order that the proprietors may keep up the market. (*Lambard's Topographical Description of England*). It appears clearly from the highest authority, (that of Doomsday Book), the brine pits here as well as the other wiches in Cheshire, were wrought, and to great advantage too, before the Norman conquest; which confirms the opinion the best antiquaries have entertained, that, as well as for many others, so for the discovery of this material benefit, we stand indebted to the Romans. They obtain commonly four ounces of salt from a pound of water. Great improvements have been made in the management of those works.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS, OR MINERAL WATERS AND BATHS.

Few countries in Europe boast of more medicinal (as they are called, from their effects) or mineral waters (as they are styled from their contents) than ours, the virtues of which have been well established, not from vulgar experience only, but from the repeated examinations of the most skilful physicians. The uncommon frequency of these healing springs may rationally be attributed to the lixivious quality of our rain-water, to the variety of rich soils, with the spoils of which, from their property of dissolving, they must be fraught, and to the wonderful and inimitable chemistry of nature by which they are so happily impregnated, as to become the easiest and surest remedies of the most grievous and otherwise incurable diseases. We shall here enumerate the most celebrated springs of this description, in the different parts of England and Wales. At Acton, in Middlesex, there is a purging water. At Hailweston, Huntingdonshire, there are two springs; one brackish, found very efficacious in all cutaneous disorders, and the other fresh, very beneficial to weak eyes. Astrope Wells, Northamptonshire, on the borders of Oxfordshire, have been several years in great estimation for chronic diseases. At Barnet there is a purging water which

was formerly much valued, till the discovery of other salubrious springs. At Benthall, near Wenlock, in Shropshire, is an excellent chalybeate spring. Bristol hot-wells have been highly and justly celebrated for several cures. Near Preston, Lancashire, at a place called *Brockhole*, are two chalybeate springs, the Upper and Lower; the latter particularly commended. Buxton Wells, in Derbyshire, and those at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, are at present in high repute. At Cumnor, Berkshire, is a very wholesome purging spring; the waters of which are (or were lately) sent twice a week to Oxford, where they are much valued. Those of Croft, in Yorkshire, are of a similar nature. At Clifton, Oxfordshire, near the river Charwell, there is a spring said to contain more alkaline salt, than any other in England. Duffield, in Derbyshire, has four chalybeate springs, which rise within a small distance of each other. Dulwich has been famous upwards of a century, for a purging spring, which has performed great cures in scrophulous, scorbutic, paralytic, and other stubborn diseases; and there has been a new one lately discovered, on this side of Dulwich, possessed of the same qualities. A spring was found at Epsom, in 1620, supposed by some (which is a mistake) to be the first purging water discovered in England. In a marshy meadow called *Fish-pool-flat*, near Wirksworth, Derbyshire, springs a chalybeate, which, though little known, has been highly commended, and esteemed the only one of its kind; it much resembles Pyrmont water. (*Short's History of Mineral Waters*). At Grantham, there is a pleasant chalybeate spring. Near Rotherham, Yorkshire, at a place called *Guile Thwaits* or *Gilfoot*, is a spring, famous for restoring the use of limbs which have been lost by working in metals. Hampstead Spa was once in very great repute, having been highly extolled by Doctor Gibbons, who thought it not inferior to any of our springs; but the reputation of these waters did not long survive their patron; and though afterwards commended by Dr. Soame, who declared them to have been really excellent, and to have retained their mineral spirit in a surprising manner, yet, such is the prevalence of fashion, that this spa has ever since been neglected. Allen, in his "Natural History of Chalybeate and Purging Waters in England," speaks in high commendation of a spring at Islington, which has been much resorted to. At Knaresborough, Yorkshire, there are many admirable ones, the virtues of which have been celebrated by many able writers: one of these principal springs lies at Harrowgate; which consequently gives name to the whole. In Lambeth there are two purging springs; one styled from the adjacent springs, St. George's Spa, &c.: the other, the Dog and Duck water, from a house of entertainment so called which was lately in that neighbourhood: their virtues were long ago discovered and experienced; they were afterwards neglected, through the capriciousness of fashion, but again restored to favour, and found efficacious in cutaneous and scrophulous complaints. Latham Spa, or Maudlin Well, in Lancashire, has been long celebrated in cases of dropsy, gravel, stone, scurvy, and worms; Doctor Leigh, Doctor Borlase, &c. have written

ten in favour of it. Lyncomb water, near Bath, Somersetshire, is thought to have some particular virtues in respect to strangu-ries, scrophulous cases, and white swellings. At the west end of New Malton, Yorkshire, rises a spring, which, by the best judges, has been allowed to come the nearest to the German Spa of any of our English waters; and it is said to retain its virtues, and bear carriage better than most of its kind. There are several medicinal, though not mineral waters, on Malvern Hills, which divide Worcestershire from Herefordshire; these have been famous for a long time (longer indeed than most mineral waters) for healing cutaneous eruptions, obstinate sores, weak sight, warts, tetters, &c.; the virtues of these springs are strongest and most efficacious in dry summers. Near Preston, at a place called Maudsley, Lancashire, there is a spring, nearly approaching in excellence to Harrowgate water; the virtues of which are said to have been first discovered by the observation of the country people, that pigeons resorted thither in great flocks, to pick up the candied salt on the margin of the fountain, in very hot summers. (*Short's History of Mineral Waters.*) At Neville's Holt, Leicestershire, there is a spring, supposed to be the only one of its kind in Great Britain. It was accidentally discovered by a farmer, 1728, who thought to have made a pond for the use of his cattle; but as they could not be brought by any means to drink the waters of it, they remained about two years longer before they were considered in a medicinal light: they afterwards became famous for their speedy and surprising cures of the most stubborn diseases: externally applied, they removed complaints in the eyes, healed fresh wounds, and cleaned and dried up old ones: taken inwardly, they have cured the rheumatism, bloody flux, stone, spitting of blood, scurvy, &c. and restored lost appetites. This has been looked upon by writers upon this subject as one of the noblest mineral springs we have to boast, and, it is probable, the mountains behind Holt contain minerals of several kinds. Newnham Regis, Warwickshire, has also three springs celebrated for external application as vulneraries, and, when inwardly taken, for curing the stone, &c. (*Short's Treatise.*) They first became famous for green and old wounds, and John Speed asserts, they have a petrifying quality, and that if drank with salt, they are laxative, but, mixed with sugar, costive. About three miles from Barnet, at a place called *North Hall*, there is a spring similar to that of Epsom, but not so nauseous or powerful. (*Allen's Natural History of Chalybeate Waters.*) Queen Camel, Somersetshire, has a very remarkable spring, which is exceedingly cold to the touch, and offensive to the smell: though unnoticed by writers, it has been extolled by the inhabitants as efficacious in the king's evil. At Rougham, Lancashire, there are springs which rise from the bottom of a rocky mountain, affording both marble and limestone, and on its surface producing samphire and other maritime plants: these springs front towards the west, and are chiefly impregnated with marine and bittern salt; they have been found efficacious in the gravel,

jaundice, quartan agues, stone, scurvy, and worms. Scarborough Spa has long been celebrated, and need only be barely mentioned in this summary, as our account of the place contains every necessary information. At Stoke D'Abernon, Surry, there is a remarkable spring called *Joseph's* or *Jessop's Well*, which is considered as a nitrous purging water, and superior to any other of the kind; it has not been long since discovered. At Streatham, also in Surry, in a field lying east from the Green, were found medicinal springs, which, in 1670, were esteemed more purgative than Epsom waters, and were long in repute: they were reckoned good for weak sight, and for destroying worms. The number of these springs was originally three, and the middlemost wrought as an emetic. In the county of Middlesex there is a singular spring, which, from its lying in the parish of St. Paul's, Shadwell, derived the name of Shadwell water: it has been reckoned good for most cutaneous distempers, when both outwardly and inwardly applied, and taken; and has been also thought a specific for the scurvy and even leprosy. At first it was celebrated for particular sore eyes, (*Maitland's History of London.*) Near Kirkbythore, Westmoreland, there are two fine springs of a mild chalybeate water. At West Tilbury, Essex, on the top of a hill, near a farm-house, rises a celebrated spring, which has a soft pleasant taste, as if mixed with milk, and has been found very beneficial in the gravel, asthma, and some kind of scurvies: it is also considered as a specific in diarrhœa, dysenteries, the piles, &c. Tunbridge Wells need only be mentioned in this catalogue. Upminster, Essex, has a singular spring, very efficacious in obstinate agues and dropsies (the common diseases of this county;) and the salt of these waters may be conveyed to any distance, and taken with as much benefit as on the spot, (*Allen's History of Chalybeate Waters.*) In Derbyshire, at a place called *Westwood*, is a spring similar to Shadwell water, before mentioned, and which, chiefly by external application, has been found remarkably good for stubborn ulcers. There are several medicinal springs, of different qualities, in Staffordshire, particularly one at Willowbridge, now neglected, which is said to have wrought remarkable cures in cases of distorted limbs, rickets, lameness, hectic and consumptive habits, &c. and yet, upon the strictest examination, nothing of a mineral kind has been found in it. Similar springs have been discovered at Madern, Cornwall, and Glastonbury, Somersetshire. About one mile from Witham, in Essex, in the direct road from London to Harwich, there is a fine chalybeate spring, which was for some time much esteemed and frequented; however, by the want of skill in those who undertook to secure and improve it, such a quantity of common water was mixed with the mineral, as in a great measure defeated its operations, and consequently destroyed its reputation; but, about fifty years ago, the true spring was sought out, restored and defended against all future accidents. When drank upon the spot (for its spirit is too fine to bear carriage) it is equally pleasant and powerful; very diuretic; restores lost appetite; removes indigestions; is

of

of great service in agues, the jaundice, and in the beginning of dropsies; in most scorbutic, and some asthmatic cases. Its chief fame, however, is for removing hectic fevers, and restoring health and spirits after severe illnesses. Holy Well, at Witherslake, Westmoreland, rises at the foot of a limestone and ironstone rock. It was highly extolled for repeated cures in consumptions, jaundice, dropsies, gravel, and stone: but its peculiar excellencies were the healing of stubborn ulcers, by inward and outward application, and destroying worms: it required, however, to be drank or applied upon the spot, as its spirit evaporated by carriage. *(Short's History of Mineral Waters, and Leigh's Natural History.)* In the garden belonging to the episcopal palace of Bangor, Caernarvonshire, a very good chalybeate spring was discovered. At Caergarle, Flintshire, are two salt springs, one of which was famous for curing obstinate scurvies and leprosies by inward and outward application: about 80 years ago there was a project of erecting a salt work here; but, upon boring, some fresh-water springs broke into the well, and frustrated the design. Llandrindad, Radnorshire, is famous for several chalybeate and other springs, which have cured a variety of chronic distempers. At Llanrwst, Denbighshire, there is a spring, very salutary in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints; and St. Peter's Well, in the same county, about a quarter of a mile from Ruthin, is reckoned a very fine medicinal spring. At the recommendation of Dr. Fowkes, (an eminent physician at that place) it was secured by a wall built round it, and a bason placed to receive the water: these afterwards went to decay, and the spring was neglected. At Angleseа, in the north part of the island, on *Trecellyne*, or *Trysylwin Hill*, there rises a medicinal spring, the waters of which have a very agreeable acidity, and are found to be of great service in agues, dropsies, consumptions (when beginning), jaundice, &c. (*Speed's British Empire.*) Mineral waters have been also discovered at Swansea, in Glamorganshire, which have been of great service in palsies, rheumatisms, and consumptions, but particularly in restraining Hœmorrhages, and stopping all kinds of fluxes. There is little doubt but there is as great a variety of salutary and mineral waters in Wales, as in any part of the British dominions, the situation being in every respect favourable, and the soil and disposition of the earth extremely diversified, and producing abundance of medicinal and vulnerary plants; yet it must be acknowledged, that, the wide extent of this principality considered, very few of these salubrious springs have been found; and most of those that have been discovered, have gradually sunk in esteem, and are at this time in a great measure neglected. This we may ascribe to the healthiness of the country in general, and the simple manner of living which prevails amongst its inhabitants. Besides, the persons of great families and estates spend much of their time in London, and consequently, when their health require it, visit Bath, Tunbridge, &c. &c.

Having

Having thus taken a cursory view of the several springs which have been discovered in England and Wales, we shall add some observations upon the various qualities of the waters.

Of all the mineral waters, the chalybeate are the class the most useful and beneficial to society. These waters are known to be chalybeate by their striking a reddish, purple, and black colour, with an infusion of galls; and according to the height of the colour, provided the strength of the infusion be the same, we invariably judge of the strength of the water as a chalybeate. The iron in those waters is held in solution by means of fixed air; and as this flies off in exposing the water, the iron falls to the bottom in form of a brownish yellow powder. Hence these waters strike the deepest black with galls at the spring head, and in time they wholly lose that property. They have a brisk acidulous, or vinous taste when fresh. Taken inwardly, the chalybeate waters strengthen the constitution in general, encrease the tone of the fibres, quicken the circulation, and restore a proper consistence to the blood when in a too thin and watry state. Hence they are good in diseases arising from weaknesses; in spasmodic disorders, arising from too great irritability and relaxation of the nervous system; in fluor albus and gleets; in female obstructions; in hysteric and hypochondriacal disorders; in loss of appetite and indigestion; and in a variety of other complaints derived from a weak state of body. Besides iron, these waters usually contain sea salt, natron, a purging salt, and other substances. Chalybeate purging waters, contain a greater proportion of purging salt, than of any other solid matter, and therefore when taken in sufficient quantity, or that of several pints, they operate without exhausting the strength; taken in less quantity, they operate as alteratives. The principal of this class are the sulphureous waters; which, though so named, do not contain an actual sulphur, but are impregnated with a gass, or subtile spirit, which gives them their sulphureous smell. Besides this they usually contain natron, sea salt, a purging salt, iron, an earth or other matter, and commonly several of these in different proportions. Waters of this sort are diuretic and strongly diaphoretic, and are therefore good in cutaneous complaints, used both internally and externally. They are also good in chronic obstructions, and in disorders proceeding from acidity, worms, &c. They usually make silver appear of a copper colour. Sulphureous purgingwaters, differ from these in containing a purging salt as the principal solid ingredient, and are good in the same disorders, as also for foulness of the bowels, &c. Acidulous or saline waters, contain natron. This salt as the waters are taken up from the fountain, is saturate, or rather supersaturate with fixed air; hence the waters do not then manifest any alkaline quality; on the contrary, they curdle with soap, and are termed acidulæ. This fixed air, or aerial acid, however, being very volatile, soon exhales when the water is heated, or stands awhile exposed, and then the alkali manifests itself. These waters have little or no purgative virtues: they serve to correct acidities, render the blood and juices more fluid, and

and promote a brisk and free circulation. Hence they are good in obstructions of the glands, and against gross and viscid humours: they are useful in the gravel and stone, and in other disorders of the kidney and bladder, as in gouty and rheumatic complaints, cutaneous disorders, and likewise those of the nervous kind. Vitriolic waters are those which are impregnated with green vitriol or copperas, and strike a black colour with galls. They are chiefly used externally for washing old sores and the like, and frequently with good effect. In some cases, however, they are taken inwardly in small doses, and then they prove emetic and purgative. Alabaster waters, marle waters, and such as run through chalk and lime-stone, heal ulcers, and are in other respects highly salutary. England contains a great number of cold mineral waters, but few of the hot. The warm waters possess many of the virtues and properties of cold waters of the same class, and which are impregnated in the same manner: they are also preferable in many cases, as from their warmth, they are more agreeable to the stomachs of weak people, and promote perspiration. They are also used as warm baths, and may in general be considered as warm medicated baths. By relaxing the fibres they are useful in a variety of disorders which arise from rigidity, from spasm, &c. Hence they are of great use in rheumatisms, inflammations, costiveness, &c. in which the cure is commonly assisted by the internal use of these waters. Nitrous purging waters, and smooth oily bituminous waters effect great cures by bathing.

These considerations naturally lead us to give a list of those places which have been, and are still frequented for the purpose of bathing, &c. The sulphur spring at Askeron, Yorkshire. Croft spa, in the same county, which springs through limestone, and was noted for curing cutaneous disorders by drinking and bathing. The cold bath at Coleshill, Warwickshire, celebrated in leprous cases. Holy well, near Hinckley, Leicestershire. There is a cold spring near Hunwick, Durham, where parents and nurses bathed their children, with good effect, for the rickets. At Keddleston Park, Derbyshire, there is a cold bath, which has been found very beneficial in weaknesses, &c. St. Mongah's well at Knaresborough, has long been famous for curing swellings, hard tumours, aches, agues, &c. Newnham Regis, (already mentioned) has been esteemed for the same reasons. At Newton, Yorkshire, near Pickering, there is a petrifying cold spring, which has cured hæmorrhages of every kind, weak joints, distorted limbs, &c. Near Tutbury, Staffordshire, there was formerly a cold spring in great reputation; another at Walsall, and another at Willowbridge, in the same county; which have effected great cures by drinking and bathing. St. Winifred's well, (or Holy well) at Holywell, Flintshire, has been reckoned one of the most singular and beneficial cold baths in this island: the virtues of these waters have maintained their reputation against all prejudices. The spring at Ruthin, (already mentioned) was formerly celebrated as a bath as well as a mineral spring. With respect to hot baths, the

the first and most celebrated of these are at Bath.—Add to which Bristol hot well.—Buxton baths, which though warmer than Bristol hot well, are yet in all respects milder than those in Somersetshire; and though consequently less powerful in some distempers, are nevertheless, in several others, useful and salutary, both inwardly taken and outwardly applied: they have proved serviceable in cases of rheumatisms, gouts, cramps, scurvies, convulsions, contractions, asthmas, &c. At the distance of about thirty-two yards N. E. from Buxton bath rises St. Ann's well, which is chiefly supplied from a spring on the N. S. out of a rock of black limestone, or bastard marble. It formerly rose into a stone bason, shut up within an ancient Roman brick wall, a yard square within and a yard high on three sides, open on the fourth; till in 1709, Sir Thomas Delves erected an arch over it, twelve feet long and as many broad, set round with stone steps on the inside. In the midst of this dome, the water springs up into a stone bason, two feet square: this water is not so light or so warm as the water in the baths, and yet this may be termed the mother spring: there is a small spring on the west, and a large one on the north, yet it is thought the waters of them all differ very little in their perceptible qualities from the waters in the baths, though they vary in their effects. About two yards S.E. of St. Anne's well, in another close, lies Bingham, or St. Peter's well, called also Leigh's well, (from a remarkable cure received by a gentleman of that name from this spring) which rises out of a black limestone, in a very dry ground, and is not so warm as St. Anne's well. In the very same close there are a hot and a cold spring that flow into the same receptacle; and at no great distance, there are other small springs of warm water, which may possibly be found to have very different effects. The waters of Matlock bath are lighter, but not so warm as those of Buxton; in their operations, they resemble Bristol waters, and, like them, agree perfectly with a milk diet. In the scurvy, rheumatism, weaknesses, wandering pains, and all cutaneous distempers, this bath has been found extremely beneficial. The waters taken internally have been found very serviceable in cancers, king's evil, hæmorrhages, &c. It is the gentlest of all our tepid waters, and may be used, in any quantity, without previous preparation. Near Matlock, S.W. lies Middleton bath. Wirksworth has two warm brooks, the one on the E. the other on the W. side of the town, which serve as baths, but are not used inwardly. At Stony Middleton, on the N. side, rises a fine warm spring, the water of which has been drank with great benefit; near this, about eight yards, is the bath in which there rises as strong a spring as that at Buxton. In the neighbourhood are some other warm springs.

A course of bathing, either in fresh or salt, hot or cold, water, should never be practised, except by the advice of a physician; for however beneficial it may be in some cases, yet the general and indiscriminate use thereof frequently lays the foundation of a train of maladies. In order to secure the good effects of cold bathing, a previous immersion or two in a tepid bath of about 84, will be

be highly conducive. The body will then be purified, and the absorbent vessels will have an opportunity of acting with more freedom and force. Bathing early in the morning is, in many respects, preferable to a late hour, when the constitution is able to bear it. It induces a habit of early rising, and the water of that period of the day being most cool, of consequence, has a more tonic effect.—We shall conclude these observations with a list of the mineral water and sea-bathing places, now frequented, with the routes thereto from London.

ABERYSTWITH, (*by Gloucester*)—Uxbridge, 14 m. 7 f.—Beaconsfield, 8 m. 3 f.—High Wycombe, 5 m. 5 f.—Tetsworth, 13 m. 3 f.—Oxford, 12 m. 3 f.—Witney, 11 m. 1 f.—Northleach, 16 m. 2 f.—Cheltenham, 12 m. 6 f.—Gloucester, 9 m. 3 f.—Ross, 16 m. 4 f.—Hereford, 14 m. 2 f.—Kington, 20 m.—New Radnor, 6 m. 6 f.—Rhyader, 18 m. 7 f.—Cwm Ystwyth, 14 m. 4 f.—Aberystwith, 15 m. 1 f.—Total, 210 m. 1 f.

———, (*by Worcester*) Oxford, (*as above*) 54 m. 5 f.—Woodstock, 8 m.—Enstone, 6 m. 5 f.—Chipping Norton, 4 m. 4 f.—Moreton in the Marsh, 8 m. 2 f.—Broadway, 8 m. 3 f.—Pershore, 11 m. 7 f.—Worcester, 9 m. 1 f.—Bromyard, 14 m. 1 f.—Leominster, 11 m. 6 f.—Presteign, 14 m. 1 f.—New Radnor, 7 m. 5 f...Aberystwith, (*as above*) 48 m. 4 f.—Total, 207 m. 4 f.

*** This is reckoned a preferable road to Gloucester.

BATH, (*by Andover*)—Hounslow, 9 m. 3 f.—Staines, 7 m.—Bagshot, 9 m. 5 f.—Basingstoke, 19 m. 1 f.—Whitchurch, 11 m. 5 f.—Andover. 6 m. 6 f.—Ludgershall, 7 m. 2 f.—East Everley, 4 m. 4 f.—West Everley, 1 m. 4 f.—Devizes, 13 m.—Melksham, 7 m.—Bathford, 8 m. 1.—Bath, 3 m. 1 f.—Total, 108 m.

———, (*by Chippenham*)—Hounslow, 9 m. 3 f.—Colnbrook, 7 m. 3 f.—Slough, 3 m. 6 f.—Maidenhead, 5 m. 4 f.—Reading, 12 m. 7 f.—Newbury, 16 m. 7 f.—Hungerford, 8 m. 3 f.—Marlborough, 10 m.—Calne, 12 m. 7 f.—Chippenham, 5 m. 6 f.—Bath, 13 m.—Total, 105 m. 6 f.

*** This is the most frequented route. The others, by Devizes, Sandy Lane, and Windsor, make very little difference.

BOGNOR, GREAT—Kingston, 12 m. 2 f.—Esher, 3 m. 7 f.—Ripley, 7 m. 5 f.—Guildford, 6 m. 1 f.—Godalming, 4 m. 1 f.—Haslemere, 8 m. 7 f.—Midhurst, 7 m. 6 f.—Chichester, 12 m.—Bognor, 6 m. 4 f.—Total, 69 m. 1 f.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, (*by E. Grinsted and Chailey*)—Croydon, 9 m. 4 f.—Godstone Green, 9 m. 3 f.—East Grinsted, 9 m. 4 f.—Wych Cross, 5 m. 1 f.—Chailey, 8 m. 4 f.—Lewes, 6 m. 4 f.—Brighthelmston, 8 m. 4 f.—Total, 57 m.

———, (*by E. Grinsted and Uckfield*)—Wych Cross, (*as above*) 53 m. 4 f.—Uckfield, 8 m.—Lewes, 8 m. 2 f.—Brighthelmston, 8 m. 4 f.—Total, 58 m.

———, (*by Henfield*)—Lower Tooting, 6 m.—Ewell, 6 m. 7 f.—Dorking, 10 m. 3 f.—Horsham, 13 m. 1 f.—Henfield, 12 m. 1 f.—Brighthelmston, 10 m. 4 f.—Total, 59 m.

———, (*by Horsham and Steyning*)—[illegible]

before) 36 m. 3 f.—Steyning, 14 m. 6 f.—Brighthelmston, 10 m. 2 f.—Total, 61 m. 3 f.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, (*by Ryegate*)—Sutton, 11 m. 3 f.—Ryegate, 9 m. 5 f.—Crawley, 9 m. 3 f.—Cuckfield, 9 m. 2 f.—Brighthelmston, 14 m. 2 f.—Total, 53 m. 7 f.

BRISTOL, (*by Bath*)—Bath, (*according to the directions for Bath by Chippenham*)—105 m. 6 f.—Keynsham, 7 m. 6 f.—Bristol, 5 m. 3 f.—Total, 118 m. 7 f.

———, (*by Marshfield*)—Chippenham, (*according to the directions for Bath*) 92 m. 6 f.—Marshfield, 9 m.—Bristol, 11 m.—Total, 112 m. 6 f.

*** This route is not much frequented, though almost 6 m. are saved.

BUXTON, (*by Ashborn*)—Barnet, 10 m. 7 f.—St. Alban's, 10 m. 1 f.—Dunstable, 12 m. 5 f.—Woburn, 9 m.—Newport Pagnell, 8 m. 7 f.—Northampton, 14 m. 7 f.—Market Harborough, 17 m. 1 f.—Leicester, 14 m. 5 f.—Mount Sorrel, 7 m. 2 f.—Loughborough, 4 m. 2 f.—Kegworth, 5 m. 7 f.—Derby, 11 m.—Ashborn, 13 m. 3 f.—Buxton, 19 m. 6 f.—Total, 159 m. 5 f.

———, (*by Uttoxeter*)—Dunstable, (*as above*) 33 m. 5 f.—Stony Stratford, 19 m. 3 f.—Towcester, 7 m. 6 f.—Daventry, 12 1 f.—Coventry, 19 m. 1 f.—Coleshill, 12 m. 1 f.—Litchfield, 15 m. 1 f.—Uttoxeter, 17 m. 2 f.—Cheadle, 10 m.—Buxton, 21 m.—Total, 167 m. 4 f.

CHARMOUTH—Brentford, 7 m. 1 f.—Hounslow, 2 m. 2 f.—Staines, 7 m.—Bagshot, 9 m. 5 f.—Blackwater, 4 m. 1 f.—Basingstoke, 15 m.—Whitchurch, 11 m. 5 f.—Andover, 6 m. 6 f.—Salisbury, 17 m. 3 f.—Woodyates Inn, 10 m. 3 f.—Blandford, 12 m. 2 f.—Dorchester, 15 m. 2 f.—Bridport, 14 m. 6 f.—Charmouth, 6 m. 7 f.—Total, 141 m. 3 f.

CHELTENHAM—Uxbridge, 14 m. 7 f.—Beaconsfield, 8 m. 3 f.—High Wycombe, 5 m. 5 f.—Tetsworth, 13 m. 3 f.—Oxford, 12 m. 3 f.—Witney, 11 m. 1 f.—Burford, 7 m. 2 f.—Northleach, 9 m.—Cheltenham, 12 m. 6.—Total, 94 m. 6 f.

CROMER, (*by East Dereham*)—Epping, 16 m. 6 f.—Harlowe, 6 m. 7 f.—Sawbridgeworth, 1 m. 7 f.—Hockeril, or Bishop's Stortford, 4 m. 4 f.—Quendon, 6 m. 1 f.—Great Chesterford, 8 m. 5 f.—Newmarket, 15 m. 1 f.—Barton Mills, 8 m. 3 f.—Brandon, 9 m. 1 f.—Watton, 12 m. 7 f.—East Dereham, 10 m. 2 f.—Reepham, 11 m. 2 f.—Cromer, 17 m. 1 f.—Total, 129 m. 7 f.

———, (*by Thetford and Norwich*)—Barton Mills, (*as above*) 69 m. 2 f.—Thetford, 10 m. 6 f.—Wymondham, 19 m. 7 f.—Norwich, 9 m. 1 f.—North Walsham, 15 m. 1 f.—Cromer, 9 m. 1 f.—Total, 133 m. 2 f.

EASTBOURNE.—(*by Tunbridge*)—Bromley, 10 m.—Seven Oaks, 13m. 5 f.—Tunbridge, 6 m. 5 f.—Tunbridge Wells, 5 m. 5 f.—Cross-in-hand, 12 m. 2 f.—Eastbourne, 14 m. 3 f. — Total 62 m. 4 f.

———, (*by Hatfield*)—Croyden, 9 m. 4 f.—East Grinsted, 18 m. 7 f.—Uckfield, 13 m. 1 f.—Eastbourne, 19 m.—Total, 60 m. 4 f.

HALDON.—Charmouth, (*according to the directions given for it*) 141 m. 3 f.—Axminster, 5 m. 4 f.—Honiton, 9 m. 4 f.—Exeter, 16 m. 3 f.—Haldon, 5 m. 4 f—Total, 178 m. 2 f.

HAMPTON LITTLE.—Lower Tooting, 6 m.—Epsom, 8 m 3 f.—Dorking, 8 m. 7 f.—Kingfold, 8 m. 7 f.—Slinford, 6 m. 1 f.—Pulborough, 10 m. 1 f.—Arundel, 8 m. 6 f.—(*cross the Arun river*)—Little Hampton, 4 m.—Total, 61 m. 1 f.

HARROWGATE.—Loughborough,(*according to directions given for Buxton by Ashborn*)—109 m. 5 f.—Nottingham, 15 m. 2 f.—Mansfield 14 m.—Chesterfield 12 m. 4f.—Sheffield, 12 m. 5 f.—Barnsley, 13 m. 4 f.—Wakefield, 10 m. 2 f.—Leeds, 8 m. 7 f—Harrowgate, 15 m. 2 f.—Total, 211 m. 7 f.

HARWICH.—Romford, 11 m. 7 f.—Brentwood, 6 m.—Chelmsford, 11 m.—Witham, 8 m. 4 f.—Kelvedon, 3 m. 4 f.—Colchester, 10 m. 1 f.—Bradfield, 12 m.—Harwich, 8 m. 5 f. or from Colchester to Manningtree, 9 m. 1 f.—Harwich, 11 m. 4 f.—Total, 71 m. 5 f.

HASTINGS, (*by Robertsbridge*)—Tunbridge, (*according to the directions for Eastbourne*) 30 m. 2 f.—Flimwell, 14 m. 6 f.—Robertsbridge, 5 m. 5 f.—Battel, 5 m. 5 f.—Hastings, 8 m. 1 f.—Total, 64 m. 3 f.

————, (*by Tunbridge Wells*) Tunbridge, 30 m. 2 f.—Tunbridge Wells, 5 m. 5 f.—Hunt Green, 13 m. 4 f.—Hastings, 16 m. 3 f.—Total, 65 m. 6 f.

*** The Traveller may go to Tunbridge Wells by Penshurst, which will be the addition of 1 m. 4 f.

ILFRACOMB.—Andover, (*according to the directions given for Charmouth*) 63 m. 4 f.—Amesbury, 14 m. 3 f—Deptford Inn, 9 m. 3 f.—Mere, 14 m.—Wincaunton, 7 m. 1 f.—Somerton, 17 m. 2 f.—Langport, 4 m. 7 f.—Taunton, 13 m. 6 f.—Wellington, 7 m. 3 f.—Tiverton, 13 m. 6 f.—South Molton, 18 m. 4 f.—Barnstaple, 11 m. 4 f.—Ilfracomb, 10 m.—Total, 205 m. 3 f.

LYME REGIS.—*See the directions given for Charmouth, from which it is distant*, 2 m.

LYMINGTON.—Bagshot, (*according to directions given for Charmouth*) 26 m.—Farnham, 11 m. 7 f.—Alton, 9 m. 1 f.—Alresford, 10 m. 3 f.—Winchester, 7 m. 7 f.—Southampton, 11 m. 6 f.—Lymington, 8 m. 7 f.—Total, 95 m. 4 f.

MALVERN.—Worcester, (*according to the directions given for Aberystwith*) 111 m. 3 f.—Malvern, 8 m.—Total, 119 m. 3 f.

MARGATE.—Depford, 4 m. 3 f.—Dartford, 10 m. 5 f.—Rochester, 14 m. 1 f.—Chatham, 1 m. 2 f.—Sittingbourne, 9 m. 5 f.—Canterbury, 15 m. 4 f.—Margate, 16 m. 6 f.—Total, 72 m. 2 f.

*** About 3 m. S. E. is BROADSTAIRS, a fashionable bathing place.

MATLOCK, (*by Sandyford*)—Derby, (*see the instructions given for Buxton*) 126 m. 4 f.—Sandyford, 9 m. 5 f.—Matlock, 7 m. 4 f.—Total, 143 m. 5 f.

————, (*by Wirksworth*)—Derby, 126 m. 4 f.—Wirksworth, 13 m. 3 f.—Matlock, 5 m. Total, 144 m. 5 f.

RAMSGATE.—Canterbury, (*see the directions given for Margate*) 55 m. 4 f.—Moukton, 11 m. 2 f.—Margate, 5 m. 4 f.—Total, 72 m. 2 f.

SCARBOROUGH, (*by York*)—Edmonton, 6 m. 1 f.—Waltham Cross, 5 m. 2 f.—Hoddesdon, 5 m. 4 f.—Ware, 3 m. 6 f.—Buntingford, 10 m. 2 f.—Royston, 6 m. 7 f.—Arrington, 6 m. 2 f.—Huntingdon, 14 m. 5 f.—Stilton, 12 m. 3 f.—Wandford, 8 m. 5 f.—Stamford, 5 m. 7 f.—Grantham, 21 m.—Newark, 14 m.—Tuxford, 13 m.—East Retford, 7 m.—Bawtry, 8 m. 5 f.—Doncaster, 8 m. 6 f.—Ferrybridge, 15 m. 2 f.—Tadcaster, 12 m. 1 f.—York, 9 m. 6 f.—New Malton, 17 m. 6 f.—Scarborough, 22 m. 3 f.—Total, 235 m. 2 f.

————, (*by Lincoln*)—Stilton, (as above) 71 m.—Peterborough, 6 m. 4 f.—Market Deeping, 8 m. 6 f.—Bourn, 7 m. 3 f.—Folkingham, 9 m.—Sleaford, 8 m. 6 f.—Lincoln, 17 m. 3 f.—Spittal Inn, 12 m.—Brigg, 11 m. 7 f.—Barton, 11 m. 1 f.—Hull, 7 m.—Beverley, 9 m.—Great Driffield, 13 m. 1 f.—Scarborough, 21 m. 4 f.—Total, 214 m. 3 f.

SOUTHAMPTON, (*according to the directions given for Lymington.*) 77m.

*** The way by Guildford and Farnham is the addition of 2 m. 2 f. At the distance of five leagues from Southampton is COWES, Isle of Wight, another fashionable bathing-place, to which a mail packet goes from hence every morning at seven, and returns every afternoon at three.

SOUTH-END—Brentwood, (*according to the directions given for Harwich*) 17 m. 7 f.—Billericay, 5 m. 2 f.—Raleigh, 10 m. 4 f.—South-End, 9 m. 1 f.—Total, 42 m, 6 f.

SWANSEA—Bristol, (*according to the directions given for Bristol*) 118 m. 7 f.—New Passage, 10 m. 6 f.—Caerwent, 6 m. 5 f.—Newport, 11 m. 1 f.—Cardiff, 12 m. 3 f.—Cowbridge, 12 m. 4 f.—Pyle, 12 m. 6 f.—Neath, 12 m. 2 f.—Swansea, 8m. 5 f.—Total, 205 m. 7 f.

TEIGNMOUTH—Haldon, (*according to the directions given for it*) 178 m. 2 f.—Teignmouth, 8 m. 6 f.—Total, 187 m.

*** A ferry across the Teign connects these two places. At the distance of 3 m. is DAWLISH, another fashionable bathing-place.

TENBY—Cheltenham, (*according to the directions given for it*) 94 m. 6 f.—Gloucester, 9 m. 3 f.—Ross, 16 m. 4 f.—Monmouth, 10 m. 3 f.—Abergavenny, 17 m.—Crickhowel, 6 m. 1 f.—Brecon, 13 m. 7 f.—Llandovery, 20 m.—Llandilo Vawr, 14 m. 3 f.—Caermarthen, 15 m. 4 f.—Tavernspite, 16 m. 1 f.—Tenby, 9 m. 4 f.—Total, 243 m. 7 f.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. *See the directions given for Eastbourne.*

WEYMOUTH—Dorchester, (*according to the directions given for Charmouth*) 119 m. 6 f.—Weymouth, 8 m.—Total, 197 m. 6 f.

WORTHING—Dorking, (*according to the directions given for Little Hampton*)23 m. 2 f.—Horsham, 13 m. 1 f.—Steyning, 14 m. 6 f.—Worthing, 8 m. 1 f.—Total, 59 m. 2 f.

YARMOUTH—Colchester, *(according to directions given for Harwich)* 51 m.—Ipswich, 18 m. 1 f.—Woodbridge, 7 m. 7 f.—Saxmundham, 12 m. 6 f.—Wangford, 12 m. 5 f.—Lowestoft, 11 m. 3 f.—Yarmouth, 10 m.—Total, 123 m. 6 f.

. The way by Beccles makes half a mile difference, and the way by Bury 2 m. 1 f.

LAKES.

In Huntingdonshire, from the low situation of the country, and near neighbourhood of the fens, there are several lakes and standing waters; particularly Brick-mere, Ug-mere, Whittlesea-mere, Ramsey-mere, and Benwick-mere; of these five, Whittlesea-mere is by much the largest, and anciently there was a navigation from Peterborough, by the river, to this mere, and from thence to Ramsey: but now, since some part of the country is drained, the bounds of these little lakes are very much reduced. These pools abound in fish. There are some also in Cheshire, but of no great extent; the most distinguished are Bag-mere, Comber-mere, Oakhanger-mere, and Pick-mere: these are remarkable in three respects; that a river, or at least a rivulet, runs out of each of them; that they are plentifully stored in excellent fish; and that their banks supply the richest pastures, consequently, the inhabitants have no great inducements to draining, *(Norden's Description of Cheshire.)* In Lancashire there were formerly two considerable lakes, known by the name of Martin-mere, one of which only exists; the other and larger, which was 7 m. long, 2 m. broad, and 18 m. in circumference, was completely drained at the sole expense of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq. in doing which, we are told by Camden, 2000 persons were employed at once. The soil not only proved very rich, but there was likewise found a valuable marle-pit, sufficient to supply any manure that might be wanting. There were also discovered, at the bottom of the mere, eight canoes (resembling those of the Indians in North America) supposed to have been the vessels of the ancient Britons. The other mere of the same name, but situate at several miles' distance, is about 2 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, and very serviceable in furnishing the inhabitants with plenty of both fish and fowl. Winander, Winder, or Windal-mere, in Westmoreland, is the largest, and indeed the most famous of all our lakes: this, however, ought not to be reputed a mere, or, at least, not a standing water, since it is only the expansion of a river, which issues out of a little lake called Gres-mere, and having, from the situation of the country, diffused itself to this extent, afterwards runs on into the sea, with a full stream, not many miles distant. *(Gentleman's Magazine,* Vol. xviii.) This is remarkable for fish, particularly char, as before mentioned in treating of animal productions. The male or milting char has a red belly, but the flesh is generally white; the female or roeing char has a paler belly, but the flesh is of a brighter red, and the fish is commonly larger; there is a third sort, called gelt char, or, (probably by corruption) gilt char, which is without roe. There

are also some waters (particularly Ullswater) in Cumberland, which bear the name of meres, and produce a fish similar to char: likewise many, but of a small size, in Staffordshire. There are several lakes in Wales, in every county, but Cardiganshire and Caernarvonshire; in particular, Llyn Savathan, generally called Llangor's Pwll, or Brecknock-mere, in Brecknockshire, 3 m. S.E. of Brecon, is very remarkable; it is 2 m. in length, about the same in breadth, and 13 fathoms deep: when the spring advances, and the ice breaks, it makes so great a noise as to be heard at a considerable distance. Just before the Normans ravaged this country, in 1030, its waters assumed a miraculous green colour, other times red, which Leland ascribes to the Lleweny river passing through it after rain. Giraldus also mentions flights of birds coming here in winter. The country people suppose a large city, (Loventium, mentioned by Ptolemy) was swallowed up by an earthquake; but this is certainly a fable, for no history informs us of any earthquakes in these parts. Bosherton-mere, Pembrokeshire, is likewise remarkable for rumbling noises in different parts. Llyn Tegid, or Pemble-mere, Merionethshire, is extolled by Camden, who observes, that the river Dee passes through it without mixing with its waters; but of this the only proof given is, that the gwiniad, a fish peculiar to the lake, is never found in the river, and salmon, for which the river is famous, is never found in the lake: this, however, by later writers, is ascribed more to the nature of the fish, than any peculiar property of the river. But if it be credited that the Lleweny river, in passing through the Llyn Savathan, does not mix therewith, the truth of the above assertion may likewise be admitted; besides, there is a known difference in the weight of waters, and those of rivers are universally allowed to be lighter than the waters of lakes. Camden also mentions another singularity with respect to this lake, which is, that though land-floods, heavy rains, or melting of snows, never raise it above its banks, yet storms of wind commonly, if not constantly, make it overflow. Llyn Peris, or St. Peter's Lake, in Caernarvonshire, is also famous for a remarkable kind of fish, called the turgoch, i. e. the red belly, which some have supposed peculiar to the lake, and others, to be the same of the gelt char. Our best writers agree, that the waters of lakes are less wholesome than those of springs or rivers; but it should be considered that they speak of such as do not receive or discharge rivers, of which we have but few.

RIVERS.

With respect to rivers, the sources of power and plenty, this country is inferior to none. The New River is a fine artificial stream, brought from Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. Of the several projects for this purpose, none was ever so well executed, or so useful, as that of this river, first proposed by the citizens of London, and confirmed to them in the third year of James I. by an act of parliament: whereby the Lord Mayor and citizens were empowered

powered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, in an open cut, or close trench of bricks, or stones, not exceeding in breadth ten feet: but, being by them unattempted, it was undertaken on his own account by Mr. Hugh Middleton, afterwards Sir Hugh, citizen and goldsmith of London, and was finished, according to Middleton's agreement with the city of London, in twelve years, on Michaelmas-day, 1613. Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares it was divided into shared only five pounds a piece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds. Within these two years they were sold at nine thousand pounds a share; and lately at ten thousand: and are increasing, because their profits increase, on which their dividends are grounded. Half of the seventy-two shares are called king's shares, and are in less estimation than others, because subject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made so long ago as the reign of James I. when the water was first brought to London, or soon after. By an exact mensuration of the New River, taken by the company's surveyor in the year 1723, it appears to be 38 m. 6 f. 16 poles long. In it are 45 sluices, and over it are 215 bridges. And over and under the said river, besides divers considerable currents of land-waters, a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses, have their passage. As this river is in some places wafted over vales, so in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the bason, in the neighbourhood of Islington, it is engulphed by 58 main pipes, of a bore of seven inches; whereby it is conveyed into the several streets, lanes, &c. of London and suburbs, to the great convenience and use of the inhabitants, who, by small leaden pipes of an half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near 40,000.

The Thames is the finest river in Great Britain, and takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S.W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. About a mile below the source of the river is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may be properly said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet in the winter becomes such a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the summer, the Thames Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kempsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglisham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Leeh and Colne, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ensham, in its course N.E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by

the Charwell, it proceeds S.E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S.E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlowe, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Colne, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London over the Thames extends from Colne Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for and punish all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen hold courts of conservance for the four counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 136 miles above the bridge, yet there are so many flats, that in summer the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs were low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expense; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London bridge to Bolter's lock; that is, 51 miles and a half above the bridge. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

The Severn has its source from a large bog on the top of Plinlimmon, a mountain in Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; from thence, rushing down with a swift current, and being joined by many smaller torrents, it presently appears considerable; and passing by Llanydloes and Newtown becomes navigable near Welsh Pool, where the river Vernew joins it, with a stream very little inferior to its own; from thence proceeding gently forward to Shrewsbury, which it surrounds nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, it flows on through a rich vale, with many extensive windings, till it comes to Benthall Edge, by the way receiving into it the river Tern, which waters all the north of Shropshire. Here the Severn begins to be rapid, being pent up between two opposite hills, both very lofty and steep; and from thence to Bridgenorth and Bewd-

ley the channel is confined by high woody banks and rocky cliffs, which afford variety of beautiful prospects. Afterwards it again glides pleasantly on through the fruitful plains of Worcestershire, visiting in its way the city itself, and a little below is considerably augmented by the influx of the river Teme. This addition, however, is much inferior to that which it receives from its junction with the river Avon at Tewkesbury, which is navigable up to Pershore, Evesham, and Stratford. These two rivers thus united pursue their course to Gloucester, and about 50 miles below that city are lost in the Bristol channel. This river, justly esteemed the second in Britain, is of great importance, being navigated by vessels of large burthen more than 160 miles from the sea, without the assistance of any lock. Upwards of 100,000 tons of coal are annually shipped from the collieries about Madeley and Broseley, for the cities and towns situate on its banks, and thence conveyed into the adjacent countries. Great quantities of grain, pig and bar iron, iron manufactures, and earthenware, as well as wool, hops, cyder, and provisions, are likewise continually sent to Bristol, and other places, from whence various kinds of goods are brought in return. In May 1756 the number of barges and trows on the river Severn, navigating from Welsh Pool downwards to Bristol, amounted to 376; and since that time, by the addition of the inland canals from the Trent, the Mersey, and the Thames, into the Stroud navigation, it may be fairly calculated, that not less than double that number are now employed.

The river Trent, which rises out of New Pool, in conjunction with two springs, in Staffordshire, after receiving no fewer than 16 rivers in that county only, passes into Derbyshire; and coasting the edge of Leicestershire, runs with a copious pleasant stream the whole length of Nottinghamshire, and, crossing over a corner of Lincolnshire, falls into that great receptacle of waters, the Humber, about 12 miles above Kingston-upon-Hull. The direct course of this river is about 100 miles. It divides England into two parts, and has thereby created a distinction of South and North Trent.—The Ouse rises in Oxfordshire; proceeds thence into Buckinghamshire, and passing by Buckingham, goes on to Bedford, where it becomes navigable; having watered this county, it proceeds through Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and the isle of Ely, into the county of Norfolk, where, with a full fraught tide it falls into the sea at Lynn. It receives in its course the river Nene from Northampton and Peterborough; the Cam from Cambridge; the Lesser Ouse from Norfolk, and the Mildenhall from Suffolk; all of them navigable rivers. The entire course of this river may be about 100 miles.—The Tees rises on the confines of the county of Cumberland, and running eastward, separates the county or bishopric of Durham from Yorkshire, falling into the German ocean, six miles below Stockton.

The Tyne is in fact a river composed of two streams of the same name, viz. the North Tyne, which rises on the frontiers of North Britain, and the South Tyne, which has its source in Cumberland, almost

almost on the borders of Durham, and runs north east almost 40 miles. From this junction a little above Hexham, each being swelled by several little rivers in the way, the Tyne passing near the great town of Newcastle, which stands upon its north bank, falls into the sea at Tynemouth, the two rivers having run together about 30 miles. The Tweed, which belongs to Peebleshire in Scotland, divides that country from Northumberland. The two fair and beautiful bordered rivers, Yau and Waveney, rise in and run through the populous county of Norfolk; the former, or rather the Wantsum, which falls into it, passing by Norwich, and the latter by Thetford, unite their streams a little above Yarmouth, where they roll into the sea. The river Stour rises on the west side of Suffolk, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and running eastward, so as to divide Suffolk from Essex, passing by Sudbury and Neyland, and having received the river Berton in its passage, it rolls with a great flood into the German ocean. The Orwell, (which the Saxons called the Gipping,) rises almost in the centre of Suffolk; and running south-east with a full stream, though it receives but few rivulets in its passage, falls likewise into the German ocean, so that its waters meet those of the Stour. Over against the mouths of these rivers, projects a promontory from Essex, in the bosom of which they form a great bay: on this point of land stands Harwich. The depth of the Orwell permits vessels of almost any burthen to go up within two miles of Ipswich. Solway Firth (which divides South from North Britain) receives into it several rivers, the most remarkable of which is Eden: this river rising in Westmoreland, not far from Appleby (though Camden says in Yorkshire,) because the mountain from which it springs stands on the confines of both counties, falls here into the sea, after a course of 40 miles; about 3 miles below Carlisle. The river Lune, or Lon, rises also in Westmoreland, and passing by Kirkby Lonsdale, after being swelled by many small streams, waters the town of Lancaster, and falls into the Irish sea about 4 miles below it. The Ribble is a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, which empties itself into the Irish sea below the Hesket. The Weever springs out of Ridley Pool, in Cheshire, and running south east to Wrenbury, receives two little streams by the way; then running east, it is joined by a somewhat larger rivulet from Shropshire. After this, it directs its course north, passes through Namptwich, and so proceeds to Northwich, where it receives the river Dane from Middlewich, and half a mile below that town, the Peever. In its passage from thence it receives three rivulets out of Delamere forest, and having run in the whole about 33 miles, discharges itself into the great river Mersey, at Weston. The Mersey rises at a place called *The Wood Head*, amongst the Peak hills, keeping a south west course, and dividing Derbyshire from Cheshire; then entering the latter county, admits the Tame, and thenceforward divides Cheshire from Lancashire. At Flixton it is augmented by the Irwell from Manchester, and several smaller streams in its passage to Warrington; thence proceeding to Weston, its waters joining those of the Weever,

ver, become above a mile broad; and continuing its majestic course, it receives the Gowy: after this accession, through the closing of a rocky coast, it is somewhat straightened in its passage, and at length falls into the sea a little below Liverpool. The river Dee rises in Merionethshire in North Wales, and runs at first north east into Denbighshire, from thence directing its course more to the east, it passes through Flintshire; and having touched the edge of Shropshire, turns to the north, and dividing Flintshire from Cheshire, after a course of between 50 and 60 miles, falls into St. George's Channel, 116 miles below Chester. This river at its mouth is 16 miles broad. The Avon and Frome are two beautiful rivers; the latter falls into the former a little below Bristol, and their joint streams into the Severn at 4 miles distance. The Taw in Devonshire rises about the middle of the county, and running a north-west course of upwards of 20 miles, and receiving by the way several auxiliary streams, passes by Barnstaple. The Tawridge rises within a mile of the Taw, runs the same course, turning only a little more to the west, and so reaches Bideford, and about two miles from thence joins its waters with those of the Taw, which together form what is called Barnstaple Bay. The river Camel, in Cornwall, so called in the ancient language of the country from its winding course, rises in the north east part of the county, within 3 miles of the sea, into which it falls; and running in a manner directly south for the space of 12 miles, then turns north west, and after a course of somewhat more than 20 miles, falls into the sea 2 miles below Padstow. The river Fale, or Fala, gives name to Falmouth, at the mouth of which this harbour stands, and from the influx of several rivers is remarkably capacious. The river Fowey also gives name to the town so called in Cornwall. The Tamar divides almost from its source the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, and runs a direct course from north to south upwards of 40 miles:—between this river and the Plym stands Plymouth. The Dart rises in the middle of Devonshire, and running almost directly south, receiving many considerable streams in its passage, and becoming thereby a deep and strong river, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the sea a little below Dartmouth, to which it affords a noble, safe, and convenient harbour. The Ex, or Exe, (which was the Isk of the Britons, and the Isca of the Romans,) rises in a moist, barren ground, called Exmoor, chiefly in Somersetshire, within 3 miles of the Severn sea; and pursuing its course into Devonshire, passes by Tiverton, receives in its progress 7 fair and pleasant streams, (among which are the Credin from Crediton, and the Collumb from Collumpton,) and reaches Exeter; 9 or 10 miles below which it at length falls into the sea at a place thence called Exmouth. Near Wareham rises the river Way, from a considerable eminence called Upbill; whence, after a short course of about 4 miles, it falls into the sea between Weymouth and Melcomb Regis. The river Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable. It enters Hampshire, and continuing its course to Ringwood, receives the Stour at Christchurch. The

Tise,

Tise, or Anton, rises in the north of Hampshire, and running first west, then south, near 30 miles, falls into what is usually stiled by seamen, Southampton Water, on the west; as the river Itching, having run 20 miles, and watered Winchester, does on the east of Southampton. The Lavant, a pleasant handsome stream, almost surrounds Chichester, and falling into the sea at a place called Dell Quay, about 4 miles below it, affords a tolerable good port. The Arun rises in the west part of Sussex, on the confines of Hampshire, and runs directly east to Pulborough; and these turning directly south, falls into the sea, a little below Arundel. At the mouth of the Adur, which runs into the British sea, stands Shoreham. The Ouse, after a course of between 20 or 30 miles, falls into the sea about 8 miles below Lewes, and makes a convenient port at Newhaven. The river Rother rises in the northern part of Sussex, and running first east, till by dividing the stream, it encompasses the isle of Oxney, then turning south, falls into a bay of the sea near Rye. The Stour, in Kent, was made navigable as high as Canterbury in the reign of Elizabeth: in ancient times there appear to have been two rivers of this name in Kent, which are supposed to have fallen into the Wantsum at Stourmouth; at present there are two rivers distinguished by the names of the Greater and the Lesser Stour, both of which are supposed to have been anciently navigable. The Medway runs through the heart of Kent. It is generally said to have four heads; the first in Surry, the second from two springs in Sussex, the third near Ashford, and the fourth near Lenham, in Kent. This last joins the body of the river in Maidstone. After a course of about 40 miles, it falls into the sea, or rather into the mouth of the Thames, and has been esteemed one of the deepest and finest rivers in the island: its name, according to Baxter's etymology, signifies a beautiful body of water. The river Wample in Cumberland, receives the streams of the Weever and Wiza. The Eln is a little river also in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea. The river Dudden separates Cumberland from Lancashire: to the south of this lies a great bay, made by the break of the sea, (which some imagine to be the Moricambæ of Ptolemy), into which falls the river Ken, or Can, which gives name to Kendal, in Westmoreland. The river Lea, or Lee, was once navigable for ships as high as Hertford. The Wye, (which the natives call the Gwy, or Gouwy,) has its source within a mile of those of the Severn in Montgomeryshire, and dividing Radnorshire from Brecknockshire, passes into Herefordshire, and then enters Monmouthshire, where it receives the Munnow a little below Monmouth, and rolls with an augmented stream to Chepstow, and 3 miles below falls into the Severn sea, after a course of more than 50 miles. The Uske, rising on the west side of Brecknockshire, runs a south-east course through that county and Monmouthshire; and having washed Abergavenny, Uske, and Caerleon, at length turning directly south, reaches the Severn sea below Newport, where the river Ebwith also discharges its waters. There are, besides these, at least five very considerable rivers that fall into the

sea

sea on the coast of Monmouthshire. The river Rhymny, or Rompney, divides Monmouth from Glamorganshire. Cardiff stands a little above the mouth of the river Taffe. A little farther to the west the Elay falls into the sea near Pennarth. The haven at Cowbridge is made by the Thaw, which falls into the sea near Aberthaw. Ogmore, (perhaps for Eogmore, i e. Salmon Water,) is a river of considerable size and course, which, before it falls into the sea, is joined by the Ewenney. The Avon, at no great distance, meets the sea a little below Aberavon. Several rivers unite with the Neath, which passes by the town of that name. Llanelthy is a little river *in* Caermarthenshire, in which county there are about 28 rivers and rivulets. (*Cutler's Coasting Pilot.*) The western Cledheu rises in the midst of Pembrokeshire, and running south east, joins the Kollel, or Cylbelh, after which it continues its course, and with a copious stream visits Haverfordwest: thence rolling on, it meets with the eastern Cledheu, which rising on the descent of Wrenny Yawr hill, by a south west course, blends its waters with those of its sister river, and running first south, and then south west, rush together through Milford Haven into the Irish sea. The Tivy separates Pembrokeshire from Cardiganshire: this river flowing from a lake on the east side of the county, after running a south west course of between 30 and 40 miles, rolls into the Irish sea 2 miles below Cardigan. The Rheidiol is another copious stream, rising within a mile of the Wye, and within thrice that distance of the Severn's source: after a moderate progress to the south west, having the Ystwith running the same course, at no great distance, they fall, yet without joining, so near together into the sea, as to afford (or at least once to have afforded) a tolerable haven to Aberystwith. The Dowy divides Cardigan from Merionethshire, becoming thereby the boundary between South and North Wales, and is a river of long course, falling into the Irish sea. In Merionethshire are many fine rivers, particularly the Drauydh, the Dee, and the Avon; which last runs through the midst, and falls into the sea at Barmouth. Caernarvonshire has also many rivers. Pwllhely, which signifies the Salt Pool, lies between the Earch and another small river, where, with a third called the Gerck, they all pour their waters into the sea, and thereby make a safe and spacious port. The passage through the river Menai, which is, strictly speaking, the strait between the continent and the island of Anglesea, is not a little dangerous, from the opposition of rocks and islands, and the narrowness of the channel, which occasions great overfalls, violent currents, and a kind of whirlpools, while the tide of flood or of ebb runs strong. The Conway, (in the language of the natives Kenwy, i. e. the Great River,) which divides Caernarvonshire from Denbighshire, has scarce its equal; for, rising out of a lake where the three shires of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, it runs with a north west course, receiving, in the short space of 12 miles, more than as many rivers; so that at Aber, where it discharges its waters into the Irish sea, it is a full mile broad. Denbighshire has little to boast of with respect to rivers, for, notwithstanding three

run

run within the bounds of this county into the sea, yet they procure not so much as one port; and though the clear and gentle Clwyd rises in Denbighshire, and bestows its name on one of the finest vallies in Europe, and though the Elwy has its source here, yet they both pass on to the next county: the Dee likewise only crosses it in its passage, and continues its course. Flintshire is almost similar to Denbighshire in this respect. The Clwyd passing by St. Asaph, and having received many lesser streams, rolls into the Irish sea, without making any port. Flint, however, boasts of a little river which falls there into the Firth or estuary of the Dee, and from thence a trifling haven.

Having now completed our summary of the most particular rivers of England and Wales, we shall not here expatiate upon the benefits arising from them, (as our accounts of the respective ports, counties, &c. in this work will be found sufficient illustrations of this subject;) but, in the next place, take into consideration our

CANALS.

In giving a summary of these, *Caerdyke*, if it may be called a canal, ought perhaps first to be mentioned, as being the most ancient. It is cut from the river Nyne, a little below Peterborough, into the Witham, three miles below Lincoln, and hence there is great reason to suppose that it was intended to join those two rivers. It was probably a work of the Romans, and was forty miles in length, and must have been very deep, though it is now almost filled up. Some authors, however, suppose it to have been cut by the Danes.

In 1758 and 1759, his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater, after obtaining two acts of parliament for that purpose, executed, under the direction of his engineer, Mr. Brindley, the first canal, which was designed for conveying coals from a mine on his grace's estate to Manchester, but has since been applied to many other useful purposes of inland navigation. This canal begins at a place called Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, where the Duke cut a bason capable of holding, not only all his boats, but a great body of water which serves as a reservoir, or head of his navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterraneous passage, big enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, which are towed by hand-rails on each side, near three quarters of a mile under ground to the coal works; and in the course of nine miles (a circuit of two miles being made in seeking a level) the canal reaches Manchester. The navigation is continued over public roads by means of arches; and where not sufficiently high for a carriage to go under, the road is lowered with a gentle descent, and ascends on the other side.

At Barton Bridge, three miles from the bason, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of two hundred yards, conveys the canal across the Irwell, and along a valley, forty feet above the bed of the river: there are also stops at each end, that may occasionally be drawn up,

up, and the whole intervening body of water let off, which is easily done by drawing a plug, and discharging the water into the Irwell through a wooden tube. There are many of these stops or floodgates so constructed, that should any of the banks give way, and thereby occasion a current, they will rise by that motion, and prevent, as well the great loss of water as the damage that would otherwise happen by overflowing the country. See MANCHESTER, Vol. II.

The *Grand Trunk Navigation*, uniting the Ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. proceeding from the Mersey, joins the Duke of Bridgewater's, and passing by Preston Brook, is carried near Northwich to a place called *Harecastle*, in Staffordshire, where it runs for above a mile under ground. From Staffordshire it is continued by Newcastle, Stone, Weston, and many other intermediate places, into the Trent in Derbyshire. The other part of this grand work proceeds from Haywood, at the confluence of the river Sow with the Trent, by Penkridge, Wolverhampton, &c. and passing near Stourbridge and Kidderminster falls into the Severn a little below Bewdley. From Great Haywood it is called the Wolverhampton Canal. The whole navigation is 139½ miles, and the fall of water are 1068 feet. It is impossible to enumerate the advantages derived from this communication between the sea ports and manufacturing towns. The natural productions of those countries through which the canal passes, as iron-stone, lead, copper, calamine, marble, lime-stone, &c. &c. many of which have lain undisturbed through the heavy expense of land carriage, now find their value to a degree far beyond all expectation. The salt-works at Northwich, and the manufactures of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, reap considerable benefit from this navigation. Corn, timber, wool, hides, and all the various commodities both of import and export, find an easy and cheap conveyance. By this junction goods are also carried from near Northwich to Manchester at a trifling expense in ten hours, and the merchants of all that trading country have a water-carriage from their own doors, as it were, to three of the principal seaports in the kingdom.

The *Coventry and Oxford Canal* is ninety-two miles in extent, and proceeds out of the Grand Trunk at a place called *Fradley Heath* to Faseley, where there is a cut to Birmingham, and the collieries in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury. From Faseley it is carried to Atherstone with eighty-seven feet rise, and passing by Coventry and Hill Morton on a level, is continued to *Marston Doles* with a rise of seventy-six feet; whence it proceeds to Oxford, having in the last thirty-six miles a fall of 180 feet. The length of the canal from Birmingham to Faseley is sixteen miles and a half, having an aqueduct across the river Tame near Birmingham, and a fall of 248 feet. The length of the canal from the Grand Trunk at Stoke, near Newcastle, to Froghall and Caldon coal-pits and lime-stone quarries, is 19 m. 3 f. 18 chains, with a rise of seventy-five feet in the first six miles and three quarters to Stanley Moss; and a fall of sixty feet ten inches, the remainder of the

way to the coal-pits and lime-quarries. Another canal has also been cut from *Rider's Green*, near Birmingham, to Broadwater fire-engine coal-mines, being four miles and a half and six chains, with a fall of forty-six feet.

An act was obtained to authorise the proprietors of the Birmingham and Faseley canal to extend a branch of the Birmingham canal from Broadwater, in the parish of Wednesbury to the town of Walsall, and also to make three branches from the same, viz. one from the canal at Broadwater to the township or liberty of Bradley in the parish of Wolverhampton, and another branch from the canal to the township of Bilston, and another branch from the canal to terminate near to David's Barn Farm; and also to make another navigable cut from the Birmingham and Faseley canal at *Bloomfield*, in the parish of Tipton, to communicate with the same canal at a place called *Deepfield*, in the parish of Sedgley.

After several attempts, rendered unsuccessful by the opposition of the millers, a navigation from Stroud to the Severn has been effected by means of a new canal, whereby the old river is as much as possible avoided, and the interference with the mills prevented. Its course, beginning at *Badbrook*, near the town of Stroud, passes on to *Cain's-Cross*, and across the main road at *Stone Cross*, by *Stone House*, and to *Lockham-Bridge*; crosses the river near Whitminster Mill, and goes into the river Severn at *Framilode*, being in length something more than eight miles, and falls one hundred and two feet.

Droitwich Canal begins in the town of Droitwich, in the county of Worcester, and near *Appletree Hill*, whence it proceeds to *Bryer's Mill*, and over *Falsham-Pill Brook* to Salwarp, over *Martin Brook* by *Hill End*, through *Ladywood*, over *Atterburn Brook*, by *Jacob's Ladder* and *Hawfordrough* to *Hill Top*, and across the road from Kidderminster to Worcester, by *Hawford House* into the river Severn, near the place where the little river Salwarp joins the Severn, being a navigable course of 5 m. 5 f. and a fall of 56 feet 6 inches.

The important junction of the Thames and the Severn begins at *Wallbridge*, near Stroud, (at the very place where the Stroud navigation ends) and proceeds to very near Lechlade, on the river Thames, which, including the branch to Cirencester, is a distance of thirty miles seven chains and a half, exact measurement. The general breadth of the canal is forty-two feet at top, and thirty at the bottom. The tunnel at Sapperton is nearly two miles and a half in length, being lined with masonry, and arched over at top, with an inverted arch at the bottom, except at some few places, where the solid rock being scooped out renders it unnecessary.

In order to form any judgment of the importance of this undertaking, we ought to consider the intercourse between the ports of Wales, Bristol, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and even Shrewsbury; and also the numerous inland navigations connected with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. The various articles of produce and manufactures in such a scope of country, which comprehends

comprehends the whole internal trade of the kingdom, find a certain carriage to market, while raw materials for working are brought back by the same conveyance. The connection also of the metropolis by the means of this canal, with Birmingham, and also the counties of York, Cheshire, and even Westmoreland, forms a line of communication which cannot but excite an unusual spirit of enterprise among the merchants.

A navigation between the east and west seas, by the rivers Aire and Ribble, was for many years deemed a practicable and desirable work by several gentlemen of speculation and public spirit; and some endeavours were used by them, at several periods, though without effect, to draw the public attention towards it. An act however was at length obtained, for carrying the canal into execution, in the beginning of the year 1770, and at the latter end of the year the canal was begun; and such was the expedition made in the work, that, at a meeting held at Liverpool by the proprietors, the 27th of September 1771, an account was delivered by the engineer, that there were upwards of twenty miles of it not only cut, but also nearly finished. This canal begins out of the river Mersey, at low water, just at the lower extremity of the town of Liverpool, by Bank-hall, and goes over the river Alt to *Mill-House*; it then takes a large half circle round the town of Ormskirk, and crosses *Toad-Brook*, near Newborough, whence it proceeds by the Douglas navigation to Wigan; from thence in a circular course through *Red Moss*, by *Blackrod*, north for some way parallel with the Lancaster canal, near Chorley, and by *Heapy* to Blackburn; from whence, with a bend round Church, it passes Burnley and Colne to Foulbridge, where a bason is cut to supply the canal, of which it is the head. The canal here begins to fall to Leeds, and goes from Foulbridge by Salterford, East Morton, and cross the river Aire near Gargrave, by Thurlby, Sturton, and the town of Skipton, by Bradley, Silsden, near the town of Keighley, and by Bingley; a little below which it crosses the river Aire again, passes Shipley, and takes a semicircular course round the Idle, near Horsforth, Kirkstal, by Burley and Holbeck, to the town of Leeds, making in the whole a course of 130 miles, with 838 feet fall, viz. From the summit near Colne to Leeds, 45 miles; fall, 409 feet. From the summit there to Wigan, 50 miles; with 399 feet fall. From thence to Liverpool, 35 miles; fall 30 feet: making in distance 130 miles, with 838 feet fall. There is also a collateral cut from near Shipley to Bradford. It is difficult to form an adequate idea of the advantages which accrue from this junction of the east and west seas. Besides the saving in the enormous expense of land-carriage, the whole country through which the canal passes, is supplied with wool, corn, hides, tallow, &c. from Ireland, with the produce of America, and whatever else is imported at Liverpool. The same countries can also obtain linen, tin-plate, timber, iron, hemp, flax, Russia linen, pot-ash, and all the eastern commodities brought to the port of Hull; and in like

manner all the exports are benefited and encouraged. Without the advantage of this internal navigation from east to west, vessels would be obliged to go many leagues round the island to establish an intercourse between our manufactures, unless the merchants chose to submit to the heavy imposts of land conveyance.

Lancaster Canal is not only of advantage to the lands and estates in the neighbourhood of its course, by making communications from the extensive mines of coal at the southern extremity of the canal, to the inexhaustible quantities of lime-stone at its northern end, of both which articles all the intermediate country is greatly in want; but also by uniting the port of Lancaster with so large a tract of inland country, (wherein very extensive cotton and other manufactories are carried on,) very considerable advantages are derived. Its course is nearly due north. It begins at Houghton, from thence to near Wigan, along the course of the Douglas river, by Chorley, Whittle, and near the road from Wigan to Preston, intersects the Leeds and Liverpool canal; from thence crosses the river Ribble to Preston; from thence by Spital Moss, runs by Barton, to Garstang, where it crosses the river Wyer, and thence to Lancaster; then running by the side of the town, it crosses the river Loyne above Skerton, and passes Burton; from thence, through a tunnel near Leven's-park, to Kendal. The total length of this canal is near seventy-six miles, with a rise of 292 feet, and a fall of sixty-five feet. The collateral cuts together, make five miles and a half length, and are level.

From the extremity of this canal, at Kendal in the county of Westmoreland, it is carried on by the town of Lancaster into the Leeds and Liverpool canal, down to Liverpool, from thence up the river Mersey into the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, as far as Preston-Brook. There the Staffordshire canal breaks off, which joins the river Trent to the Severn; but the navigation to London is still carried forward by the Coventry canal, which continues the line to where the Oxford canal commences, which continues it to the river Thames, and by that river is brought forward to London; being a course of inland navigation, reckoning all the windings, of very near 500 miles extent.

Basingstoke Canal begins at Basingstoke, from the little river Loddon, and at a place called Newman-Springs, by the village of Basing; thence it is carried straight by a tunnel into the little river called Deepford; whence it proceeds round *Dogmersfield-Park*, strait along by *Adlershot*, over *Dradbrook*, which divides the counties, and thence turns up to *Colingley-Moor*, and returns by *Purbright* and *Oak-Farm* into the river Wey, near the little village of Westley. Its length is rather more than thirty-seven miles, with a fall of 195 feet in the last fifteen miles, viz. from Drad-Brook; the other part, of twenty-two miles, is upon a level.

Andover Canal begins at Barlow's-Mill, and takes in Pillhill-Brook; proceeds by Westover, and through the town of Stockbridge, to the town of Romsey; and thence crosses the great road

road from Salisbury to Winchester and Lower Ashford, to Redbridge into the Hampton-water; being a course of twenty-two miles and a half, and a fall of 176 feet nine inches.

Chester Canal was begun in April 1772, and completed in a very short time, and is productive of great advantages to the city of Chester, and also to the country through which it passes. Its course is out of the river Dee at Chester, across the main road leading to Warrington, by Waverton, Hargrave, &c. to Tiverton; from Tiverton, it turns to the right, to Harleston, Acton, and Nantwich; going a course of about seventeen miles. Its rise from Chester to Tiverton is 170 feet ten inches; from thence to Nantwich is a dead level.

Birmingham Canal begins at Birmingham, and proceeds to Smethwick, by West Bromwich, Oldbury, over Puppy-Green, by Church-lane and Bilston; by the skirts of the town of Wolverhampton, into the Staffordshire canal, which unites the grand trunk with the Severn; being a course of twenty-two miles, with a rise from Birmingham to Smethwick of eighteen feet; from Smethwick to Wolverhampton is a level; and from thence to *Gosbrook-Mill*, there is a fall of 114 feet in the short space of one mile and three quarters. Out of this canal, at West Bromwich, there is a cut or branch which passes over Ryder's-Green, to the collieries at Wednesbury; being four miles and three quarters, with a fall of forty-six feet. A canal commences about a mile from the town of Dudley, and, taking a large circuit, falls into a canal on the left of Brockmore-Green, which comes from the right from Bromley-Fens and Pensnett-Chace, where there is a large reservoir of water, for a head to the navigation, of near twelve acres. It thence proceeds almost in a strait line to Wordsley, across the high road from Stourbridge to Hampton, along Wordsley-Field, and across the river Stour, which runs up to Stourbridge, and runs on the left by Bell's Mill, through Affcott-Meadows, into the grand trunk, at thirty-four miles from the Trent navigation, and twelve miles from the Severn. At the elbow and confluence of the river Stour with the river Smestall, very near Stourton, a branch goes off to the left to Wordsley-Field, along Addenham-Bank, by Wollaston, into the river Stour, at the extremity of the town of Stourbridge. The distance from the junction of the Wolverhampton canal to that of the Dudley canal, is five miles, and the rise 191 feet three inches; the branches to Stourbridge and to Pensnett reservoir are 2 m. 1 *f.* and level; from the Wolverhampton canal to the reservoir on Pensnett-Chase the distance is six miles one furlong, and the rise 191 feet three inches; from Stourbridge to the reservoir, one mile and a quarter, and level. The proprietors of this canal are impowered to make such new cuts as may be necessary for the use of the collieries, &c.

At the time when the navigable canals were making in the inferior parts of the country, it was proposed by the gentlemen and owners of the extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood of Langley, &c. to carry their coals to the river Trent, which, for want of a water conveyance,

veyance lay useless both to the owners and to the public. Accordingly a survey was made, a plan drawn, and an estimate of the expense made, 1776; but it was not till 1777 that an act was obtained for carrying the scheme into execution. This canal is nearly parallel with the river Erewash, and passes by all the coal-works or mines in the neighbourhood of Langley, and is carried over Nutt Brook, by a water-bridge or aqueduct, to Stapleford and Sandy-acre, and across the main road from Nottingham to Derby, and by Long Eaton into the river Trent, nearly opposite where the branch to the river Soar takes its departure; after a course of eleven miles and three quarters, with a fall of 180 feet eight inches.

The course of *Chesterfield Canal* begins at Chesterfield, and proceeds by Rickett's Mill, near Staveley-forge, by Staveley, &c. to the beginning of the tunnel at a place called Hartshill; and at the length of 3000 yards comes out again near Peck's Mill, and proceeds then by Shire-oaks to Worksop, across the Royton river at Kilton. It thence takes a circuit to near Bilby-Hall, and round the town of Retford, except a very small space; and then turns from the south-west to due north, and passes by Welham, &c. to Minsterton, into the river Trent, near Stockwith; after traversing a course of forty-four miles and three quarters, with a rise of forty-five feet from Chesterfield to Norwood, and a fall of 335 feet from Norwood, to the river Trent. This canal is of inestimable advantage to the neighbouring country in conveying coals, lead, stone, lime, and other heavy articles.

The Canal from Market Weighton to the Humber is cut through the low grounds near Market Weighton, and turns out greatly to the advantage of the land owners and proprietors, not only in draining the lands, but facilitating the carriage of the produce and manufactures of a large extent of country, which before were carried at a very great expense by land-carriage.

In the year 1775, an act was granted to enable Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. and Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Esq. his son, to make a navigable canal from certain coal-mines in Apedale near Stone, to Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the county of Stafford.

Hereford and Gloucester Canal begins at Hereford, and crosses the river Lugg, below Sutton St. Michael and Sutton St. Nicholas; whence it pursues an easterly course, crosses the river Leadon, and pursues a southerly course, by Ledbury, to Dimmock; about two miles below Ledbury it again crosses to the west side of the river Leaden: from Dimmock it pursues an easterly course for about four miles, and twice crosses the river Leadon, and passes by Newent, (at three miles distant,) Rudford, and Lassington; again it crosses the river Leadon, and a branch of the Severn, thence across Alney-island, and into the Severn, opposite Gloucester; the total length to Hereford being 35 m. 5 f. with 250 feet eight inches lockage. The collateral cut to Newent is three miles long, with a fall of ten feet to the junction. At the beginning of this canal, near Hereford, there is a tunnel of 440 yards; and another about the middle of the summit, 1320 yards long.

long. The line of this canal is very advantageous to the country through which it passes: by it a communication is opened for the collieries in the neighbourhood of Newent, and other tracts of land possessing large and valuable mines of coal, and with several lime-stone quarries; and not only the vicinity of Hereford, but the interior of South Wales, is much benefited, as thereby a continued water-carriage may be had to the several ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, to the great improvement of the value of lands and estates in the county of Hereford, &c.

Kington and Leominster Canal beginning at Kington, pursues an easterly course, and passes by Stanton, Kingsland, where it crosses the River Lugg, and makes a bend to Leominster; from whence is turns, and goes by Brimfield, where it crosses the river Teme, by little Hereford, Burford, Tenbury, Rochford, Knighton; there crosses the river Rea, and proceeds to Lindbridge, &c. through a tunnel to Jones's-Hole, and by Bewdley, there falling into the Severn, just above Stourport. The length is rather more than forty-five miles; and the total lockage is 544 feet, viz. 496 feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. On this canal are two tunnels; one near a place called Sousnart of 1250 yards; the other at Pensax, of 3850 yards. Near Tenbury are two collateral cuts for the accommodation of certain mills.

Worcester and Birmingham Canal commences at Birmingham; from whence it runs to the south side of Worcester, and falls into the Severn. The length of this line is thirty-one miles and a half, of which the first sixteen miles from Birmingham are upon a level; the remaining fifteen miles and a half have a fall of 448 feet.

Manchester Canal to Bolton and Bury.—Commences on the north side of Manchester, and joins the river Irwell; with which it runs nearly parallel in its northerly course, and crosses it above Clifton-Hall, running by its side up to Bolton, in its way crossing the river Roach, where also the branch goes for Bury, making the total length fifteen miles one furlong, with 187 feet rise.

Leicester Canal commences at, and connects with, the bason of the Loughborough canal; passes on the north side of the town, and falls into the river Soar, at Quorndon. Thus far is a new cut; the remainder is only improving the rivers with some occasional cuts and deviations.

From Thrinkstone-Bridge to the Loughborough canal is about seven miles and a half, with 185 feet fall. From the Loughborough canal to the junction with the river Soar is rather more than three miles, and level. From this junction to Leicester is eleven miles, with forty-five feet rise.

The rivers Wreak and Eye are made navigable, from the junction at Turn-Water-Meadow, to Melton-Mowbray, by new cuts and deviations where necessary.

The Earl of Egremont has made the river Rother at Arundel, navigable for boats, barges, &c. from a piece of ground called the Lower-Plat, to a certain piece of land called Stopham-Meadow, and from thence a navigable cut to the river Arun near Stopham-

Bridge; and also another navigable cut from the river Rother, near Stopham-Bridge, to Haslingbourne-Bridge, in the parish of Petworth.

The river between Newhaven-bridge and Lewis was navigable only for small barges at particular times of tide; but, by widening, deepening, and some new cuts, it it now constantly navigable for boats of larger burthen.—A great purpose intended by this canal was to drain certain lands, lying to the east of Lewis, called Laughton-Levels.

Monmouthshire Canal commences on the west side of the town of Newport, having a bason connected with the river Uske; it passes between the town and the river, and crosses the Chepstow road: from thence by Malpas, it pursues its route parallel to, and generally not very distant from the river Avon, by Pontypool to Pontnewyndd, being a course of near eleven miles, with a rise of twelve feet in the first mile, viz. nearly opposite Malpas; the remaining ten miles have a rise of 435 feet: from nearly opposite Malpas; a branch or canal takes its course parallel to the river Ebwy to near Crumlin-Bridge, being a course of near eleven miles from the junction, with a rise of 385 feet; making the total length of the two canals twenty-two miles two chains, with 805 feet lockage.

Combe-Hill Canal is in length only three miles and a half, with a fall of fifteen feet. It takes its name from the place where it commences, and joins the Severn at Fletcher's Leap, in the parish of Deerhurst, and passes through the commons of Leigh and Deerhurst.

Manchester and Oldham Canal.—Commences on the east side of Manchester, near a street called Piccadilly; crosses the main road to Ashton, and the river Medlock; passes Fairfield, and terminates at Ashton. At Fairfield the branch goes off to the New Mill near Oldham; from this branch there is a cut to Park Colliery. The total length is eleven miles, with 152 feet rise.

Wirley and Esington Canal commences at a place called Wirley-bank; passes over Esington-Wood and the Snead-Commons, across the road from Wednesfield near to Walsall; from thence, in a direct line to Birchill.

The *Tattershall Canal* being deepened, widened, and enlarged, extends to the river Bain, within the parish of Tattershall; also the Bain, and the streams communicating therewith near the town of Horncastle, are made navigable to Horncastle, from the junction of the canal; besides some new cuts on the sides of the river.

Sleaford Canal extends from the river Witham, near Chapel-Hill, along the course of the river Kyme Eau, and Sleaford Mill-Stream, to New Sleaford, and Old Sleaford, through the south-bridge in Sleaford, and along the south branch of the mill-stream, to the Castle causeway. For this purpose the proprietors are impowered to deepen, widen, contract, &c. to make new cuts where necessary, so as to have the water eighteen feet wide at the bottom, thirty feet wide at the top, and four feet deep up to Haverholm-Mill,

Mill, and from thence to the Castle causeway to be five feet deep; and they are allowed to have water from the fen lying above the head of the navigation, in the parishes of New Sleaford, &c.

The length of *Stover Canal* from the tide-way of the river Teign, near Newton-Abbot, is to Newton-Bushel one mile, and five miles and a half to Bovey-Tracey, with a rise of fifty feet. The same distance to Chudleigh, with a rise of twenty feet; communicating in its course with a valuable coal-mine, and several valuable clay-pits. This canal commences at the navigable part of the river Teign, six miles from the port of Teignmouth, and terminates at the great road leading from Chudleigh to Ashburton.

The extensive importance of this canal is inferior to none. By it the various potteries, not only in Staffordshire, but the whole kingdom, are supplied with the most valuable clay for their manufactories, the demands for which are daily augmenting since the spirited exertions of the proprietor of the canal have so much reduced the distance and rate of carriage; heretofore, not half the the quantity wanted by the potteries could be obtained. By return of the clay-ships, the whole country is well supplied with coals. Another advantage attending the construction of this canal, of no small importance to land-owners or holders, is, the branches are so contrived that, with the superfluous water, well mixed with the mud, the lands adjoining are floated.

Sankey Canal leads from the coal-pits at St. Helen's, near Prescott, to connect with Liverpool by the river Mersey, and was cut to convey coal for the accommodation of the latter place. The length of the canal is twelve miles, with ninety feet fall.

Loughborough Canal commences at the river Soar, a little below Grace-Dieu-Brook, and takes a strait course to a place called the Rushes, at Loughborough; its length is about one mile, and level. This navigation has been found very beneficial by the inhabitants of Loughborough, as it causes a regular supply of coal at a cheap rate, and, by means of the river Soar, it enjoys an uninterrupted chain of connection with the river Trent, and by that river with all the various and important canals in the interior part of the kingdom; and, and by the late improved navigations, to Leicester, Melton-Mowbray, &c. becomes of great utility.

Cromford Canal begins at Cromford, runs some way parallel with the river Derwent, and joins the Erewash canal at Langley-Bridge, which canal falls into the Trent near Nottingham. The total length from Cromford to the junction is about fourteen miles; of which the first eleven are level, and the latter three, towards the junction, have a fall of about eighty feet. There is a collateral cut to some coal-works, of three miles, and level; besides several small tunnels, there is one on this canal of about 3000 yards long. This canal is of great service to mines of coal, &c. which abound in the whole of its vicinity.

Donnington-Wood (the private property of the Marquis of Stafford and Thomas and John Gilberts, Esqs.) was made about thirty years ago; the length is six miles and level. It begins at Donnington-

Domington-wood iron-works, and runs near Newport, all in the county of Shropshire : is used principally for conveying iron-stone, lime-stone, and other raw materials, to the iron-works at Donnington-wood,

Ketley Canal is private property, and commences at the Shropshire canal, at a place called Oaken-Gates, and proceeds to the iron-works at Ketley. The length is one mile and a half, with a fall of sixty-seven feet to Ketley ; which is managed by a small lock of one foot lift, and an inclined plane sixty-six feet perpendicular height. The principal use of the canal is to convey coal, iron-stone, and raw materials, to the Ketley iron-works.

The *Shropshire Canal* begins from the canal at Doddington-Wood, and passes into the Severn, at a place called the Sheepwash-Meadow, two miles below Colebrook-Dale. The length is seven miles and a half; the rise and fall is 457 feet; the whole of which is managed by three inclined planes : the first, at the northern extremity at Doddington-wood, is a perpendicular heigth of 122 feet ascent ; the length of the declivity is 320 yards: the second, at Stirchley, is a perpendicular heigth of 126 feet descent ; the length of the declivity is 586 yards: the third, at the Hay, is a perpendicular heigth of 207 feet descent ; the length of the declivity is 300 yards. The machinery to the inclined planes is worked by a steam-engine.

Aberdare Canal joins the Glamorgan canal just at the fork made by the union of the river Cynon with the river Taffe, and proceeds through a beautifully wild country, a distance of seven miles and a half, with a rise of forty feet : the first part is level.

Barnsley Canal joins the river Calder below the town of Wakefield, and passes Crofton, and arrives at Barnsley, the length about fourteen miles. The fall from the junction with the Dearne, and Dove canal, is 120 feet to the river Calder.

Brecon Canal joins the Monmouthshire canal, eight miles and a half from Newport, and about one from Pontypool ; it crosses the river Avon, where it passes the high ground by means of a tunnel, 220 yards long, and, inclining towards the river Uske, passes Abergavenny ; it then runs parallel with the Uske, to the town of Brecon ; making a course of near thirty-three miles, with sixty-eight feet rise to Brecon.

Caistor Canal joins the river Ancholme, in the parish of South Kelsey ; and proceeds in a direct course to the town of Caistor, being a distance of about nine miles.

The river Chelmer is made navigable by widening, deepening, &c. and new cuts made where necessary, as far as Beeley-mill, near Maldon ; where, by means of a cut, the navigation leaves the river Chelmer, and crosses into the river Blackwater, and down which it goes about three-quarters of a mile to Hey-bridge, from whence a new cut continues the navigation about one mile and a half into the Blackwater, at Colliers-Reach, below Maldon ; there is a branch to Maldon, with a basin. The total length of this navigation is 13 m. 5 f. in which there is preserved of the old channel

channel near ten miles; the remainder is new cutting. The fall from Chelmsford is seventy-nine feet and a half.

Derby Canal commences on the river Trent, and running through the village of Swarkstone joins the Grand Trunk canal, and at about one furlong to the eastward it commences its principal course through Sinfinmoor, to the east side of Derby, where it crosses the river Derwent; from Derby, the cut to join the Erewash canal takes an east course, and joins the Erewash canal between Long-Eaton and Sandy-Acre. The total length of the canal is seventeen miles, with fifty-eight feet lockage.

Dearne and Dove Canal commences from the cut which has been made for the accommodation of the river Don navigation, between Swinton and Mexborough, and proceeds to near Barnsley, there to form a junction with the Barnsley-canal, which joins the river Calder. The whole length from the junction of the river Don to Barnsley, is nine miles and a quarter, with 125 feet rise, from the river Don to Barnsley.

Dudley Extension Canal joins the Dudley canal near Netherwood, and making a bend to the south west, round the high ground, comes to Windmill-End, and taking a course south-east passes by Hales-Owen, soon after which it enters a very long tunnel, and proceeds by Weolbey-Castle to Selly-Oak, where it joins the canal from Birmingham to Worcester, making a course of 10 m. 5 f. and all level.

Ellesmere Canal joins the river Severn on the north-side of Shrewsbury, and, taking a northerly course, passes Newton, Walford, &c.; here a cut branches to the west, called the *Llawymynech-Branch*, and goes to the town and lime-works of that name, being a distance of twelve miles; the canal then passes Francton-Common, whence a branch goes to the east, called Whitechurch, &c. this cut is fourteen miles long; the canal is then continued, and passes the Ridges, Old Martin, crosses the river Morlas, and soon after the river Ceriog; it then passes within a short distance of Chirk-castle, and crosses the river Dee, by means of an aqueduct; it then proceeds by Rhuabon, and Wrexham, where a branch goes to the west called the *Brombro Branch*, which is three miles and a half long; it then passes Cresford, whence a branch of four miles goes to Holt; from thence in nearly a direct line it passes Pulford, and, crossing the river Dee, passing on the west side of Chester, and then joins the river Mersey, being a distance of fifty-seven miles, with five hundred and thirty-seven feet of lockage. The course of this canal is through a country abounding with slate, lime, coal, and other materials, which for want of water-carriage have hitherto laid in a manner unattended to.

The River Foss Canal proceeds from the junction of the river Foss with the river Ouse at York; its course is the river Foss as far as Farlington-Common, from thence by a new cut to the lordship of Morton, and the river Foss to Stillington-Mill. The total length is between twelve and thirteen miles.

Gloucester and Berkeley Canal joins the Severn, at a brook called

called Berkely Pill, opposite the town of Berkeley; from whence in a straight course it passes Slimbridge, Frampton, Hardwick, Quedgley, and terminates on the south side of the city of Gloucester; making a line of eighteen miles and a quarter. There is a short cut to the town of Berkeley: the whole is level; there are locks at the two extremities for preserving the water.

The *Grand Junction Canal* joins the Oxford canal, at Braunston, on the borders of Warwickshire, the whole bearing nearly north-west by south-east. From Braunston, after passing a tunnel, its course is southerly between Welton and Daventry, with a cut of one mile and a half to the latter place. Then passes through Weedon, to Gayton, where the cut five miles long branches off to Northampton. From Gayton, through a tunnel it reaches Stoke, passes Grafton and Cosgrove, a little below which a branch of one mile and a half goes to Stony Stratford; below this junction it crosses the river Ouse, and bending eastward, is distant about a mile from Newport Pagnell; its course is again south, and passes through the town of Fenny Stratford, by Leighton Buzzard, Ivinghoe, &c. close to Berk Hempstead, Hemel Hempstead, distance about a mile, and King's Langley; after which, passing a small tunnel, it goes by Grove-Park and Cashiobury-Park, and arrives at Rickmansworth, about a mile before which, a branch of two miles goes to Watford; from Rickmansworth it goes to Uxbridge, running parallel with the river Colne, which several times it crosses; from Uxbridge it passes to the west: and to the east; where, intersecting the river Brent, it falls into the Thames between Brentford and Sion-house; completing a course of ninety miles, passing one hundred and twenty-one locks, with seven hundred and ninety-six feet lockage; and going through three tunnels.—See PADDINGTON, Vol. II. and *Plate* 8. *fig.* 3.

Grantham Canal commences on the east side of Grantham, from whence it takes a course south-west, from Hickling it bends to the north, and joins the Trent near Radcliffe. The length of this canal from Grantham to the river Trent is thirty miles, with 148 feet fall to the river. The branch to Bingham is more than three miles, and level.

Nuthrook Canal commences at the Shipley colleries, and joins the Erewash canal near Stanton. The length is about five miles.

Oakham Canal commences at and joins the Melton navigation, on the south side of the town of Melton, and proceeding on the north side of the river Eye, passes Wymondham, Market Overton &c. and joins the town of Oakham on the north side; being a course of fifteen miles, with one hundred and twenty-six feet regular rise, in the first eight miles and a half; from thence to Oakham is level; the reservoir is on the west side of the canal.

Shrewsbury Canal commences on the east side of Shrewsbury, and winding with the Severn passes Uffington, whence it runs parallel with the river Tern, and passes Upton Forge, Withington, Roddington, where it crosses the river Roden, also the river Tern at Long Mill, passes Langdon, crosses the Ketley Brook at Rockwardine

wardine Wood and the Shropshire canals. The total length is seventeen miles and a half; with one hundred and forty-seven feet rise in the five miles near Langdon; the rest level.

Stratford Canal joins the Worcester and Birmingham canal at King's Norton; from the junction it takes an easterly course, whence it bends to the south, and crosses the river Alne, thence to the north side of Stratford: its total length exclusive of the branches is twenty four miles and a half, with three hundred and nine feet fall to Stratford.

Stainforth and Keadby Canal commences on the river Don, and runs parallel with the river opposite to Thorne; whence in a line nearly due east, it joins the river Trent. There is a branch of about a mile across Thorne-Common to a place called Hangman-Hill, which joins the river Don. The total length of this canal is between fourteen and fifteen miles; running through a part of the fenny country it has little elevation, and no lockage, except out of the rivers at the extremities.

The length of *Ulverstone Canal* is about one mile and a half, and is intended altogether for the conveniences of the trade of the town of Ulverstone, by having an immediate communication with the Irish sea, with proper basons, wharfs, &c. necessary for the uses of the shipping and merchandise. This canal has a lock of one hundred and twelve feet long.

Union Canal commences at, and joins, the river Soar navigation on the west side of Leicester, and for near three miles, that is to Aylestone, runs with a few deviations in the course of that river; from Aylestone the whole of the line runs a southerly course and crosses the river Welland, and on the west side of Northampton joins the river Nen navigation, and the branch of the Grand Junction canal; completing a course of forty-three miles and three quarters, from Leicester to Northampton, with four hundred and seven feet and a half of lockage, and passing through four tunnels. The branch to Market Harborough, from the junction, is 3 m. 6 f. and is level. From West-Bridge at Leicester, where it joins the Soar, to near Saddington, the lockage is 12 m. 6 f. with one hundred and sixty feet rise; from thence to ear Orendon Magna is thirteen miles and a half, and level; here, in one furlong is a rise of fifty feet to the summit level, which continues to the south side of the tunnel at Kilmarsh, near five miles; from thence to the junction with the Northern river at Northampton, is eleven miles and three quarters, with one hundred and ninety-seven feet and a half fall; from thence to the junction with the river Nen is three quarters of a mile, and level. The proprietors of this undertaking are incorporated under the name of "The company of Proprietors of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal," with the necessary powers for making the canal, &c. The land allowed for the breadth of the canal, towing-path, &c. is twenty yards, and not to deviate more than one hundred yards from the book of reference. The earth, &c. dug in making this canal, is to be properly spread and distributed on the adjoining grounds at the com-

pany's expense. For the purposes of this canal the proprietors may raise the sum of 200,000l. to be divided into shares of 100l. each, and if not sufficient a farther sum of 100,000l.

The line of connection this canal completes is of great importance; by it, and the Grand Junction canal, all the various produce navigated on the Derbyshire and Yorkshire canals, the Grand Trunk, and the river Trent, have a ready access to the London market; besides passing through a very populous country where land-carriage causes many of the necessaries of life to be dear.

Warwick and Birmingham Canal commences on the western side of the town of Warwick, and joins the Digbeth branch of the Birmingham and Fazely canal on the eastern side of Birmingham being a course of about twenty-five miles.

Ashby de la Zouch Canal joins the Coventry canal at Marston-Bridge, about two miles to the south of Nuneaton, and taking an easterly course passes Stoke Golding, &c. after which it crosses the river Sence, and, passing to the east of Gopsal-Park arrives at Snareston, where is a small tunnel, from whence the canal winds along till it reaches the north-west side of Ashby de la Zouch; the canal is then continued about one mile and a half beyond the town, where passing a tunnel of near one mile, a branch bends to the west and goes to Tickenhall; another branch goes to the east, and finishes at the lime-works at Cloud-Hill; on the Tickenhall branch, near the commencement, is a short cut to the lime-works at Stanton; the total length of this canal, with the branches, is fifty miles, with two hundred and fifty-two feet lockage.

Huddersfield Canal joins Sir John Ramsden's canal on the south side of Huddersfield, and taking a westerly course runs parallel with the river Colne, which it crosses twice, and takes the route of the river Tame, the windings of which it frequently intersects, and afterwards joins the Ashton and Oldham canal on the south side of Ashton, being a course of 19 m. 5 f. with 770 feet lockage.

Hastingden Canal, joins the Bury and Bolton canal from Manchester on the west side of Bury, and taking a north course, joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Church-Marton; being a course of about thirteen miles.

Kennet and Avon Canal joins the river Kennet just above Newbury, runs parallel with that river, and twice crossing the Kennet and the town of Hungerford, one mile above which, it again crosses the Kennet, on the northern side of which it passes Froxfield, where it again crosses the river to the southern side; and a little below Great Bedwin again crosses to the northern side, and proceeds to Crofton; where are the head springs of the Kennet; from Crofton, by means of a tunnel 2 m. 3 f. in length, it passes the high grounds about Burbage, and pursues a westerly course by Wootton rivers, &c. to the principal town of Devizes, on the northern side of which it passes, and crosses the Avon at Trowle-Bridge, whence winding by Ladydown-farm, it passes Windbrook and Bradford, below which it crosses the Avon, and afterwards crosses to the western side

of the Avon, and pursues its course uninterrupted by the side of that river. The total length of this canal from Newbury to Bath is sixty miles, having 176 feet rise, and 369 feet fall.

Montgomery Canal commences at the lime-works of Portywain, where it joins a branch of the Ellesmere canal from whence it passes near Llanymynach, and crosses the river Verniew, near which it joins another branch of the Ellesmere canal; it then continues its course by Gwernfelfi to Welsh Pool; the canal then runs parallel with the river Severn, through Garth Mill, to the river Severn, on the east side of Newtown. The length of this canal is 27 miles, exclusive of the branches, with 225 feet lockage. By the junctions of this canal with the Ellesmere, a direct communication is formed with Chester and with Shrewsbury.

Peak Forest Canal joins the Ashton and Oldham canal on the S. side of Ashton, and crossing the river Tame, arrives at Whaley-Bridge, from whence a rail-road goes by Chapel-in-le-Frith to Lead's-Knowl in the Peak Forest; the canal from Chad-Kirk runs parallel with, and on the western side of, the river Goyt. The length of this canal is 15 miles, and the rail-way about six miles.

Rochdale Canal joins the river Calder navigation at Sowerby-bridge-wharf, just without the town of Halifax, and pursues a westerly course alongside the river to Hebden Bridge, and thence to Todmarden; after which, its course is to the south, and it passes a tunnel near one mile and three quarters long; after which it passes Littleborough, Rochdale on the south side, Middleton, and through the town of Manchester, to the Castlefield, where it joins the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. The length of this canal is 31½ miles, with 613 feet lockage.

Somerset Coal Canal joins the Kennet and Avon canal in the parish of Bradford, and goes parallel with Mitford-Brook to Mitford-Mill, where one branch takes a westerly course, and the other branch a southerly course.

Swansea Canal commences at the town of Swansea, and runs parallel with the river Tawe, and crosses the river Twrch. The length of the canal is 17 miles, with 325 feet rise.

Wisbeach Canal joins the Wisbeach river at the Old Sluice in the town of Wisbeach, passes Elm, and at Outwell communicates with Well-creek and the river Nene, in the isle of Ely, and in the county of Norfolk. The length is about six miles.

Warwick and Braunston Canal joins the Warwick and Birmingham canal, on the north-west side of the town of Warwick; and, crossing the Avon, proceeds by Radford, Offchurch, Long-Itchington, where it crosses the river Watergall, by Lemington-Hastings, Granborough, where it crosses the river Leame; and at Braunston joins the Oxford canal. The length is about 20 miles.

COASTS AND PROMONTORIES.

The beneficial consequences which necessarily result from an extensive sea-coast have been frequently celebrated by intelligent

writers, but it is not merely from the possession of a wide coast that we derive those desirable advantages: it must likewise be distinguished by other natural benefits, such as capes and promontories, favourably disposed to break the fury of the winds, deep bays, safe roads, and convenient harbours. The sea-coast of Britain, from the figure, in some measure, of the island, but chiefly from the inlets of the sea, and the very irregular indented line which forms its shore, comprehends, allowing for those sinuosities, at least 800 marine leagues: it is, however, difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact computation. Hence, it may be affirmed, that in this respect, Britain is inferior to no country, but superior to many. From the same causes that render our sea-coast so extensive, it is likewise rendered so much the more commodious; for, exclusive of those havens which are formed by the mouths of navigable rivers, we have as many large and safe bays, secure roads and convenient pools, of different sizes, arising from such dispositions of sea and shore, as any other country in Europe. Our most remarkable promontories are the North Foreland, in the county of Kent, and the Nase, in Essex, which bound the Mouth of the river Thames. To the north of Yarmouth runs a point into the German Ocean, called Winterton Ness, beyond which the coast tends west-north-west and then west. Beyond Flamborough Head a rocky promontory, of a round figure, projects into the sea, by which it is surrounded on all sides, except only on the west. Huntley Cliff is a conspicuous point of land near Whitby, beyond which, to the north, appears Redcliff, which makes one side of a bay, as the promontory on which Hartlepool stands does the other, the river Tees rushing with a rapid tide into the German Ocean, between them. Chester derives its chief advantages from a promontory, which shoots itself into the Irish Sea, 16 miles in length, and from six to eight miles in breadth. Hartland Point (on which stands the town of Hartland) is a promontory running about three miles into the sea, and is generally agreed to be what Ptolemy called Herculis Promontorium, or, as seamen styled it, Cape Hercules. Tenby, in Pembrokeshire, is situated on a promontory, which extends into what is commonly called the Severn Sea.—As our several descriptions of the respective ports, bays, &c. contain every necessary information upon this subject, we shall pass over to our

ISLANDS.

Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are all of them remnants of the ancient duchy of Normandy; which country, under the Romans, was called Augia, and was their second Provincia Lugdunensis; and under the kings of the Franks constituted a part of the kingdom of Neustria. In the year 912, Charles the Simple ceded it to the piratical Normans, as a fief of France; and Rollo, their leader, was married to a daughter of the same king. William VI. duke of Normandy, became King of England, and (with the rest of his dominions) annexed these islands to the sovereignty of England, the only parts now in our possession. They belong to Hampshire,

shire, and are in the diocese of Winchester. The inhabitants of Jersey are governed by the ancient Norman laws. French is the language of the pulpit and bar, and is generally spoken both here and in the neighbouring islands. Guernsey was anciently called Sarnia or Sarnia. On the south side of Alderney is a town containing about 290 houses, with a harbour for small vessels only. Near its coast is a range of dangerous rocks, full of eddies, called by seamen *The Casquets*. This was the place where the son of Henry I. was lost, and where many large vessels have been destroyed. Alderney island is about eight or nine miles in circumference, and the soil is fertile. Sark is a small island, only about two miles in length, with about 300 inhabitants, and surrounded with steep rocks. The French seized and kept possession of it till the reign of Queen Mary, after which it was deserted. Philip de Carteret, lord of St. Owen, planted a colony, and held the island under the crown, by paying a small acknowledgment. It is well watered, and produces enough for the support of the inhabitants.

Having given, in the course of our work, succinct accounts of those remarkable islands, which are immediately connected with England, such as Anglesea, Purbeck, Thanet, Wight, &c. we shall confine these general observations to the more distant ones.

About five miles to the north-east of Bamborough, Northumberland, is the largest of a cluster of islands called *Farn Islands*, the rest being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, something resembling that on Cocket Island; but there is no sort of light-house or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people, who live in a place called *Monk's-house*, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable subsistence by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of the sea-fowl that frequent it.

Holy Island lies not above a mile and a half from the land, and at low water is separated only by a sand, upon which the country people ride over to the island and back again. It was formerly known by the name of Lindisfarne, before it took that of Holy Island, from its being made a retiring-place for bishops, monks, &c. who, to wean themselves from the world, took sanctuary here.

Cocket Island is near Seaton, and takes its name from the river Cocket or Coquet: it had anciently both a castle and monastery.

The *Isle of Man*, situate in the Irish Sea, lies about seven leagues north from Anglesea, about the same distance west from Lancashire, and nine leagues east from Ireland. Its form is long and narrow, stretching from the north-east of Ayre-Point to the Calf of Man, which lies south-west at least 30 miles. Its breadth in some places is more than nine miles, in most places eight, and in some not above five, and contains about 160 square miles. The first author who mentions this island is Cæsar; for there can be as little doubt, that, by the *Mona*, of which he speaks in his commentaries, placing it in the midst between Britain and Ireland, we are to understand Man; as that the *Mona* of Tacitus, which he acquaints us had a fordable strait between it and the continent, can be applied only to Anglesea. Pliny has set down both islands;

Mono, by which he intends Anglesea, and Monabia, which is Man. In Ptolemy we find Monaæda, or Monaida, that is, the farther or more remote Mŏn. Orosius styles it Menavia; tells us that it was not extremely fertile; and that this, as well as Ireland, was then possessed by the Scots. Beda, who distinguishes clearly two Menavian islands, names this the *northern* Menavia, bestowing the epithet of *southern* upon Anglesea. In some copies of Nennius, this isle is denominated Eubonia; in others, Menavia; but both are explained to mean Man. Alured of Beverley also speaks of it as one of the Menavian islands. The Britons, in their own language, called it Manaw, more properly Mainau, *i. e.* "a little island," which seems to be latinised in the word Menavia. All which clearly proves, that this small isle was early inhabited, and as well known to the rest of the world as either Britain or Ireland. Some authors derive the name from the Saxon word Mang (among) but the natives from Manna Man Maclea, a king who first conquered the island, and therefore it is sometimes written Mann. In the close of the first century, the Druids, who were the priests, prophets, and philosophers, of the old Britons, were finally expelled by Julius Agricola from the southern Mona; and we are told, that they then took shelter in the northern. This island they found well planted with firs; so that they had, in some measure, what they delighted in most, the shelter of trees; but, however, not the shelter of those trees in which they most delighted, viz. the oaks: and therefore these they introduced. No histories tell us this; but we learn it from more certain authority, great woods of fir having been discovered interred in the bowels of the earth, and here and there small groves of oaks: but, as these trees are never met with intermixed, so it is plain they never grew together; and, as the former are by far more numerous, we may presume them the produce of the country, and that the latter were planted and preserved by the Druids. They gave the people, with whom they lived, and over whom they ruled, a gentle government, wise laws, but withal a very superstitious religion. It is also very likely that they hindered them, as much as they could, from having any correspondence with their neighbours; which is the reason that though the island is mentioned by so many writers, not one of them, before Orosius, says a word about the inhabitants. A little before his time, that is, in the beginning of the fifth century, the Scots had transported themselves thither, it is said, from Ireland. The tradition of the natives of Man begins at this period. They say that the before mentioned Manna Man Maclea was a magician who kept this country covered with mists, so that the inhabitants of other places could never find it. But the ancient chronicles of Ireland inform us, that the true name of this adventurer was Orbsenius, the son of Alladius, a prince of their island; and that he was surnamed Mannannan, from his having first entered the Isle of Man; and Mac Lir, *i. e.* the Offspring of the Sea, from his great skill in navigation. He promoted commerce: and is said to have given a good reception to St. Patrick, by whom the natives were converte

converted to Christianity. The princes who ruled after him seem to have been of the same line with the kings of Scotland, with which country they had a great intercourse, assisting the monarchs in their wars, and having the education of their princes confided to them in time of peace. In the beginning of the seventh century, Edwin king of Northumberland invaded the Menavian islands, ravaged Man, and kept it for some time, when Beda assures us, there were in it about 300 families; which was less than a third part of the people in Anglesea, though Man was but a third of the size of that island. In the tenth century it was subdued by Orry, a Dane, at that time king of the Orcades and the Western Islands; it is said, there were twelve princes of this house who governed Man. The old constitution, settled by the Druids, while they swayed the sceptre, was perfectly restored; the country was well cultivated and well peopled; their subjects were equally versed in the exercise of arms and in the knowledge of the arts of peace; in a word, they had a considerable naval force, an extensive commerce, and were a great nation, though inhabiting only a little isle. Guttred the son of Orry, built the castle of Rushin, A.D. 960, which is a strong place, a large palace, and has subsisted now above 800 years. Macao was the ninth of these kings, and maintained an unsuccessful struggle against Edgar, who reduced all the little sovereigns of the different parts of Britain to own him for their lord: and who, upon the submission of Macao, made him his high-admiral, by which title (*archipirceta*, in the Latin of those times) he subscribes that monarch's charter to the abbey of Glastonbury. After the death of Edward the Confesssor, when Harold, who possessed the crown of England, had defeated the Norwegians at the battle of Stamford, there was amongst the fugitives one Godred Crownan, the son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, who took shelter in the Isle of Man. This isle was then governed by another Godred, who was a descendent from Macao, and he gave him a very kind and friendly reception. Godred Crownan, during the short stay he made in the island, perceived that his name-sake was universally hated by his subjects; which inspired him with hopes that he might expel the king, and become master of the island. This he at last accomplished, after having defeated and killed Fingal the son of Godred, who had succeeded his father. Upon this he assigned the north part of the island to the natives, and gave the south to his own people; becoming, in virtue of his conquest, the founder of their third race of princes. However he might acquire his kingdom, he governed it with spirit and prudence; made war with success in Ireland; gained several victories over the Scots in the isles; and, making a tour through his new-obtained dominions, died in the island of Islay. He left behind three sons. A civil war breaking out between the two eldest, and both of them deceasing in a few years, Magnus king of Norway, coming with a powerful fleet, possessed himself of Man and the isles, and held them as long as he lived; but, being slain in Ireland, the people invited home Olave, the

youngest

youngest son of Godred Crowman, who had fled to the court of England, and been very honourably treated by Henry II. There were in the whole nine princes of this race, who were all of them feudatories to the kings of England; and often resorted to their court, were very kindly received, and had pensions bestowed upon them. Henry III. in particular, charged Olave, king of Man, with the defence of the coasts of England and Ireland; and granted him annually for that service forty marks, 100 measures of wheat, and five pieces of wine. Upon the demise of Magnus, the last king of this isle, without heirs male, Alexander III. king of Scots, who had conquered the other isles, seised likewise upon this; which as parcel of that kingdom, came into the hands of Edward I. who directed William Huntercumbe, guardian or warden of that isle for him, to restore it to Baliol, who had done homage to him for the kingdom of Scotland. But it seems there was still remaining a lady named Austrica, who claimed this sovereignty, as cousin and nearest of kin to the deceased Magnus. This claimant being able to obtain nothing from John Baliol, applied herself next to Edward, as the superior lord. He, upon this application, by his writ, which is yet extant, commanded both parties, in order to determine their right, to appear in the king's-bench. The progress of this suit does not appear; but it is said, that this lady, by a deed of gift, conveyed her claim to Sir Simon de Montacute; and, after many disputes, invasions by the Scots, and other accidents, the title was examined in parliament, in the seventh of Edward III. and solemnly adjudged to William de Montacute; to whom, by letters-patent, dated the succeeding year, that monarch released all claim whatsoever. In the succeeding reign, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, sold it to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; and, upon his losing his head, it was granted by Henry IV. to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; who being attainted, had, by the grace of that king, all his lands restored, except the isle of Man, which the same monarch granted to Sir John Stanley, to be held by him of the king's his heirs and successors, by homage and a cast of falcons to be presented at every coronation. Thus it was possessed by this noble family, who were created Earls of Derby, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when, upon the demise of Earl Ferdinand, who left three daughters, it was as Lord Coke tells us, adjudged to those ladies, and from them purchased by William Earl of Derby, the brother of Ferdinand, from whom it was claimed by descent, and adjudged to its present possessor, his grace the Duke of Athol. This island, from its situation directly in the mouth of the channel, is very beneficial to Britain, by lessening the force of the tides, which would otherwise break with far greater violence than they do at present. It is frequently exposed to very high winds; and at other times to mists, which however, are not at all unwholesome. The soil towards the north is dry and sandy, of consequence unfertile, but not unimprovable; the mountains which may include near two thirds of the island, are bleak and barren;

barren; yet afford excellent peat, and contain several kinds of metals. They maintain also a kind of small swine, called *purrs*, which are esteemed excellent pork. In the valleys there are as good pasture, hay, and corn, as in any of the northern counties; and the southern part of the island is as fine soil as can be wished. The most general division of this island is into north and south; and it contains seventeen parishes, of which five are market-towns, the rest villages. Its division, with regard to its civil government, is into six sheedings, every one having its proper coroner, who is in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, &c. In July, 1780, a copper coinage for the use of the island was issued from the Tower of London. There is a ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the isle, from whence they have abundance of good water from the rivulets and springs; and Snafield, the highest, rises about 580 yards. Here are quarries of good stone, rocks of lime-stone, red free-stone, and good slate, with some mines of lead, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are of the church of England; and the bishop is styled bishop of Sodor and Man. This bishopric was first erected by Pope Gregory IV. and for its diocese had this isle and all the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland; but which were called Sodoroc by the Danes, who went to them by the north, from the Swedish Sodor, Sail or Oar islands, from which the title of the bishop of Sodor is supposed to originate. *Ruskin*, the capital, at the south end, has a castle and a garrison, whence it is called *Castletown*. Here is a market, and the town is governed by the officers of the castle. Within two miles of the town is a good harbour; and, at the foot of the castle, there is a creek for small vessels, but dangerous. *Ramsey*, to the north, a most noted and spacious haven, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the north-east; and in that case they need not be embayed. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand, or shingle, is in danger of being washed away by the sea. Solbe, Selby, or Selbe, is a river in this island, which empties itself into the Irish Sea by Maller-Lough. Whitewater is another river which runs into the Irish Sea at Douglas.

On the little isle of *Peele*, on the west side of Man, is a town of the same name, with a fortified castle, and a garrison well supplied with cannon. Here stands the ancient cathedral, the lord's house, with some lodgings of the bishop's, and other remains of antiquity.

Before the south promontory of Man, is a little island called the *Calf of Man*, before-mentioned; which is about three miles in circuit, and separated from Man by a channel about two furlongs broad. At one time of the year it abounds with puffins, and also with a species of ducks and drakes, by the English called barnacles, and by the Scots clakes and Soland-geese. About the rocks of this island also breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl.

MOUNTAINS.

Though full of delightful rising grounds, and the most inchanting slopes, yet England contains but few mountains; the most remarkable are, the Peak in Derbyshire, the Endle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, the Cheviot Hills in Northumberland, the Chiltern in Buckinghamshire, Malvern in Worcestershire, Cotswold in Gloucestershire, and the Wrekin in Shropshire; all which are noticed in our accounts of those counties or towns to which they belong, or near which they are situated. Wales, and the northern parts, in general, may be termed mountainous: the most remarkable in Wales is Snowden, or Plinlimmon.

POPULATION.

Such the fallibility of political calculations, that any pretence to ascertain the number of inhabitants in England and Wales would be consummate presumption: besides, the number must encrease in times of peace, and decrease in times of war: it cannot, however, be less than between seven and eight millions.

EDIFICES.

It would be unnecessary here to particularize the several grand edifices with which this country abounds, as they are respectively noticed, and when remarkable, described in the course of this work. Considering them, therefore, in general, we may safely assert that our colleges, cathedrals, churches, bridges, mansions, &c. have claimed, and still attract the attention of many, as master-pieces of architecture and regularity. We have, for the relief of the poor, several hospitals, and charity-schools. Of late years Sunday-schools have been established in various parts of England for the laudable purpose of promoting literature among the inferior classes of people; but whether these Sunday-schools answer this design, is a question (in the writer's humble opinion) that will admit of much argument. Every town, every village, contains places of worship, accessible to all, where (it is to be hoped) youth will receive as much instruction as from the best qualified masters and mistresses; without rendering religion a *task*, which tends only to give them an early disgust to it: add to which, learning is the greatest labour that can be imposed upon youth, and when this labour is exacted on the SABBATH DAY, are the purposes of either religion or edification answered?—No;—they soon imbibe the principles of infidelity, and are incapable of acquiring competent information during only *fifty-two* days in the year. Were these schools either daily, or three times a week, during evening, or at stated periods, and provided with masters and mistresses *capable of instructing*, then the young children of indigent parents might meet with a proper education in respect to morals, and at the same time be employed in some suitable kinds of labour.

It may not be unacceptable to the majority of our readers briefly to point out the grandeur of our buildings, by concluding these desultory remarks with a comparative view of

The

The Length, Breadth, and Height of the several

CATHEDRALS AND REMARKABLE CHURCHES,

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	LENGTH		BREADTH		HEIGHT OF THE			Number of Bells in each Church.
	From East to West.	*Of the Transept from N. to S.*	*Of the Nave and side Aisles.*	*Nave from the Area to the Canopy.*	*Middle Tower, Lanthorn, or Spire.*	*West Tower, or Spire.*		
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.		
St. Alban's	350 0	217 0	70 0	68 0	144 0			6
St. Asaph	279 0	108 0	68 6	60 0	93 0			2
Bangor	214 2	95 10	66 0	55 10	60 0			5
Bath	210 0	126 0	78 0		162 0			8
Beverley	334 4	167 6	64 3	67 0		166 0		
Bristol	175 0	128 0	73 0	73 0		128 0		5
Camb. King's Coll. Camb.	289 0		41 10	80 6				
Canterbury	514 0	154 up. Trans. / 134 lo. Trans.	74 0	80 0	130 within / 135 without	100 N.W. tower / 130 S.W. spire		6 / 6
Carlisle	219 0	124 0	71 0	71 0	123 0			5
Chester	348 0	180 0	73 6	73 0	127 0			5
Chichester	401 8	131 0	91 in one part / 62 in another	61 6	260 0	106 9		6
St. David's	300 0	130 0	72 0	54 0	127 0			3
Dorchester, Oxf.	189 0		69 0					
Durham	411 0	170 0	78 0	69 6	162 within / 225 without	138 0		8
Ely	518 0	182 0	76 0	76 0	150 within / 182 without	266 0		5
—— St. Mary's Ch. N. side	100 0		50 0					
Exeter	390 0	140 0	74 0	74 0		130	N. tower / S. tower	10
Gloucester	420 0	144 0	84 0	66 0	222 0			8

	LENGTH From East to West.	LENGTH Of the Transept from N. to S.	BREADTH Of the Nave and side Aisles.	HEIGHT OF THE Nave from the Area to the Canopy.	HEIGHT OF THE Middle Towers, Lanterns, or Spires	West Towers, or Spires.	Number of Bells in each Church.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	
Hereford	370 0	140 0	68 0	64 0	240 0	130 0	10
Llandaff	263 6	.. ..	65 0	65 0	.. ..	105 N. W. tower 89 S. W. tower	5
Litchfield	411 0	154 0	66 0	66 0	240 0	188 0	10
Lincoln	498 within 530 without	201 upp. Trans. 294 low. Transc.	88 0 177 0 W. front	83 0	124 6 within 288 without	270 0	6
---- By another account	487 within 519 without	192 upp. Trans. 207 low. Trans.	82 0 168 0 W. front 98 0	83 0	124 within 288 without	270 0	8
London, St. Paul's	500 0	248 0	177 0 W. front	88 0	340 0	208 0	
Norwich	400 0	178 0	71 0		515 0		
Oxford	150 0	120 0	54 0	41 6 in one part 57 0 in another	144 0		10
Peterborough	579 10	203 0	91 4 156 0 W. front	78 0	136 0 within 150 0 without	186 4 N. W. spire 153 0 S. W. tower	10
Rochester	306 0	122 0	65 0		156 0		6
Selby	300 0	130 0			130 0		
Salisbury	478 0	210 0	76 0	30 0	410 0		8
Southwell	306 0	121 0	59 0				8
Tewkesbury	300 0	120 0	70 0	55 0	210 0		8
Wells	371 0	135 0	67 0	67 0	160 0	130 0	5 6
Westminster, St. Peter's	390 0	189 0	75 0	101 0			6
---- K. Henry VII's Ch.	99 0		66 0	54 0			
Winchester	491	545	87 0	76 0	128 0		8
---- Lady's Chapel	54	186 0					
Worcester	394 0	126 0	74 0	74 or 87	162 0		8
York	524 0	280 0	109 0 110 6 W. front	99 in one part 102 in another	192 0 within 234 without	198 0	12
---- By another account	497 0	222 0	105 0 140 0 W. front	96 in one part 102 in another	208 within 213 without	196 0	

A LIST
OF
INNS, &c. IN LONDON;
And the Towns in England, Wales, and Scotland, which their Coaches and Waggons visit.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING LIST EXPLAINED.

Su. Sunday; M. Monday; T. or Tu. Tuesday; W. Wednesday; Th. Thursday; F. Friday; S. or Sat. Saturday; m. or morn. morning; e. ev. or even. evening; n. noon; ni. night; a. or aft. afternoon; st. or str. street; la. lane; da. daily; sum. summer; win. winter; Wag. Waggon.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, 425 m.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.—*Wag.* Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, Saracen's Head, Friday-street, M. W. F.

Abergavenny.—Bull and Mouth, no. Angel, St. Clement's, n. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. W. noon.

Abingdon.—*Coach.* Bell, Holborn, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, T. Th. and New Inn, T. Th. S. noon.

Alton.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, aft. 4. Bell Savage, m. 4.—*Wag.* Spur, Southwark, S. m. George, Snow-hill, Tu. F.

Amersham.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bar, T. and F. m. 10.

Ampthill.—*Coach.* Golden Lion, St. John-street, T. Th. S. m. 8—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, T. Th. F. S. noon.

Andover.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, daily; Swan, Holborn, M. W.

Arundel.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, T. Th. and S. noon.

Atherstone.—See *Birmingham.*

Axminster.—See *Exeter.*

Aylesbury.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn. T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* Bell, Warwick-lane, and George, Snow-hill, M. F. no.

Bagshot.—See *Salisbury.*

Baldock.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Three Cups, Aldersgate.—*Wag.* Horse-Shoe, Goswell-street, W. S. m. 10.

Banbury.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* Bell, and Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, M. W. F. no.

Barking.—*Coach.* Bull and Talbot, Whitechapel, m. and aft.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, aft. 2.

Barnes.—*Coach.* Goose and Gridiron, and Crown, St. Paul's.—*Boats,* Queenhithe and Hungerford stairs.

Barnet.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, St. John's-street, and Bell, Holborn, daily.—*Wag.* Horse and Groom, St. John's-street, T. Th. S.

Barnsley.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 8. Bull and Mouth, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Bull & Mo. aft. 4, Red Lion, Alders. M. W. F. no.

Barnstaple.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Bell and Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily.

Barton.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horse-Shoe, Goswell-street, W. F. S. m.

Basingstoke.—See *Salisbury.*

Bath.—See *Bristol.*

Battel.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, Golden Cross, m. 5.—*Wag.* White Hart, and Spur, Southwark, W. ni. 8.

Beaconsfield.—*Coach.* Black Lion, Water-lane, daily m. 9.—*Wag.* Bell, Warwick-lane, S. m. 11.

Beccles.—*Coach.* See *Yarmouth.*—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, S. no.

Bedford.—*Coach.* White Hart, and Cross Keys, St. John's-street.—*Wag.* Cross Keys and White Hart, St. John's-street.

Berk Hempstead.—*Coach.* Bell, and Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily.—*Wag.* Bell, Warwick-lane, W. and S. m.

Berwick upon Tweed.—See *Edinburgh.*—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, M. W. F. no.

Beverley.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, even. 7. Spread Eagle, even. 5.—*Wag.* Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, M. W. F.

Bewdley.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, aft. 1, George and Boar, Holborn, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, T. m. 9.

Biggleswade.—*Coach.* See *York.*—*Wag.* Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, S. noon.

Billericay.—*Coach.* Bull, and Blue Boar, Whitechapel, m. and aft.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, M. W. Th. S.

Birmingham.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 5, George and Boar aft. 3, Swan, Lad-la aft. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Wood-st. White Horse, Cripplegate, daily, Oxford Arms, and George, Smithfield, M. Th. aft. 4.

Bishop's Stortford.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, aft. 3.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, Tu. no.

Blackburn.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-la. aft. 4. Bull and Mouth, m. 7.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle, Wood-st. daily.

Blandford. *Coach.* See *Exeter.*—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, morn. 9, daily.

Bocking.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, m. 6.—*Wag.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, Su. 2, Bull, Leadenhall-st. S. 2.

Bolton Moors.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, aft. 1, daily.

Boroughbridge.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, ni. 7, George and Boar, ni. 6.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate.

Boston.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. F. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Horse-Shoe, Goswell-street, W. F. S. no.

Botesdale. *Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, Su. Tu. Th. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and Bull, Bishopsgate, S.

Bourn.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horse-Shoe, Goswell-street, W. F. S. no.

Braintree.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate, m. 6, and Spread Eagle, aft. 3. *Wag.* King's Arms, and Catharine Wheel, S. no.

Brecon.

Brecon.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, no.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. King's Head, Old Change, S. M. no.

Brentford.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-st. m. and aft.—*Boats.* Queenhithe, and Hungerford Stairs, Crown, St. Paul's

Brentwood.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-st. aft. 2.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, and King's Arms, Leadenhall.

Bridgeworth.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, m. 7, and George and Boar, aft. 3, da.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, T. Th. m. 9.

Bridgewater.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-st. daily, aft. 2.—*Wag.* 69, Old Bailey, and Saracen's Head, Friday-st. daily.

Bridport.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, morn. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-st. and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Brighthelmston.—*Coach.* Blossoms Inn, Golden Cross, and Spread Eagle, m. 7.—*Wag.* Nag's Head, Borough, and Bull, Holborn, W. S. night.

Bristol.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clements, Gerrard's Hall, Swan, Lad-lane, White Horse, Friday-st. Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and Golden Cross, daily.—*Wag.* 69, Old Bailey, Gerrard's Hall, Basing-lane, Swan, Holborn-bridge, daily.

Bromsgrove.—See *Kidderminster.*

Bromley.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. aft. 3.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, daily, aft. 3.

Bromyard.—Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, S. morn. 7.

Brough.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, m. 7, and Bull and Mouth, even. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, and Bull and Mouth, daily.

Buckingham.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, and Oxford Arms, M. F. aft. 3.

Burgden.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Horse-Shoe, Goswell-st. W. F. S. noon.

Builth.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, St. Clement's daily.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. W. noon.

Bungay.—See *Yarmouth.*—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. ni. and Bull, Bishopsgate-str. W. S. noon.

Buntingford.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, morn.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, S. and Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. morning.

Burford.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. afternoon.

Burnham.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-str. M. W. F. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. Th. noon.

Bury.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4, and Bull and Mouth, m. 7.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, aft. 1, daily.

Bury St. Edmund's.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. morn. 6.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, and Bull, Bishopsgate-str. S. noon.

Buxton.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, T. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle, Wood-str. daily.

Caermarthen.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. and King's Head, Old Change, M. W.

Caernarvon.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, T. F.

Calne.—*Coach.* White Horse, Friday-str. daily. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, W. S. and 60, Old Bailey, daily.

Cambridge.—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Bull, and Four Swans, Bishopsgate-st?. morn. 8.—*Wag.* Bull, and Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-str. W. Th. F. S. noon.

Canterbury.—*Coach.* Gold. Cross, and inns in Gracechurch-str. m. 5, ev. 7,—*Wag.* Blossom's, Lawrence-lane, M. Th. See *Dover.*

Cardiff.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4, and Bolt in Tun, m. 4.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. and King's Head, Old Change, M. W.

Cardigan.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, St. Clement's.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change. M. W. noon.

Carlisle.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, every morn. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, M. T. Th. F. noon.

Chatham.—*Coach.* Blossom's Inn, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. m. 9, aft. 2.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, and White Horse, Friday-street, M. Th.

Chelmsford.—*Coach.* The Inns in Gracechurch-street, m. 7. aft. 2.—*Wag.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, Tu. F. aft. 3.

Cheltenham.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon, Golden Cross, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, Th. and S. morn. 11.

Chertsey.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, aft. 1, morn. 7.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, Tu. and Fr. m. 8.

Chesham.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. morn. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, T. F. noon.

Cheshunt.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. aft. 3 win. 4 sum.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. Th. S. noon.

Chester.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Bull and Mouth.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, and Axe, Aldermanbury, daily.

Chesterfield.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, Angel-str. m. 5.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, and Bear, Basinghall-street, daily.

Chester-le-Street.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, ni. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, T. Th. S. aft. 1.

Chichester.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Bolt in Tun, m. 6.—*Wag.* Talbot, and White Hart, Borough, T. Th. F.

Chigwell.—*Coach.* Boar, Whitechapel, aft. 4 sum. 3 win.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. S. aft. 2.

Chipping Norton.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, aft. 1 and 5.—*Wag.* Bell, Wood-street, M. W. and F.

Chorley.—*Coach.*, Swan, Lad-lane. daily, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle, Wood-street.

Cirencester.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. and W. noon.

Clare.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. daily, m. 6.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-str. and Three Nuns, S. ev.

Cobham.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, and Bell Savage, daily.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, T. F. morn. 8.

Cockermouth.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, ev. 7, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and White Horse, Cripplegate, M. Th.

Coggeshall.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, daily, 1.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, S. noon.

Colchester.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, m. 8.—*Wag.* Bull, and King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, Th. noon.

Colebrook Dale.—*Coach.* George and Boar, aft. 3, and Bull and Mouth, m. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-str. Th. m. 9.

Colnbrook.—*Coach.* New Inn, Old Bailey, and Angel, Strand, noon. —*Wag.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, T. Th. S. m. 8.

Congleton.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, ev. 5. —*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, daily.

Coventry.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Golden Cross.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-str. and George, Smithfield, daily.

Cranbourn.—*Coach.* Ditto, m. 3, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4. —*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, m. 9.

Crayford.—*Coach.* Queen's Head, Borough, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, Southwark, M. W. F. aft. 2.

Croydon.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily.—*Wag.* Pewter Platter, Gracechurch-street, and King's Head, Southwark.

Darlington.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and White Horse, Fetter-lane. —*Wag.* Red Lion, and Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, daily.

Dartford.—*Coach.* Queen's Head, Borough, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, Southwark, M. W. F. aft. 2.

Dartmouth.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, m. 9, daily.

Daventry.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Golden Lion, St. John's-st. —*Wag.* George, Smithfield, W. S. noon.

Debenham.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-str. m. 7.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Th. noon.

Denbigh.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, m. 7, daily.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, T. F.

Derby.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and White Horse, Fetter-lane.—*Wag.* White Bear, Basinghall-street, daily.

Dereham.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Bull, Bishopsgate-str. ev. 6. —*Wag.* Bull, W. Th. and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S.

Devizes.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, M. W. F. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, W. Th. morning.

Diss.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, T. Th. Su. 4 ev.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. morning.

Doncaster.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersg.

Dorchester.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Ditto, m. 4,—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill.

Dorking.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, and George, Southwark, daily.—*Wag.* George, Borough, Th. S. 9.

Dover.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and In s in Gracechurch-st. m 5, e. 7. —*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, and Blossom's Inn, M. Th. m.

Downham.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, M. W. F. m. 5.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, Th. noon.

Dudley.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and George and Boar, Holborn. —*Wag.* George, Smithfield, W. F. Bull and Mouth, Tu. and Sa.

Dunchurch.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, ev. 5.—*Wag.* George, Smithfield, W. S. noon.

Dunmow.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, daily, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, S. aft. 4.

Dunstable.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Ram, Smithfield, m. 5.—*Wag.* Golden Lion, St. John's-street, Tu. F. noon.

Durham.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Saracen's Head, m. 7.—*Wag.* Red Lion, and Bull and Mouth, daily.

Eastbourne.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, daily, morn. 5.—*Wag.* White Hart, Borough, W. evening.

East Grinsted.—*Coach.* Gold. Cross, m. 7, and Catherine Wh. Borough, T. Th. no.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, Southwark, Tu. and S.

Edgware.—*Coach.* Bull, and Bell and Crown, Holborn, aft. 2.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, M. F. noon.

Edinburgh, 400. m—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and White Horse, m. 7, and Bull and Mouth, and George and Boar, Holborn, ev. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, Bull and Mouth, and Saracen's Head, Friday-street.

Edmonton.—*Coach.* No. 90, Bishopsgate-street, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill.—*Wag.* 81, Gracechurch-street, and Flower Pot, Bish.

Egham.—*Coach.* Bell, Holborn, daily, 2.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, Tu. and F. morn. 7.

Eltham.—*Coach.* Swan, Charing-cross, daily.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, Southwark, morn. 9

Ely.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, M. W. F. m. 5.—*Wag.* Bull, Th. and Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, W. S.

Enfield.—*Coach.* Green Dragon, and Four Swans, Bishopsgate-str. m. 9, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, and Four Swans, Bishopsg.

Epping.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, aft. 4 sum. 3 win.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. S. aft. 3.

Epsom.—*Coach.* George, Southwark, and Spread Eagle, Gracech.-st. daily.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, T. S. and Ipswich Arms, Tu. Th. S.

Eton.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Gerard's Hall, m. 7, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, T. Th S. morn. 8.

Ewell.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 2.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, T. Th. S. morn. 8.

Exeter.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. m. 4, and Swan, Lad-la. m. 3.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-str. and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, da.

Fairford.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, no. and Golden Cross, ev. 6.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, and King's Head, Old Change, M. W.

Fakenham.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-str. M. W. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, Th. noon.

Falmouth.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, m. 3, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, daily.

Fareham.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, ev. 6.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, M. and Th. morn. 8.

Faringdon.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, T. and Th. ev. and New Inn, Old Bailey, T. and S.

Farnham.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, T. Th. S. morn. 10.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, and Spur, Southwark, Tu. F.

Faringham.—*Coach.* Blossom's Inn, daily, morn. half past 6.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, Southwark, T. F. noon.

Faversham.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-st. morn. 5, ev. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-street, Th. noon.

Flint.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, M. W. F. mornings.

Folkstone.—*Coach.* George, Borough, daily, m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Th. m. 9. and George, Borough, W. evening.

Fordingbridge.—*Coach.* See *Poole.*—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, and Salisbury Arms, Cow-lane.

Framlingham.—See *Yarmouth.*

Frome.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, M. W. F. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Salisbury Arms, Cow-lane, Smithfield.

Fulham.—*Coach.* White Hart, Strand, 9, 11, 12, 4, 6.—*Boats,* Queenhithe and Hungerford-stairs.

Gainsborough.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, and Bull and Mouth.

Glasgow, Scotland, 410 m.—See *Edinburgh.*

Gloucester.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, no. and Angel, Strand, ev. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. W. noon.

Godalming.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, m. 6, and Golden Cross, m. 9.—*Wag.* Spur, Borough, W. F. and Oxford Arms, W. S. m.

Godstone.—*Coach.* Catherine Wheel, Southwark, T. Th. S. n.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, Tu. and F. evening.

Gosport.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, ev. 6.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, M. and Th. m. 8.

Goudhurst.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, M. W. Th. S. morn. 6.—*Wag.* Talbot, Southwark, W. and Nag's Head, T. F.

Gravesend.—*Coach.* White Hart, aft. 3, and King's Head, Southwark, m. 8.—*Boats,* Billingsgate.

Greenwich.—*Coach.* Charing-cross, and George and Gate, Gracechurch-street.—*Wag.* Pewter Platter, Black Lion, and Flower Pot, Bish.

Guernsey Island.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Guildford.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, and George and Gate, m. 6.—*Wag.* White Hart, King's Head, and George, Borough.

Hadleigh.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, M. W. F. m. 7.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, M. morn. 9, and S. noon.

Halesworth.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st.—*Wag.* Ditto, M. m. 9, and S. noon.

Halifax.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7, and Bull and Mo.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, daily, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, M. W. F.

Halstead.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, morn. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, Th. S. noon.

Hammersmith.—*Coach.* White Hart, Strand, and St. Paul's, hourly.—*Boats,* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs.

Hampstead.—*Coach.* Blue Posts, Holborn, hourly.—*Wag.* Bull, Holborn, and George and Gate, daily.

Hampton

Hampton Court.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Golden Cross, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, Th. F.—*Boats,* Queenhithe.

Harlowe.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, and Saracen's Head, Aldgate, daily.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. S. noon.

Harwich.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily, ev. 7.—*Vessels,* Smart's, Somer's, and Dice Quays.

Hastings.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and George, Southwark, daily, m. 5.—*Wag.* Spur, and White Hart, Southwark, W. night.

Hatfield.—*Coach.* Greyhound, Smithfield, T. Th. S. m. 8.—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, Tu. F. noon.

Haverfordwest.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Angel, St. Clement's, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. King's Head, Old Cha. M. W.

Haverhill.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, T. Th. S. m. 9.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. S. noon.

Hemel Hempstead.—*Coach.* Bell, and Bell and Crown, Holborn, da.—*Wag.* Bull, Holborn, T. F.

Henley.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, Strand, aft. 1.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, T. aft. 3, and Saracen's Head, Friday-str.

Henley in Arden.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, aft. 5, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-st. M. T. Th. S. m. 9.

Hereford.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. and King's Head, Old Change, M.

Hertford.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-st. and Bell and Crown, Holb.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. Th. S.

Hinckley.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S. noon.

Hitchen.—*Coach.* Greyhound, Smithfield, T. Th. and S. morn. 8.—*Wag.* White Hart, St. John's-street, T. and F. noon.

Hoddesdon.—*Coach.* The Inns in Bishopsgate street, daily.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, Tu. and F. no.

Holbeach.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. F. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Bull and Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-street, Th. n.

Holyhead.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and White Horse, Fetter-lane.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, and Blossom's Inn, W. S.

Honiton.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, m. 3.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, m. 9.

Horncastle.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. F. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, W. F. S. noon.

Hornchurch.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, aft. 4 sum. 2 win.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. S. noon.

Horsham,—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, T. Th. S. m. 7.—*Wag.* Swan, Southwark, T. Th. and George, Tu. F.

Hounslow.—*Coach.* White Bear, and Bell Savage, daily.—*Wag.* Bell, Holborn, Tu. S.—*Boats,* Hungerford-stairs.

Huddersfield.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, ev. 7, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Red Lion, Aldersgate-str. and Saracen's Head, Friday-str. M. W. F.

Hull.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horseshoe, Goswell-street, W. F. S. noon.

Hungerford.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, and Bolt in Tun, m. 4. —*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Tu. and Saturday.

Huntingdon.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, m. 7.—*Wag.* Red Lion, and Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, S.

Hythe.—*Coach.* George, Borough, daily, m. 6.—*Wag.* George, Borough, W. ev. 5.

Ilford.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, morn. and aft.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, daily.

Ingatestone.—*Coach.* The Inns in Gracechurch-street, m. 7, aft. 2. —*Wag.* Ditto, Tu. W. Th. S.

Ipswich.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, m. 7.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, Th. noon.

Isleworth.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, aft. 3.—*Boats.* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs, daily.

Iver.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-str. M. W. F. aft. 3. —*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, W. S. noon.

Kelvedon.—*Coach.* King's Arms, Leadenhall-str. m. 9.—*Wag.* Bull, and Ipswich Arms, Ledenhall, Th.

Kendal.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 3.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, Tu. and T. noon.

Kettering.—*Coach.* White Hart, St. John's-street, M. W. F. m. 5.— —*Wag.* Cross Keys, St. John's-street, Th. and S. noon.

Kew.—*Coach.* White Hart, Strand, m. and n.—*Boats,* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs.

Kidderminster.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, aft. 1, and George and Boar, Holb. a. 3.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Th. Bull and Mo. Tu.

Kimbolton.—*Coach.* Three Cups, Aldersgate-str. T. Th. S. m. 5.— *Wag.* Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, T. noon.

Kingston on Thames.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-st. da.—*Wag.* White Hart, and King's Head, Southwark.

Lancaster.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 5.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, and Castle, Wood-str.

Launceston.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, m. 9, daily.

Lavenham.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, Th. S. noon.

Leamington.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, Wood-str. and Inns in Aldgate, daily.—*Wag.* Bull, Whitechapel, aft. 3.

Leatherhead.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. and Gold. Cross, da.—*Wag.* George, Borough, and New Inn, O. Bailey, T. F. m. 8.

Lechlade.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, F. noon.

Leeds.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 8, Bull and Mouth, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. da.

Leek.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, and Bull, Holborn.

Leicester.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Bull and Mouth, m. and ni. —*Wag.* Bear, Basinghall-str. and White Horse, Cripplegate.

Leighton Buzzard.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, St. John's-street, S. M. Th. Sat. m. 7.—*Wag.* Golden Lion, St. John's-st. W. and S. noon.

Leominster.—*Coach.* George and Boar, and Bull and Mouth, aft. 1.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, F. noon.

Lewes.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* George, and White Hart, Southwark, W. 7. n.

Lime.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, m. 9, daily.

Lincoln.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-str. aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, W. F. and S. noon.

Linton.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, T. Th. S. m. 9.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, Th. and Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. S. noon.

Litchfield.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 5.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, Tu. F. noon.

Liverpool.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Geo. and Boar, Holborn, and White Horse, Fetter-lane.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, Castle, Wood-street, Bull, Holborn, and White Horse, Cripplegate.

Loughborough.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, m. 5, n. 5.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Bear, Basinghall-street, daily.

Lowestoft.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, S. M. fn. 10.

Ludlow.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Golden Cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* George, Smithfield, S. aft. 4.

Luton.—*Coach.* Golden Lion, T. Th. S. m. 8,—*Wag.* Golden Lion, and Windmill, Tu. F. noon.

Lutterworth.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, Th. noon.

Lymington.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Lynn.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, M. W. F. m. 5.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, Th. n.

Macclesfield.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, Cheapside, daily.

Maidenhead.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clements, daily, 1.—*Wag.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, T. S. m. 8.

Maidstone.—*Coach.* George, Borough, m. 7, aft. 2 and 3.—*Wag.* Spur, and Nag's Head, Southwark, T. F. noon.

Maldon.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, Tu. Th. S. m.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, S. m. 6.

Malmsbury.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W.

Malton.—See *York.*

Manchester.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, George and Boar, Holborn, Golden Cross, and Swan, Lad-lane.—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, Bull, Holborn, Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle and Falcon.

Manningtree.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, ev. 7.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, Th. n.

Mansfield.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, Angel-street, m. 5.—*Wag.* Bear, Basinghall, and Axe, Aldermanbury.

March.—*Coach.* Golden Cross. Charing-cross, M. W. F. ev. 6.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, Tu. Th. S. noon.

Margate.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and inns in Gracechurch-street, m. 5. n. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-street, M. Th. m.

Marlborough.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and Swan, Lad-lane, daily.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Tu. noon.

Marlow.—*Coach.* New Inn Old Bailey, daily at noon.—*Wag.* Bull, and King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, Tu and F. noon.

Melsham.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, morn. 6, night 6.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, T. and Th. noon.

Melton Mowbray.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, M. Tu. Th.

Midhurst.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and Golden Cross, m. 6.—*Wag.* White Hart, and Talbot, Southwark, Tu. Th. F.

Mildenhall.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Four Swans, Bishopsgate.—*Wag.* Archer's Hall, Sun Street, Bishopsgate.

Milford haven.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Golden Cross, daily.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. m. 10.

Mitcham.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street. m. and aft.—*Wag.* Cross Keys, and New Inn, Old Bailey.

Monmouth.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon, Golden Cross, ev. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. W. morn.

Montgomery.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, no. Golden Cross, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, Th. m. 8.

Mortlake.—*Coach.* White Hart, Strand, m. and aft.—*Boats,* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs.

Mount Sorrel.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, morn. 5, ni. 5.—*Wag.* No. 90, London Wall, M. W. noon.

Nantwich.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, morn. and ev. 7.—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, daily.

Needham.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, Th. noon.

Newark.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, ev. 7, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-str. M. W. S. m.

Newbury.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Bolt in Tun, m. and ev.—*Wag.* King's Arms, and Swan, Holborn-bridge, Tu. W. Th.

Newcastle...Coach. Swan, Lad-lane, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, and Bull, Holborn.

Newcastle on Tyne.—See *Edinburgh,* or *York.*

Newent,—Coach. Bolt in Tun, and Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. T. W. F. mornings.

Newmarket.—Coach. White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Bull, Bishopsgate-st. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Archer's Hall, and Bull, Bishopsgate-st. W. and S.

Newport Pagnell.—Coach. Cross Keys, St. John's-street, Tu. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, W. and S. noon.

Northampton.—Coach. Bull and Mouth, or Ram, Smithfield, 5 and 6 m.—*Wag.* Ditto, M. and F. and Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. daily.

Northleach.—Coach. Bolt in Tun, and Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. Tu. W. F. mornings.

Norwich.

Norwich.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S aft. 4.

Nottingham.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, Angel-str. m. 5.—*Wag.* No. 90, London Wall, M. W. noon.

Nuneaton.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, and Blossoms Inn.

Oakham.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, George and Boar, daily.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street. Sat. morning.

Oakingham.—*Coach.* Black Lion, Water-lane, m. 9 win. 11 sum.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, W. and S. morn. 9.

Odiham.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, morn. 3.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Olney.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, St. John's-street, Tu. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, W. S. noon.

Ongar.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, aft. 3, and Bull, Tu. Th. S. m. 11.—*Wag.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, T. and F. m. 9.

Orford.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, S. M. m. 9.

Ormskirk.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and Bull and Mouth, daily.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle, Wood-str. daily.

Oswestry.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, Th. m. 9, S. aft. 5.

Otley.—*Coach.* Ditto, ev. 7, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street.

Oundle.—*Coach.* George, Holborn, Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, T. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, Tu.

Overton.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, morn. 4.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn, M. W. and F. noon.

Oxford.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Bull and Mouth, Black Lion, Water-lane, and George and Boar, daily.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, George, Snow-hill, Bull and Mouth, King's Head, Old Change, and Gerrard's Hall, Basing-la.

Parkgate.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Bull and Mouth, m. 7.—*Wag.* Blossom's Inn, and Castle and Falcon, Tu. S.

Pembroke.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon, Angel, St. Clement's, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. King's Head, Old Change, M.

Penrith.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-str. and Red Lion, Aldersgate-str. M. W. F.

Penryn.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, morn. 3.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, daily, morn. 9.

Pershore.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, aft. 1.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, and Bull and Mouth, T. S. m. 9.

Peterborough.—*Coach.* Eagle, Gracechurch-str and Golden Cross, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, Sat. noon.

Petersfield.—*Coach.* Eagle, Gracechurch-st. aft. 6, and Golden Cross, aft. 5.—*Wag.* White Hart, and King's Head, Southwark, m. 9.

Petworth.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* Talbot, T. T. F. Spur, Southwark, W. evening.

Plaistow.—*Coach.* Black Boy and Camel, Leadenhall-str. morn. and aft.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. and S.

Plymouth.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and Swan, Lad-lane, m. 3.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-st. and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, da.

Pontefract.—See *York.*

Portipool.—*Coach* See *Bristol.*—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. m.

Pool.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, n. 7.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, and Oxford Arms, T.

Portsmouth.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Angel, St. Clement's, morn. 5. Golden Cross, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. morn. 5. ev. 5. —*Wag.* White Hart, King's Head, and Ship, Borough, daily.

Potton.—*Coach* See *Biggleswade.*—*Wag.* White Hart, St. John's-st. S. noon.

Preston.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4. and Bull and Mouth, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Axe, Aldermanbury, and Castle, Wood-str. daily.

Puckeridge.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Four Swans, Bishopsgate-st. daily.—*Wag.* Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-st. W. S. noon.

Putney.—*Coach.* Crown, St. Paul's, daily.—*Boats,* Queenhithe and Hungerford-stairs.

Queenborough.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, morn. 5, ev. 7.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, M. Th. morn. 9.

Radnor.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, noon.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. 3 morning.

Rainham.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, and Golden Cross, aft. 3, ev. 6. See *Cambridge.*

Raleigh.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, T. Th. 8 m.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, F. noon, and Three Nuns, W.

Ramsey.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, M. W. F. ev. 6.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, Th. S. noon.

Ramsgate.—See *Dover.*—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-street, Th. m.

Reading.—*Coach.* Black Lion, Water-lane, and Bolt in Tun, daily. —*Wag.* Gerrard's Hall, Basing-lane, M. Th. S.

Richmond.—*Coach.* Strand, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's, Churchyard.—*Boats,* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs.

Richmond, (Yorksh.)—*Coach.* See *Glasgow* —*Wag.* See *York.*

Rickmansworth.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 10. —*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, M. morn. 10.

Ringwood.—*Coach.* Ditto, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. daily.

Ripon.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, ev. 7. Saracen's Head, m. 7. —*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street.

Rochester.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily.—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-st. and King's Head, Borough, M. Th. mornings.

Rochford.—*Coach.* Bull, Whitechapel, T. Th. S. m. 9.—*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, F. 12.

Romford.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, aft. 4, sum. 3 winter. —*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. S.

Romsey.—*Coach.* George, Borough, daily, m. 6.—*Wag.* White Hart, Th. and George, Southwark, W. S. noon.

Romsey.—*Coach.* Bell Savage and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Ross.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, n. Angel, St. Clement's, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, and Saracen's Head, Friday-str. S. m.

Rotherham. See *York.*

Royston.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, and White Horse, Fetter-lane, m. 7.—*Wag.* Catharine Wheel, Bishopsgate-str. W. F. S. noon.

Rugby.—*Coach.* Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-str. M. T. Th. S. m. 9.

Rye.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-str. and Golden Cross, m. 5.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, W. and White Hart, Southwark, Th. noon.

Ryegate.—*Coach.* Blossom's Inn, and Golden Cross, daily.—*Wag.* George, and King's Head, Southwark, Tu. Fr. evening.

Saffron Walden.—*Coach.* Blue Boar, and Saracen's Head, Aldgate, T. Th. S. m.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, S. and Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. S. noon.

St. Alban's.—*Coach.* Ram, Smithfield, daily, S. 3, W. 2 aft.—*Wag.* White Hart, St. John's-street, M. W. S.

St. Asaph.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, daily, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, and Blossom's Inn.

St. Ives, (Cornw.)—See *Plymouth.*

St. Ives (Hunt.)—*Coach.* Golden Cross, M. W. F. ev. 6.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, W. and S. afternoons.

St. Neot's.—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, S. noon.

Salisbury.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, aft. 4, and Angel, St. Clement's, m. 6.—*Wag.* Salisbury Arms, Cow-lane, M. W. F. noon.

Sandwich.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, Wood-street, m. 5, night 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, M. Th. m. 9.

Sawbridgeworth.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, daily, at 3.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. S. m. 9.

Saxmundham.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Spread Eagle, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, Th. noon.

Scarborough.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street.

Settle.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-Hill, and Bull and Mouth, ev. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street.

Seven Oaks.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and Black Lion, Water-lane.—*Wag.* George, Borough, daily, aft. 2.

Sheffield.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Angel, Angel-street, m. 6.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, and Bear, Basinghall-street, daily.

Shepton Mallet.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, Su. T. Th. aft. 3.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, W. Th.

Sherborne.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. aft. 1.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, or Swan, Holborn, M. W. F.

Shields.—*Coach.* George and Bear, and Bull and Mouth, n. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion.

Shiffnal.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Golden Cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, T. Th. S. morning.

Shipston

Shipston.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Golden Cross, aft. 1.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, T. Th. S. morning.

Shrewsbury.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, aft. 5, and George and Boar, aft 3.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, W. S. m. 9.

Sittingbourne.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, and Spread Eagle, m. 5, night 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-street, Th. noon.

Skipton.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, daily.

Sleaford.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 5.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, S. noon.

Slough.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, m. 11, and noon.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, T. Th. S. m. 9.

Southampton.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

South Molton.—*Coach.* Swan Lad-lane, and Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, and Saracen's Head, daily.

Southminster.—*Coach.* Bull, and Blue Boar, Whitechapel, morn. 4.—*Wag.* Blue Boar, Aldgate, S. morning.

South End.—*Coach.* Bell and Blue Boar, Whitechapel, m. 4.—*Wag.* Blue Boar, Aldersgate-street, m.

Spalding.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. F. ev. 4.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, S. noon.

Spilsby.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. F. ev. 4.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, S. noon.

Stafford.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, ev. 6, Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4.—*Wag.* White Horse, Friday-street, and Castle and Falcon.

Staines.—*Coach.* Bell, Holborn, daily, m. 7. aft. 2.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, T. F. m. 8, and Bell Savage, T. Th. S. m. 9.

Stamford.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-str. and George and Boar, Holb. ev. 7.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, Castle and Falcon, d.

Stanmore.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, 3 sum. win. 2.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, W. S. morning.

Stanstead Mountfitchet.—*Coach.* Three Nuns, aft. 3, and Blue Boar, Aldgate, T. Th. S. m. 9.—*Wag.* Vine, and Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, T. and Th.

Stanstead.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. daily, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, T. Th. S. m. 9.

Stebbing.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, and Blue Boar, Aldgate.—*Wag.* Bull, Whitechapel, F. noon.

Stilton.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, m. 7.—*Wag.* Horse Shoe, Goswell-street, S. noon.

Stockbridge.—*Coach.* Angel, St. Clement's, m. 6, and Bell Savage, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Salisbury Arms, Cow-lane.

Stockport.—*Coach.* See *Manchester.*—*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, and Bull, Holborn, daily.

Stockton.—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, and Bull and Mouth, ev. 7.—*Wag.* Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. and Saracen's Head, Friday-street, M. W. F.

Stony Stratford.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter lane, and Swan, Lad-lane.—*Wag.* Golden Lion, St. John's-street, M. and Th. noon.

Stourbridge.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Geo. and Boar, Holborn, aft. 1.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, T. Th. S. m. 9.

Stow on the Wold.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, no. and Golden Cross, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, Th. aft. 4, and Bell, Smithfield.

Stow Market.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, m. 7.—*Wag.* Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, Th. noon.

Stratford.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, morn. noon, and night. —*Wag.* Boar, Whitechapel, daily.

Stratford upon Avon.—*Coach.* Bull and Mo. and Golden Cross, m. 7. —*Wag.* Bell, Warwick-lane, W. Bull and Mouth, T. Th. S.

Streatham.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, aft. 4 sum. 2 win.—*Wag.* Half Moon, Southwark, and Bell-yard, Gracech.-st.

Strood.—*Coach.* Blossoms Inn, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-str. 9 and 2.—*Wag.* King's Head, Southwark, M. Th. m. 9.

Stroudwater.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, daily, 4 aft.—*Wag.* Stroudwater Warehouse, Grubb-street, daily.

Sudbury.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, Th. S. noon.

Sudbury,—*Coach.* Bell Savage, m. 7, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, Tu. F. m. 8.

Swaffham.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, Charing-cross, T. Th. S. ev. 6.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S.

Swansea.—*Coach,* Swan with Two Necks, ev. 4 and 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, S. King's Head, Old Change, M. morning.

Tamworth.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, m. 7, and Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4. —*Wag.* Castle, Wood-street, and Bull, Holborn.

Taunton.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-st. and Bell and Crown, aft. 2 —*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-str. noon, daily.

Teddington.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, aft. 3.—*Boats,* Queenhithe and Hungerford-stairs.

Tenbury.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, aft. 1.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, T. m. 9.

Tetbury.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, M, W. F. aft. 4.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, M. W. noon.

Tewkesbury.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon, and Angel, St. Clement's, ev. 6.—*Wag.* George, Snow-hill, Th. S. m. 11.

Thaxstead.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, T. Th. S. m. 9.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Leadenhall, Tu. Th. mornings.

Thetford.—*Coach.* Bull, Bishopsgate-st. and White Horse, Cripplegate, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-street, and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S. aft. 2.

Thrapstone.—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Bear and Staff, Smithfield, S. noon.

Tiverton.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily.

Tottenham.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and 90, Bishopsgate-st.—*Wag.* No. 81, Gracechurch-st. and Black Lion.

Tring.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 11.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, M. S. noon, and George, Snow-hill, S.

Trowbridge.

Tonbridge.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, M. W. F. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Swan, Holborn-bridge, T. Th. noon.

Tunbridge Wells.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Bolt in Tun, m. 5.—*Wag.* Queen's and Nag's Head, Southwark, T. F. noon.

Twickenham.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, and Black Lion, Water-lane.—*Wag.* Angel, St. Clement's.

Ulverstone.—See *Lancaster.*

Upminster.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, aft. 4 sum. 2 win.—*Wag.* Talbot, Whitechapel, T. Th. S. noon.

Uxbridge.—*Coach.* Bull, or Bell and Crown, Holborn, m. 8, aft. 2.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, Tu. m. 11.

Wakefield.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, m. 7, and Angel, Angel-st. m. 5.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, and Red Lion, Alderag.

Wales, South.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon, and Golden Cross, ev. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. W. mornings.

Wales, North.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, m. 7. Golden Cross, m. 7.—*Wag.* Blossom's Inn, W. S. afternoons.

Wallingford.—*Coach.* Black Lion, Water-lane, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, Tu. afternoon.

Walsall.—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull and Mouth, S. m. 9.

Walsingham.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street.—*Wag.* Archer's Hall, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-st. Tu. no.

Waltham Abbey.—*Coach.* Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull, Leadenhall-street, W. and S. noon.

Wandsworth.—*Coach.* Pewter Platter, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. m. and aft.—*Boats,* Queenhithe, and Hungerford-stairs.

Wanstead.—*Coach.* Bull, and Saracen's Head, Aldgate.—*Wag.* Bull, Whitechapel, aft. 3.

Wantage.—*Coach.* Black Lion, Water-lane, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, T. F. ev. 6.

Ware.—*Coach.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, aft. 2 win. 3 sum.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, T. Th. F. aft. 1.

Warminster.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, aft. 3.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, W. Th. evenings.

Warwick.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and Bull and Mouth, aft. 5.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, F. and Oxford Arms, M.

Warrington.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, aft. 5.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, and Axe, Aldermanbury, daily.

Watford.—*Coach.* Bull, and Bell and Crown, Holborn, aft. 2.—*Wag.* King's Arms, Holborn, W. S. mornings.

Wellingborough.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, St. John's-str. T. Th. S. m. 5.—*Wag.* Golden Lion, St. John's-street, W. S. noon.

Wellington.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily.

Wells.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, aft. 4, Gerrard's Hall, aft. 5.—*Wag.* King's Arms, W. Th. and Swan, Holborn-bridge, daily.

Weybridge.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, daily, m. 7, aft. 2.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, Tu. and F. m. 8.

Weymouth.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, m. 4.—*Wag.* Bell, Friday-street, daily, m. 9.

Whitchurch, (Hampsh.)—*Coach.* Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Salisbury Arms, Cow-lane.

Whitchurch, (Shropsh.)—*Coach.* George and Boar, Holborn, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane.

Whitehaven.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, m. 7, and Bull and Mouth, ev. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, M. Th.

Wigan.—*Coach.* Swan, Lad-lane, daily, aft. 4.—*Wag.* Castle and Falcon, daily.

Wimborn Minster.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, n. daily.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily.

Wincanton.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Friday-st. and Swan, Holborn, M. W. F.

Winchelsea.—*Coach.* Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, m 5.—*Wag.* Queen's Head, Borough, W. F. ev. 6.

Winchester.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Saracen's Head, m. 4.—*Wag.* Oxford Arms, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill.

Windsor.—*Coach.* Bell Savage, and Gerrard's Hall, m. 7, aft. 2.—*Wag.* Bell Savage, T. Th. S. m. 9, and Gerrard's Hall, daily.

Winslow.—*Coach.* Bell and Crown, Holborn, T. Th. S. m. 6.—*Wag.* King's Arms, and George, Snow-hill, M. F.

Wisbeach.—*Coach.* Golden Cross, and Bull, Bishopsgate-street, M. W. F. ev. 6.—*Wag.* Vine, Bishopsgate-street, W. S. noon.

Witham.—*Coach.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, daily, no.—*Wag.* Three Nuns, Whitechapel, Th. noon.

Witney.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, n. and Angel, St. Clement's, ev. 6.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, and George, Snow-hill.

Wolverhampton.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, m. 7, and George and Boar, Holborn, aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bell, Wood-st. and White Horse, Cripplegate.

Woburn.—*Coach.* Cross Keys, St. John's-st. T. Th. S. m. 7.—*Wag.* Windmill, St. John's-street, Th. and S. noon.

Woodbridge.—*Coach.* Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-st. M. W. F. m. 7.—*Wag.* Saracen's Head, Aldgate, M. m. 10, S. noon.

Woodford.—*Coach.* Bull, and Three Nuns, Whitechapel, and Bull, Leadenhall-st. daily.—*Wag.* Bull and Blue Boar, Whitechapel.

Woodstock.—*Coach.* Bull and Month, Aldersgate-st. noon.—*Wag.* King's Head, Old Change, M. T. W. F. mornings.

Woolwich.—*Coach.* Swan, Charing-cross, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-st. daily.—*Wag.* White Hart, Southwark, daily, aft. 2.

Worcester.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and George and Boar, Holb. aft. 1.—*Wag* Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, S. Bull and Mo. T. S.

Wrexham.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, and Golden Cross, morn. 7.—*Wag.* Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, Tu. F. evenings.

Wycombe.—*Coach.* Bull and Mouth, noon.—*Wag.* New Inn, Old Bailey, and George, Snow-hill, T. F. noon.

Yarmouth.—*Coach.* White Horse, Fetter-lane, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-str. aft. 3.—*Wag.* Bull, Bishopsgate-str. and White Horse, Cripplegate, W. S. afternoons.

York, and parts adjacent.—Coach. Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, White Horse, Fetter-lane, m. 7, and Bull and Mouth, n. 7.—*Wag.* White Horse, Cripplegate, daily, Saracen's Head, Friday-st. and Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. M. W. F. noon.

MAIL COACHES.

FROM THE GOLDEN CROSS, CHARING CROSS, Worcester and Ludlow, Oxford, Gloucester and Hereford; Cambridge, Wisbeach, Chester, and Holyhead; Norwich by Newmarket, Ipswich, and Yarmouth.

FROM THE BULL AND MOUTH, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Leeds, Nottingham, Glasgow, Carlisle, York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh.

FROM THE ANGEL, ST. CLEMENT'S, Portsmouth and Gosport, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Dover, Canterbury, Chatham, and Margate.

Irish Mails to Waterford and Cork, by Ross, Monmouth, &c. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

FROM THE SWAN, LAD-LANE, Bristol, Milford-Haven, Plymouth, Bath, Taunton, Exeter, Salisbury, Liverpool, and Coventry; Manchester, and Carlisle; Ipswich and Yarmouth.

FROM THE SPREAD EAGLE, Hull, Barton, Lincoln, and Peterborough; Harwich, Hamburgh, and Holland.

FROM THE BELL AND CROWN, HOLBORN, Poole, Winchester, Alton, Farnham, Southampton, and Ringwood.

WHARFS

FROM WHICH VESSELS CONVEY GOODS, &c.

BEALE'S Wharf, Battle-bridge, Tooley-street; Maidstone, Faversham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Exeter, Stockton.

Brewer's and Chester's Quay, Lower Thames-street; Margate, Canterbury, Dover, Deal, Folkstone, Hythe, Sandwich, Whitstable, Colchester.

Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames-street; Barges to Reading, Newbury, Frogfield, Oxford, &c. Birmingham, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Manchester, Liverpool, Maidstone.

Bull Wharf, Upper Thames-street; Newcastle, Gainsborough; Barges to Maidstone, Dartford, Guildford, Godalming, Windsor, Hertford.

Chamberlain's Wharf, Tooley-street; Hull, Lincoln, Derby, Manchester, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sarum, Eastbourne, Lewes, Teignmouth.

Cloudern Wharf; Caernarvon, Cardigan, Milford, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Bangor, Barmouth.

Cotton's

Cotton's Wharf, Tooley-street; Liverpool, Manchester, Poole, Dorsetshire, Plymouth, Devonshire in general, Wisbeach, Lynn, Maidstone, Chatham, Padstow, Cardiff.

Custom-House Quay, Lower Thames-street; Yorkshire in general, Derby, Lincoln, Manchester.

Dice and Smart's Quay, Lower Thames-street; Rochester, Chatham, Strood, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Yarmouth, Norwich, Woodbridge, Farnham, Snape, Aldborough, Hull, York, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire.

Downes's Wharf, Hermitage, Wapping; Leith, and Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, Inverness, Carron, and Bridport.

Glasgow Wharf, East Smithfield; Carron, Grangemouth, Glasgow, Stirling, Paisley, Dumbarton.

Griffin's Wharf, Tooley-street; Boston, Chester, Manchester, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Salisbury, Folkstone, Hythe, Rye, Tenterden.

Gun and Shot Wharf, Mill Lane, Tooley-street; York, Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and all parts of Yorkshire.

Harrison's Wharf, St. Catharine's; Maldon, Harwich, Colchester, Wells, Blakeney, Clay, Southwold, Dunwich.

Hambro' Wharf, Queen-street; Barges to Thames and Severn Canals, Avon and Grand Junction, Abingdon, Oxford, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Bewdley, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Hayes's Wharf, near Battle-bridge, Tooley-street; Devonshire, Cornwall, Hull, Rochester, Leeds, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Hoare's Wharf, Hermitage, Wapping; Leith, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Montrose, Peterhead, Banff, Aberdeen, Abreath, and Shetland.

Irongate Wharf, East of the Tower; Gainsborough, Birmingham, Derby, Lincoln.

Kennet's Wharf, Upper Thames-street; Barges to Berkshire, Wiltshire, Bath, and Bristol.

Leith and Berwick Wharf, Lower East Smithfield; Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.

Miller's Wharf, Hermitage, Wapping; Leith, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee.

Queenhithe Wharf; Barges to Reading, Henley, Bristol, and Maidstone.

Red-Lion Wharf, Dowgate, Upper Thames-street; Newcastle, Sunderland, Gainsborough, Alemouth, Scarborough, Leith.

Smith's Wharf, Battle-bridge, Tooley-street; Falmouth, Truro, Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton, Shoreham, Lewes, Lime, Honiton, Taunton.

Stanton's Wharf, Stoney-lane, Tooley-street; Liverpool, Thorne, Whitehaven, Ulverstone, and Selby.

Stanton's Lower Wharf; Newhaven, Lewes, Brighton, Louth, and Lynn.

Symon's Wharf, Mill-lane, Tooley-street; Yarmouth, Norwich, Wymondham, Bristol, Liverpool, and Swansea.

Three

Three Cranes Wharf, Upper Thames-street; Newcastle, Sunderland, Gainsborough, Scarborough, Leith, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bridlington, Alemouth, and Colchester.
Topping's Wharf, Tooley-street; Exeter, Whitby, Lyme, Weymouth, Dorchester, Rye, and Chichester.
Wheeler's Wharf, St. Catherine's; Essex in general.

PACKET BOATS

EMPLOYED BY

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

With the Days on which they sail from their respective Ports; Wind and Weather permitting.

From Dover to Calais, during Peace.

The Mails for France are made up Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and the Packet sails from Dover on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, and on Thursday and Friday, about seven in the morning.

From Harwich to Helvoetsluys.

The Mails are made up for Holland on Tuesday and Friday evenings; and the Packet sails from Harwich on the following evening. The Mails, in return, are due at the General Post Office, in London, on Monday and Friday.

From Harwich to Cuxhaven on the Elbe.

The Mails are made up for the North of Europe, in London, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. A Packet sails the following evening, and returns from Cuxhaven twice a week; and the days on which they may be expected to arrive, are Sunday and Wednesday.

From Falmouth to America.

The Mails are made up in London, on the first Wednesday on every month, for Halifax, Quebec, and New York; the Packet sails from Falmouth, on Saturday evening, soon after the arrival of the Mails; and goes out and returns by Halifax, to and from New York, every month; except January, February, November, and December.

From Falmouth to the West Indies.

The Mails are made up twice a month, in London, for the West Indies:—on the first Wednesday for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands;

Islands; and, on the third Wednesday, for the Leeward Islands only. The Packets sail from Falmouth, on Saturday evening, soon after the arrival of the Mails.

From Falmouth to Lisbon.

The Lisbon Mail is made up in London, every Tuesday night, and is generally sent from Falmouth on Saturday morning.

From Holyhead to Dublin.

A Packet sails from Holyhead to Dublin, every evening, except Tuesday, as soon as the Mail arrives; and returns every day from Dublin, Sunday excepted.—Distance, twenty leagues.

From Milford to Waterford.

A Packet sails from Milford-Haven to Waterford, every evening, except Tuesday, as soon as the Mail arrives.—Distance, twenty-eight leagues.

From Port Patrick to Donaghadee.

A Packet sails from Port Patrick to Donaghadee, every evening, as soon as the Mail arrives.—Distance, five leagues and half.

From Weymouth to Guernsey and Jersey.

The Mail is made up in London, every Friday night. The Packet sails from Weymouth on Saturday, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and returns the Thursday or Friday following.—Distance, thirty-five leagues.

From Whitehaven to the Isle of Man.

A Packet sails from Whitehaven to the Isle of Man, once a week, and returns as often.

RATES OF PORTERAGE.

By an Act of Parliament, passed June 21, 1799, 39 Geo. III. Cap. 58; it was enacted, that from the fifth Day of July, in the same Year, the following Rates *of* Porterage *should be charged:*

I. Any parcel, box, package, &c. not exceeding fifty-six pounds weight, brought by coach, waggon, or any public conveyance, shall be forwarded to any distance, not exceeding a quarter of a mile, for 3d.

Above a quarter of a mile, and not exceeding half a mile, 4d.

Above half a mile, but not exceeding a mile, 6d.

Above one mile, but not exceeding one mile and half, 8d.

Above one mile and a half, but not exceeding two miles, 10d.

And for every additional half-mile, 3d.

II. Any porter demanding more than the above mentioned rates, shall forfeit for every offence, a sum not exceeding, 20s. nor less than 5s.

III. The book-keeper to deliver to the porter, with each parcel, a ticket,

ticket, specifying the sum to be paid for the carriage, porterage, &c.; with the name of the porter, which he is to deliver with the parcel, in default of which to forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. nor less than 5s.; and if the porter alters the ticket, or demands more than therein specified, to forfeit for every offence 20s.

IV. All parcels sent by coach to be delivered within six hours after its arrival, unless such arrival should be between four in the evening and seven in the morning, to forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding 20s. nor less than 10s.

V. Parcels sent by waggons to be delivered within twenty-four hours, or forfeit the same.

VI. Parcels directed to be left till called for, to be delivered to the owner applying for the same, on their paying the carriage and 2d. for warehouse room, or forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s. nor less than 10s.

VII. If not sent for till the expiration of one week to charge 1d. for warehouse room, and 1d. per week so long as it remains in the warehouse.

VIII. Persons applying for their parcel, before sent off from the inn, to pay the carriage and 2d. for warehouse room; if more is demanded, to forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding 20s. nor less than 10s.

IX. Any porter being guilty of misbehaviour or neglect, to be fined a sum not to exceed 20s. nor less than 5s.

X. Any person refusing to pay the legal charge for the carriage, &c. of a parcel, to be summoned before a magistrate, who is to award damages.

XI. Information of offences against this act to be given within fourteen days.

XII. This act not to authorize the employment of any porter contrary to the usage of the city of London.

XIII. Persons not paying the penalties or forfeitures as specified in this act, upon conviction, to be imprisoned for a term not to exceed one calendar month, nor less than fourteen days, unless the money is paid sooner, together with all costs.

XIV. Witnesses to be paid for their loss of time and expenses; but if they refuse to appear, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. nor less than 20s.; and if they appear and refuse to answer any lawful question, the justice may commit them to prison for any time not to exceed fourteen days.

XV. Form of conviction.

XVI. All persons who may think themselves aggrieved may appeal to the quarter-sessions.

XVII. One half of the penalty to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the parish.

XVIII. Actions to be brought within six months.

RATES

RATES OF SINGLE POSTAGE
TO AND FROM LONDON,

Of the principal Towns, Villages, &c. in England, Wales, and Scotland, alphabetically arranged;

Agreeable to the Act of Parliament in 1805.

And given as a separate Article from our Work for the sake of immediate and easy reference.

N. B. Double and Treble Letters to and from Places within the Kingdom, are taxed in Proportion to the respective Rates of Single Postage, and none are to be charged higher than as treble, unless the same shall *weigh an Ounce*; then they are to be rated as *four single* Letters, and so in proportion for every Quarter of an Ounce above that weight, reckoning every such Quarter as a single Letter.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Pence
ABERCONWAY	11
Abergavenny	9 and 10
Abergeley	10
Aberystwith	10
Abingdon	7
Acle	9
Aldborough, (*Suff.*)	8
Aldborough, (*Yorksh.*)	10
Alcester	8
Alford	9
Alfreton	9
Allerton, N.	10
Alnwick	12
Alresford	7
Alton	7
Amersham	7
Amesbury	8
Ampthill	6
Andover	7
Appleby	11
Arundel	7
Ashborn	9
Ashburton	10
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	9
Ashford	7
Atherstone	8
Attleburgh	8
Axbridge	9
Axminster	9
Aylesbury	6
Aylesford	6
Aylsham	9
Bagshot	5
Bakewell	9
Bala	10
Baldock	6
Bampton	10
Banbury	8
Bangor	11
Barkway	6
Barmouth	10
Barnet	4
Barnsley	10
Barnstaple	10
Barton	9
Basingstoke	6
Bath	6
Battel	7
Bawtry	9
Beaconsfield	5
Beaminster	9
Beaumauris	11
Beccles	8
Beckenham	4
Bedale	10
Bedford	7
Bedwin, (G.)	7
Belford	12

	Pence
Bensington	6
Berk Hempstead	6
Berkeley	8
Bernard Castle	11
Berwick	12
Beverley	10
Bewdley	9
Bexhill	7
Bicester	7
Bideford	10
Bidenden	7
Biggleswade	6
Bildeston	7
Billericay	5
Binfield	6
Pingley	10
Birmingham	9 and 8
Bishop's Auckland	11
Bishop's Castle	9
Bishop's Stortford	6
Bishop's Waltham	7
Blackburn	10
Blackpool	10
Blakeney	9
Blandford	8
Bletchingley	5
Bognor	7
Bodmin	11
Bolingbroke	9
Bolton	10
Boroughbridge	10
Bossiney	11
Boston	8
Bosworth, M.	8
Bourn	8
Bowes	11
Boxford	7
Bozeat	7
Brackley	7
Bradford, (*Yorksh.*)	10
Bradford, (*Wilts*)	8
Bradwell	7
Braintree	6
Brandon	7
Brecon	10
Bridlington	11
Brentwood	5
Bridgend	10
Bridgenorth	9

	Pence
Bridgewater	9
Bridport	9
Brigg	9
Brighthelmston	7
Bristol	9
Brixham	10
Broadway	8
Bromesgrove	9
Bromley	4
Bromyard	9
Brough	11
Bruton	9
Buckden	7
Buckingham	7
Builth	10
Bungay	8
Buntingford	6
Burford	7
Burnham	7
Burnham Market	9
Burnley	11
Burstem	9
Burton, (*Staff.*)	9
Bury	10
Bury St. Edmund's	7
Buxton	10
Carleon	9
Caermarthen	10 and 11
Caernarvon	11
Caistor	9
Callington	11
Calne	8
Cambridge	7
Camelford	11
Campden	8
Canterbury	7
Cardiff	9
Cardigan	11
Carlisle	11
Castle Cary	9
Castle Rising	8
Castor	7
Catterick	10
Cave, (N. and S.)	10
Caxton	7
Chapple-in-le-Frith	10
Chard	9
Charing	7
Chatham	6

	Pence
Chatteris	7
Cheadle	9
Chelmsford	5
Cheltenham	8
Chepstow	9
Chertsey	5
Chesham	6
Cheshunt	4
Chester	10
Chesterfield	9
Chichester	7
Chippenham	8
Chipping Norton	8
Chipping Sodbury	8
Chiselhurst	4
Chorley	10
Christchurch	8
Chudleigh	10
Cirencester	8
Clare	7
Clay	9
Clitheroe	10
Cobham	5
Cockermouth	12
Coggeshall	6
Colchester	7
Coleshill	8
Colnbrook	5
Collumpton	10
Coltersworth	8
Colne	11
Coliton	9
Coltishall	8
Congleton	9
Corfe Castle	9
Cosham	7
Coventry	8
Cowbridge	10
Cowes, E. and W.	8
Cranbourn	8
Cranbrook	6
Crawley	6
Crayford	5
Crediton	10
Crewkerne	9
Cricklade	8
Cromer	9
Crowland	8
Cuckfield	6

	Pence
Danbury	5
Darlington	11
Dartford	5
Dartmouth	10
Daventry	7
Deal	7
Deddington	7
Dedham	7
Denbigh	10
Deeping, M.	8
Derby	9
Dereham, E.	8
Devizes	8
Diss	8
Dolgelle	10
Doncaster	9
Dorchester	9
Dorking	5
Dover	7
Downham	8
Drayton, M.	9
Driffield, G.	11
Droitwich	9
Dudley	8
Dulverton	10
Dunchurch	7
Dunmow	7
Dunstable	6
Dunster	10
Durham	11
Dursley	8
Eastbourne	7
Easingwold	10
Eccleshall	9
Edgware	4
Egham	5
Egremont	12
Ellesmere	10
Ely	7
Emsworth	7
Enstone	7
Epping	5
Epsom	5
Eton	5
Esher	5
Evesham	8
Ewell	5
Exeter	10
Exmouth	10

	Pence
Eye	8
Fairford	8
Falenham	8
Falmouth	11
Fareham	7
Faringdon	7
Farnham	6
Faversham	6
Fenny Stratford	6
Ferrybridge	10
Finchingfield	6
Fisèard	11
Folkestone	7
Folkingham	8
Foots Cray	4
Fordingbridge	8
Fowey	11
Framlingham	8
Frodsham	10
Frog Mill	8
Frome	8
Gaddesdon	6
Gainsborough	9
Gargrave	11
Garstang	10
Gateshead	11
Gatton	6
Gerard's Cross	5
Gisborough	11
Glastonbury	9
Gloucester	8
Godalming	6
Godstone	5
Gosport	7
Goudhurst	6
Grampound	11
Grantham	8
Gravesend	5
Grays Thurrock	5
Greta Bridge	11
Grimsby	10
Grinsted, E.	5
Guernsey (Isle)	11
Guildford	6
Gwynda	11
Hadleigh	7
Hagley	9
Hailsham	7
Hales Owen	8

	Pence
Halesworth	8
Halifax	10
Halstead	6
Hampton Court	4
Hampton, Little	7
Harborough, M.	8
Harleston	8
Harlin, E.	8
Harlowe	5
Harpenden	6
Harrow	4
Harrowgate	10
Hartford Bridge	6
Harwich	7
Haslemere	6
Hastings	7
Hatfield	5
Hatherleigh	10
Hawkhurst	6
Hawkshead	11
Havant	7
Haverfordwest	11
Hay	9
Hedingham	7
Helmesley	10
Helstone	11
Hemel Hempsted	6
Henfield	7
Henley in Arden	9
Henley upon Thames	6
Hereford	9
Hertford	5
Hexham	11
Heytesbury	8
Higham Ferrars	8
Highworth	7
Hinckley	8
Hindon	8
Hitchin	6
Hithe	8
Hockeril	6
Hoddesdon	4
Holbeach	8
Holkham	9
Holmes Chapel	10
Holsworthy	10
Holt	9
Holyhead	11
Holywell	10

	Pence
Honiton	9
Horncastle	9
Hornchurch	5
Horndean	7
Horndon	5
Horsham	6
Hounslow	4
Howden	10
Hubberstone	11
Huddersfield	10
Hull	11
Hungerford	7
Huntingdon	7
Hurst Green	6
Hurst Pierpoint	7
Jersey, Isle of,	11
Ilchester	9
Ilfracomb	10
Ilminster	9
Ilsley	7
Ingatestone	5
Ipswich	7
Isleworth	4
Ivinghoe	6
Ivy Bridge	10
Keighley	10
Kelvedon	6
Kendal	11
Keswick	11
Kettering	8
Kidderminster	9
Kildwick	11
Kimbolton	7
Kingsbridge	10
King's Langley	5
Kingston, (*Surry*)	4
Kington	9
Kirkby Lonsdale	11
Kirkby Steven	11
Kirkham	10
Knaresborough	10
Knighton	9
Knutsford	10
Lamberhurst	6
Lambourne	7
Lancaster	11
Langport	9
Launceston	10
Lavington	8

	Pence
Lawton, Church	9
Leatherhead	5
Lechlade	8
Ledbury	9
Leeds	10
Leek	9
Leicester	8
Leigh	6
Leighton Bussard	7
Leominster	9
Lestwithiel	11
Lewes	7
Lincoln	9
Linton	7
Liphook	6
Liskeard	11
Litchfield	8
Liverpool	10
Llanbedr	10
Llandaff	9
Llandilo Vawr	10
Llandovery	10
Llangadock	10
Llanidloes	10
Longtown	11
Looe, E. and W.	11
Loughborough	8
Louth	9
Lowestoft	8
Ludgershall	7
Ludlow	9
Luton	6
Lutterworth	8
Lydd	8
Lyme Regis	9
Lymington	8
Lyndhurst	8
Lynn	8
Macclesfield	9
Machynlleth	10
Maidenhead	5
Maidstone	6
Maldon	6
Malling	6
Malmsbury	8
Malton	10
Malvern	9
Manchester	10
Manningtree	8

	Pence
Mansfield	9
Marazion	11
March	8
Margate	7
Market Street	6
Marlborough	7
Marlow, G.	6
Matlock	9
Melcomb Regis	9
Melford, Long	7
Melksham	8
Melton Mowbray	8
Mere	8
Merioneth	10
Merthyrsey	11
Middleham	11
Middlewich	10
Midhurst	7
Milborn Port	8
Mildenhall	7
Milford Haven	11
Milnthorpe	11
Milton	6
Milverton	9
Minching Hampton	8
Minehead	10
Missenden	6
Modbury	10
Mold	10
Molton, S.	10
Monmouth	9
Montgomery	10
Mount Sorrel	8
Morpeth	11
Morton	8
Nantwich	9
Narbeth	11
Neath	10
Needham	7
Neston	10
Nettlebed	6
Newark	9
Newbury	7
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	10 and 11
Newcastle under Lyne	9
Newcastle upon Tyne	11
Newenden	7
Newent	8
Newhaven	7
Newmarket	7
Newnham	8
Newport, (*Monm.*)	9
Newport, (*Cornw.*)	10
Newport, (*Isle of Wight*)	8
Newport, (*Salop*)	9
Newport Pagnel	7
Newton	10
Newton Abbot	10
Newton Bushel	10
Newtown	10
Neyland	7
Northampton	7
Northfleet	5
Northiam	7
Northleach	8
Northop	10
North Walsham	9
Northwich	10
Norton Chipping	8
Norwich	8
Nottingham	9
Nuneaton	8
Oakham	8
Oakhampton	10
Oakingham	6
Odiham	6
Oldham	10
Ollerton	9
Olney	7
Ongar, Chipping	6
Oxford	8
Ormskirk	10
Orset	5
Oston	11
Oswestry	10
Otley	10
Ottery St. Mary	9
Oundle	8
Oxford	7
Overton	7
Padiham	10
Padstow	11
Painswick	8
Parkgate	10
Pembroke	11
Penkridge	9
Penrith	11
Penryn	11

	Pence
Pensford	9
Penzance	11
Pershore	8
Peterborough	7
Petersfield	7
Petworth	7
Pewsey	8
Pickering	10
Plymouth	10
Plymouth Dock	10
Plympton Earl,	10
Pocklington	10
Pontefract	10
Poole	8
Porchester	7
Portland (Isle)	9
Portsea	7
Portsmouth	7
Poulton	10
Prescot	10
Presteign	9
Preston	10
Prittlewell	6
Puckeridge	6
Purbeck (Isle)	9
Purfleet	5
Pwlhell	11
Queenborough	6
Radnor	9
Ragland	9
Ramham	8
Ramsin, M.	9
Raleigh	6
Ramsbury	7
Ramsey	7
Ramsgate	7
Ravenglass	11
Rawchffe	10
Reading	6
Redburn	6
Redruth	11
Reepham	8
Retford, E.	9
Rhayader	10
Richmond, (*Yorksh.*)	11
Rickmansworth	4
Ringwood	8
Ripley	5
Ripon	10

	Pence
Robertsbridge	7
Rochdale	10
Rochester	5
Rochford	6
Rockingham	8
Romford	4
Romney, New	8
Romsey	8
Ross	9
Rotherham	9
Rougham	8
Royston	6
Rudgley	8
Rugby	8
Rushyford	11
Ruthin	11
Rye	7
Ryegate	6
Saffron Walden	6
St. Albans	5
St. Asaph	10
St. Austle	11
St. Columb	11
St. Germains	10
St. Ives, (*Hunt.*)	7
St. Ives, (*Cornw.*)	11
St. Mawes	11
St. Michael	11
St. Neot's	7
Salisbury	8
Saltash	10
Sandbach	10
Sandwich	7
Sawbridgeworth	5
Saxmundham	8
Scarborough	11
Scole	8
Seaford	7
Selby	10
Settle	11
Seven Oaks	5
Shaftesbury	8
Sheerness	7
Sheffield	9
Shepey, Isle of,	6
Shepton Mallet	9
Sherborne	8
Shields, N. and S.	11
Shiffnal	9

	Pence
Shipston	8
Shoreham, New	7
Shrewsbury	9
Sidmouth	9
Silsoe	6
Sittingbourne	6
Skipton	10
Sleaford	8
Slough	5
Snaith	10
Sodbury	8
Somersham	7
Somerton	9
Southall	4
Southam	8
Southampton	8
South End, (*Essex*)	6
Southminster	7
Southwell	9
Southwold	8
Spalding	8
Speenhamland	7
Spilsby	9
Stafford	9
Staindrop	11
Staines	5
Stamford	8
Stanhope	11
Stanmore	4
Stansted	6
Stevenage	6
Steyning	7
Stilton	7
Stockbridge	7
Stockport	10
Stockton, (*Durh.*)	11
Stoke, (*Norf.*)	8
Stoke, (*Suff.*)	7
Stoken Church	6
Stokesley	11
Stone	9
Stoneham	8
Stony Middleton	10
Stony Stratford	7
Stourbridge	9
Stow on the Wold	8
Stow Market	8
Stratford upon Avon	8
Stratton, (*Cornw.*)	10
Stratton Long	8
Strood	5
Stroud	8
Sudbury	7
Sunbury	4
Sunderland	11
Sunning	5
Sutton Coldfield	8
Sutton, Long	8
Swaffham	8
Swanage	9
Swansea	10
Swindon	8
Tadcaster	10
Tamworth	8
Tarporley	10
Taunton	9
Tavistock	11
Teignmouth, E. and W.	10
Tenbury	9
Tenby	11
Tenterden	7
Tetbury	8
Tetsworth	6
Tewkesbury	8
Thame	6
Thaxstead	7
Thetford	8
Thirsk	10
Thornbury	9
Thorne	10
Thrapston	8
Tideswell	10
Tilbury Fort	5
Tiverton	10
Topsham	10
Torbay	10
Torrington	11
Totness	10
Towcester	7
Trecastle	10
Tregony	11
Tring	6
Trowbridge	8
Truro	11
Tunbridge	6
Tunbridge Wells	6
Tuxford	9
Twickenham	4

Tynemouth

	Pence		Pence
Tynemouth	11	Whitehaven	12
Uckfield	6	Wickham	8
Ulverstone	11	Wickham Market	8
Upminster	5	Wickwar	9
Uppingham	8	Wigan	10
Upton, (*Worc.*)	9	Wight, Isle of,	10
Uske	9	Wigton	12
Uttoxeter	9	Wilton	8
Uxbridge	5	Wimborn Minster	8
Wadebridge	11	Wincaunton	8
Wadhurst	6	Winchcombe	8
Wakefield	10	Winchelsea	7
Wallingford	6	Winchester	7
Walsall	8	Windsor	5
Walsingham	8	Wing	7
Waltham Abbey	4	Wingham	7
Waltham Cross	4	Winslow	7
Walton, (*Surry*)	5	Wirksworth	9
Wandsford	8	Wisbeach	8
Wantage	7	Witham	6
Ware	5	Witney	7
Wareham	9	Wiveliscombe	9
Warminster	8	Woburn	6
Warrington	10	Wokingham	6
Warwick	8	Wolverhampton	9
Watford	5	Woodbridge	7
Watton	8	Woodstock	7
Wednesbury	8	Wooler	12
Weighton, M.	10	Woore	9
Wellingborough	7	Worcester	8
Wellington, (*Salop*)	9	Workington	12
Wellington, (*Som.*)	9	Worksop	9
Wells, (*Norf.*)	9	Worthing	7
Wells, (*Som.*)	9	Wotton Basset	8
Welsh Pool	10	Wotton under Edge	8
Welwyn	5	Wragby	9
Wendover	6	Wrexham	10
Wenlock	9	Wrotham	5
Weobly	9	Wycomb, High	6
Westbury	8	Wymondham	8
Wetherby	10	Yarm	11
Weybridge	4	Yarmouth, (*Isle of Wight*)	8
Weymouth	9	Yarmouth, (*Norf.*)	9
Wheatley	7	Yeovil	9
Whitby	11	York	10
Whitchurch, (*Hants*)	7	Yoxford	8
Whitchurch, (*Salop*)	10		

N. B. The rates of postage in the cross roads are regulated by the distances, according to the routes of the mail, as follow:—To a place not

not exceeding 15 miles, 4d.—30 miles, 5d.—50 miles, 6d.—80 miles, 7d.—120 miles, 8d.—170 miles; 9d.—230 miles, 10d.—300 miles, 11d.—400 miles, 12.—and so on increasing 1d. for every like excess of 100 miles.

SCOTLAND.

	Pence		Pence
ABERDEEN	14	Crief	13
Aberdour	13	Cromarty	15
Aberfeldy	13	Cullen	14
Airdrie	13	Culross	13
Alloa	13	Cumnock	13
Alyth	13	Dalkeith	13
Annan	12	Dalmally	13
Anstruther	13	Dingwal	15
Appin	14	Dornoch	16
Arbroath	13	Douglas Mill	12
Auchnacraig	14	Doune	13
Auchterarder	13	Drymen	13
Ayr	13	Dumbarton	13
Ayton	12	Dumblane	13
Banchory	14	Dumfermline	13
Banff	14	Dumfries	12
Bathgate	13	Dunbar	12
Beaulen	15	Dunbeath	16
Beild	12	Dundee	13
Beith	13	Dunkeld	13
Bervie	14	Dunse	12
Berwick	12	Dunvegan	16
Biggar	13	Dysart	13
Blairgowrie	13	Ecclefechan	12
Bonaw	13	Edinburgh	12
Borrowstounness	13	Elgin	15
Brechin	13	Ellon	14
Burntisland	13	Ely	13
Callander	13	Falkirk	13
Campbeltown	14	Falkland	13
Carlisle	12	Fochabers	14
Carnwath	12	Forfar	13
Castle Douglas	12	Forres	15
Chanee Inn	13	Fort Augustus	15
Coldstream	12	Fort George	15
Colinsburgh	13	Fortrose	15
Coupar Angus	13	Fort William	14
Coupar Fife	13	Frasersburgh	14
Crail	13	Gatehouse of Fleet	12
Crectown	12	Girvan	13

	Pence
Glasgow	13
Glenluce	13
Grantown	15
Greenlaw	12
Greenock	13
Haddington	12
Halkirk, Bridge of,	16
Hamilton	12
Hawick	12
Howgate	13
Huntley	14
Inverary	13
Invergordon	15
Inverkeithing	13
Inverness	15
Irvine	13
Jedburgh	12
Keith	15
Kelso	12
Kennoway	13
Killin	13
Kilmarnock	13
Kilsyth	13
Kincardine	13
Kincardine O'Neil	14
Kinghorn	13
Kinross	13
Kintore	14
Kircudbright	12
Kirkaldy	13
Kirkintulloch	13
Kirkwall	17
Kirriemuir	13
Lanark	12
Langholme	12
Largs	13
Lauder	13
Leadhills	12
Leith	13
Lerwick	16
Leven	13
Linlithgow	13
Linton	13
Locharron	16
Lochearnhead	13
Locherby	12
Lochgilphead	13
Lochmaben	12
Longtown	12

	Pence
Manchline	13
Maybole	13
Meldrum, Old	14
Melrose	13
Mid Calder	13
Middleton	13
Moffat	12
Moniaive	13
Montrose	13
Mortlack	15
Muirdrum	13
Muirkirk	12
Mussleburgh	13
Nairn	15
Neilston	13
Newburgh	13
New Galloway	12
Newton Douglas	12
Noblehouse	13
Novar	15
Oban	14
Paisley	13
Parkhill	15
Peebles	13
Perth	13
Peterhead	14
Pitmain	15
Pittenweem	13
Portashaig	14
Port Glasgow	13
Port Patrick	13
Portsoy	14
Press	12
Prestonkirk	12
Queen's Ferry, N.	13
Queen's Ferry S.	13
Rain, Old	14
Renfrew	13
Rothsay	13
St. Andrews	13
Sanquhar	12
Sconser	16
Selkirk	12
Stagehall	13
Stewarton	13
Stirling	13
Stonehaven	14
Stornoway	16
Stranraer	13

Strichen

	Pence		Pence
Strichen	14	Tongue	16
Stromness	17	Tranent	13
Strontian	14	Turriff	14
Tain	15	Whitburn	13
Tarbert	13	Whithorn	13
Thornhill	12	Wick	16
Thinso	16	Wigton	13

LONDON TWO-PENNY AND THREE-PENNY POST-OFFICE.

THERE are two principal Two-penny Post-Offices, one in the General Post-Office Yard, Lombard-Street, and the other in Gerrard-Street, Soho. There are, besides, numerous receiving-houses, for letters, both in town and country.

There are SIX collections and deliveries of letters in town daily, (Sundays excepted,) and there are two dispatches from and three deliveries at most places in the country, within the limits of this office.

The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving-houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow:

For delivery in Town.

Over night by 8 o'clock for the first delivery.
Morning .... 8 ..... second ditto.
..... 10 ..... third ditto.
..... 12 ..... fourth ditto.
Afternoon .... 2 ..... fifth ditto.
..... 5 ..... sixth ditto.

For delivery in the Country.

The preceding evening by 5 o'clock for the first delivery.
Morning ..... 8 ..... second ditto.
Afternoon ..... 2 ..... third ditto.

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put in at either of the two principal offices three quarters of an hour later for each dispatch.

Letters put in on Saturday evenings are delivered in the country on Sunday morning.

The dated stamp, or, if there are two, that having the latest hour, shews also the latest time of the day by which letters are dispatched for delivery from the principal offices.

The postage of a letter to any part of town, whether put in at the principal offices, or any of the receiving-houses is two-pence; but to any part, *off the stones*, within the circle, an additional penny is, by a recent act, demanded.

The postage of all letters, such as are for parts out of his majesty's dominions excepted, may or may not be paid at putting in, at the option of the senders.

No two-penny or three-penny post letter must weigh more than four ounces.

The delivery of this office includes all places within the following circle, viz.

KENT.—Woolwich; Plumsted; Shooter's Hill; Eltham; Mottingham; South End; Lewisham; Beckenham; and Sydenham.

SURRY.—Croydon; Beddington; Carshalton; Mitcham; Morden; Merton; Wimbledon; Ham, Petersham; and Richmond.

MIDDLESEX and HERTS.—Twickenham; Teddington; Hampton; Sunbury; Whitton; Isleworth; Brentford; Ealing; Hanwell; Wembly; Willsdon; Kingsbury; The Hyde; Mill Hill; Highwood Hill; Totteridge; Whetstone; East Barnet; Southgate; Winchmore Hill; and Enfield.

ESSEX.—Chinkford; Loughton; Chigwell and Row; Barking Side; Chadwell; and Barking.

Cash, in go'd or silver, or other articl s of value enclosed in letters, (notes or drafts for money excepted,) to be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but Bank notes, or others payable to bearer, to be cut in half, and the second part not to be sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged.

This office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by the post.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

ANDERSON, John, Alexander, and Co. 17, Philpot-lane.
Barclays, Tritton, and Bevan, 56, Lombard-street.
Biddulph, Cocks, Ridge, Ridge, and Co. 45, Charing-cross.
Birch, Chambers, and Hobbs, 152, New Bond-street.
Bloxam, Wilkinson, Taylor, and Bloxam, Gracechurch-street.
Boldero, Lushington, Boldero, and Lushington, 30, Cornhill.
Bond, John, Sons, and Pattishall, 2, Change-alley, Cornhill.
Bosanquet, Beachcroft, and Reeves, 73, Lombard-street.
Bowles, Brickwood, Ogden, and Wyndham, 11, Lombard-street.
Brown, Cobb, and Stokes, 67, Lombard-street.
Child and Co. 1, Fleet-street.
Coutts, Thomas, and Co. 59, Strand.
Cox, Merle, and Co. 2, Cox-court, Little Britain.
Davison, Noel, Templer, Middleton, Johnson, and Wedgwood, 34, Pall Mall.
Dawson, Brookes, Son, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane.
Devaynes, Dawes, Noble, and Co. 39, Pall Mall.
Dimsdale, Baron, Sons, Barnard, and Son, 50, Cornhill.

Dorien,

Dories, Magens, Martin, and Mello, 22, Finch-lane, Cornhill.
Down, Thornton, and Free, 1, Bartholomew-lane.
Drummond, Robert, Andrew-B. John, Charles, and Co. 49, Charing-cross.
Esdaile and Co. 21, Lombard-street.
Forster, Lubbocks, Forster, and Clarke, 11, Mansion-house-street.
Fuller, Richard and George, and Co. 84, Cornhill.
Fuller, Chatteris, and Co. 24, Lombard-street.
Glyn, Mills, Halifax, and Co. 12, Birchin-lane.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.
Hammersleys, Montolieu, Brooksbank, Greenwood, and Drew, 76, Pall Mall.
Hankey, Joseph-Chaplin, Stephen Hall, Robert, Richard, and Augustus-Robert Hankey, and Co. 7, Fenchurch-street.
Harrisons, Prickett, and Newman, 1, Mansion-house-street.
Herries, Farquhar, and Co. 16, James's-street.
Hoare, Henry, Henry-Hugh, Charles, William-Henry, and Henry-Merrick, 37, Fleet-street.
Hoare, Hill, Barnetts, and Hoare, 62, Lombard-street.
Hodsoll and Stirling, 345, near Catherine-street, Strand.
Jacksons, Goodchild, and Co. Cousen-lane, Upper Thames-street.
Jones, Loyd, and Co. 43, Lothbury.
Ladbroke, Rawlinson, Ladbroke, Porker, and Watson, Bank-buildings.
Langston, Towgood, Cazalet, and Co. 29, Clement's-lane.
Lee, G. and R. and Miles Satterthwaite, 71, Lombard-street.
Lefevre, Curries, and Raikes, 29, Cornhill.
Mainwaring, Son, Chatteris, and Co. 80, Cornhill.
Marsh, Sibbald, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Stewart, 6, Berner's-street.
Martins, Stones, and Foote, 68, Lombard-street.
Masterman, Peters, Walker, Mildred, Scorer, and Maud, 2, White-hart-court, Gracechurch-street.
Moffatt, Kensington, and Styan, 20, Lombard-street.
Newnham, Everett, Tibbits, and Everett, 9, Mansion-house-street.
Praeds, Digby, Box, Babbage, and Co. 189, Fleet-street.
Prescott, Grote, and Prescott, 62, Threadneedle-street.
Pybus, Grant, and Hale, 148, Old Bond-street.
Ransom, Morland, and Co. 56, Pall Mall.
Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, and Curtis, 15, Lombard-street.
Rogers, Olding, and Rogers, 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
Sansom, Blake, and Postlethwaite, 65, Lombard-street.
Sharpe and Sons, 50, West Smithfield.
Sikes, Snaith, and Co. 5, Mansion-house-street.
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, George-street, Mansion-house.
Smith and Holt, 60, Old Broad-street.
Smith, John, and Sons, 53, Friday-street.
Snow, Rob. W. Sandby, J. Dean Paul, and N. Kinch, 217, Strand.
Spooner and Atwoods, corner of Monument-yard.
Stephensons, Batsons, Remington, and Smith, 69, Lombard-street.

Stevenson and Salt, 80, Lombard-street.
Taylor, Lloyds, Hanbury, and Bowman, 60, Lombard-street.
Veres, Lucadou, Troughton, Lucadou, and Smart, 77, Lombard-street.
Walpole, Clark, and Sisson, 28, Lombard-street.
Were, Bruce, Reed, Simpson, and Taylor, 2, Bartholomew-lane.
Weston, Pinhorn, Golding, Newsome, and Weston, 37, Borough High-street.
Whiteheads, Howard, and Haddock, Cateaton-street.
Wilkes, Dickenson, Goodall, and Dickenson, 33, Poultry.
Williams, Son, Drury, Moffatt, and Burgess, 20, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.
Willis, Wood, Percival, and Co. 76, Lombard-street.
Wright, Thomas, and Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent garden.

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Essex.	Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich.
Herts.	Hertford, St. Albans, part of Royston, Ware, Hitchin, and Baldock.
Kent.	Maidstone, Canterbury, Chatham, Rochester, Greenwich, Woolwich, Dover, Deal, Ashford, and Deptford.
Surry.	Southwark, Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Epsom, and Richmond.
Sussex.	Chichester, Lewes, Rye, East-Grinsted, and Hastings.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Bucks.	Aylesbury, Buckingham, Much-Wickham, and Marlow.
Bedfordsh.	Bedford, Ampthill, Woburn, Dunstable, Luton, and Biggleswade.
Hunt.	Huntingdon, St. Ives, and Kimbolton.
Camb.	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, and part of Royston.
Suffolk.	Bury, Ipswich, Sudbury, Lowestoft, and part of Newmarket.
Norfolk.	Norwich, Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Oxfordsh.	Oxford, Banbury, Chipping-Norton, Henley, Burford, Witney, Dorchester, and Woodstock.

Berks.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Berks.	Abingdon, Windsor, Reading, Wallingford, Newbury, Hungerford, and Maidenhead.
Glouc.	Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, and part of Bristol.
Worc.	Worcester, Evesham, and Droitwich.
Moum.	Monmouth, and Chepstow.
Hereef.	Hereford, and Leominster.
Shropsh.	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, and Wenlop.
Staffordsh.	Stafford, Litchfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyne.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Warwickshi.	Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, and Stratford-upon-Avon.
Leic.	Leicester, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-le-Zouch.
Derbysh.	Derby, and Chesterfield.
Nott.	Nottingham, Southwell, and Newark.
Lincolnsh.	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston, and Grantham.
Rutlandsh.	Oakham, and Uppingham.
Northamp.	Northampton, Peterborough, and Daventry.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Yorksh.	York, Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Ripon, Pontefract, Hull, Richmond, Scarborough, Boroughbridge, Malton, Sheffield, Doncaster, Whitby, Beverley, North Allerton, and Bridlington.
Durham.	Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Stanhope, Bernard-Castle, and Auckland.
Northumb.	Newcastle, Berwick, Tynemouth, Shields, and Hexham.
Lancash.	Lancaster, Manchester, Preston, Liverpool, and Wigan.
Westmorel.	Appleby, Kendal, and Lonsdale.
Cumbert.	Carlisle, Penrith, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Hants.	Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, and Newport in the Isle of Wight.
Wilts.	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough, Malmsbury, Wilton, and Chippenham.
Dorsetsh.	Dorchester, Lyme Regis, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Poole, Blandford, and Bridport.
Somersetsh.	Bath, Wells, Bristol in part, Taunton, Bridgewater, and Ilchester.
Devonsh.	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Bideford, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Topsham, and Okhampton.
Cornwall.	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro, Saltash, Bodmin, St. Ives, Padstow, and Tregony.

MIDDLESEX being the supreme court of justice, is not comprehended in any circuit; and CHESHIRE being a county palatine, is as contained in any circuit.

WALES.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Flintsh.	Flint, St. Asaph, Caerwys, and Holywell.
Denb.	Denbigh, Wrexham, Llanwrst, and Ruthin.
Montg.	Montgomery, Llanvylling, Welsh Pool, Newtown, and Machynlleth.

NORTH WEST CIRCUIT.

Anglesea.	Beaumaris, Llanrickmead, and Holyhead.
Caern.	Caernarvon, Bangor, Aberconway, and Pwlhely.
Merion.	Dolgelle, Bala, Dinasmouthy, and Harlech.

SOUTH EAST CIRCUIT,

Radnorsh.	Radnor, Knighton, Rhayader, and Presteign.
Brecк.	Brecon, and Builth.
Glam.	Llandaff, Cowbridge, Swansea, Caerphilly, Neath, Bridgend, and Cardiff.

SOUTH WEST CIRCUIT.

Pembrokesh.	St. David's, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Denbigh, and Milfordhaven.
Cardigansh.	Cardigan, Aberystwith, Tregarron, and Llanbedr.
Caerm.	Caermarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilo Vawr, Llandovery, and Llangadock.

EXPOSITION AND ETYMOLOGY

OF THE COMPOUND-NAMES OF DIFFERENT PLACES IN ENGLAND.

AB, contraction of abbot, and when the initial syllable of a name, denotes that such place either had, or belonged to, a monastery.

ABER, an old British word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a greater. See the article ABER, (*Caerm.*)

AC, or AK, from the Saxon, signifying an oak. See the article ACTON.

ADLE, ADLING, AL, ALLING, or ATTLE; famous, noble.

AL, ALD, or ALL; when the initial syllable, signifies ancient.

AL, or HAL, a palace, hall.

AM. See HAM.

AS, ASH, or ASK, an ash tree.

Bac, a ferry.

Bach, or Bec, a river.

Bam, or Beam, when the initial syllable, denotes that such place is, or has been, woody.

Barrow, when the initial or final syllable signifies a grove.

Bearne, a wood.

Berry, a barrow, court, or hill.

Bold, a fen.

Bon, a wood.

Bor, see Bur.

Borough, Berry, Brough, Burgh, Burrow, or Bury, a fortified place or defence, a city, town, castle, or tower.

Born, or Burne. See Brun.

Brad, (i. e. broad) when the initial syllable, signifies extensive.

Brig, a bridge.

Brix, probably the same as Brig.

Brun, Bran, Brown, Born, Bourn, or Burn, a river.

Brunn, (from Burne) a fountain.

Bur, Bour, or Bor, a place of retirement, an inner chamber.

Byr, or Bee, an habitation, dwelling.

Caer, an old British word, signifying a city, fortified place. See Caerleon, (*Monm*). Car, and Char, in the names of some places, seem to have the like signification.

Car, a low watry place where Alders grow.

Carnes, stones.

Castor, Chester, Cester, Ceaster, or Chaster, (from Castrum,) a city or walled place.

Cheap, Chip, or Chipping, a market.

Clough, a deep descent between two hills.

Comb, or Combe, a final syllable, signifying a valley between two hills.

Comb, or Comp, a final syllable, signifying a low situation.

Cope, the top of a high hill.

Cot, Cote, or Coat, a cottage.

Cove, a small creek.

Crag, a rough steep rock.

Del, or Dell, a dike.

Den, a valley or wood.

Der, (from the British Dur,) water: if the place should not stand upon a river, the derivation may be a wild beast.

Don, Doune, Dun, or Dune, a mount or high hill.

Dor, Dour, or Dur, water.

Er, when the middle syllable, implies, dwellers.

Ern, Erne, or Eron, a place of retirement, a cottage.

Ey, Eye, Ea, or Er, a river, island, watry place, &c. Also, a field.

Fell, barren stony places, or hills.

Fleet, a small stream.

Fleet, Fleot, or Flot, a gulph, or bay.

Font, or Funt, a spring.

Garnet, a great granary.
Garth, a yard.
Gill, a small stream.
Glin, a dale.
Grange, a barn.
Grave, a ditch or trench; when a final syllable, a grove, or cave.
Ham, or Am, (i. e. Home,) when an initial or final syllable, signifies a seat, house, farm, &c.
Head, or Heveth, a foreland, promontory.
Here, an army.
Herepord, the military ford.
Hereman, a soldier.
Hern, or Herne, a house.
Herst. See Hurst.
Hith, Hithe, or Hythe, a haven.
Holm, Holme, or Howme, plain grassy ground, near water,—a river island. Also a hill or mountain.
Hold, a wood, tenement.
Holt, whether the initial or final syllable, denotes that such place is, or has been, woody. When the name ends in Don, Dun, or Tun, (which see,) it may signify hollow.
Horn, Hurn, or Hurne, a corner.
Hurst, Herst, or Hyrst, a grove, wood.
Ing, or Inge, a meadow or high land.
Kay, or Key, a wharf or landing-place.
Knoll, the top of a hill.
Lade, the mouth of a river, a passage of waters.
La, Le, Lee. Leigh, or Ley, a place or a pasture, meadow, field, &c.
Loe, Low, or Lowe, a barrow-hill.
March, a limit.
Marsh, Mars, or Mas, a fen, or fenny place.
Mer, a border.
Mer, or Merr, a pool or lake.
Mesnel, or Menil, a mansion-house.
Minster, (from monastery,) an abbey.
Mouth, denotes there is a river falling into another, or into the sea.
Ness, (i. e. Nose,) a promontory.
Nether, lower.
Over, upper. When there is no other place of the same name it then denotes a brink or bank.
Pen, the top of a mountain or hill.
Pres, or Priest, a priest.
Rid, or Ridge, the top of a hill declining on each side.
Ry, (from Rive,) a coast, shore, bank.
Rill, a small brook.
Rithy, (from Rith,) a ford.
Schell. a spring.

Shot, or Shut, a keep.
Stale, or Staple, a storehouse,—market.
Stane, Stey, or Stone, a bank.
Stead, or Steet, a place, or a shore or station for ships.
Straith, or Strath, a vale along a river.
Stoke, or Stock, the body or stock of a tree.
Strond, a bank of a river.
Thorp, Throp, Threp, Trep, or Trop, a village.
Thwait, a town, only used in the north.
Ton, or Tun, a wall, or hedge.
Tor, or Torr, a tower or high place.
Waltham, a house in a wood.
Weald, Wild, Wald, or Walt, a grove or wood.
Werth, Worth, or Wyrth, a farm, or village.
Wic, or Wich, (i pronounced short,) a village, a castle, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, according to the condition and nature of the place.
Wich, (i pronounced long,) a salt spring.
Win, signifies that the place has been famous for some battle.
Wold, a plain open country; hills without a wood.
Worth, a place, farm, fort, or island.

Directions for crossing the Foss Dyke and Cross Keys Washes, will be found in Vol. I. page 479, where there is a Tide-Table for that purpose, annexed to the article Foss Dyke Wash; also,

Directions for crossing the Severn, at the New Passage, and at the Aust, or Old Passage, will be found in Vol. II. page 672, where there is a Tide-Table for that purpose, annexed to the article Swansea.

Transfer-days, and Dividends when due, at the Bank, South-Sea and India houses, with the holidays kept at the Exchequer, Bank, Stamp-office, Excise-office, Custom-house, East-India and South-Sea houses.

TRANSFER DAYS AT THE BANK.	Dividends due.
Bank stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday 3 per cent. red. Tuesday, Wednes. Thurs. & Friday	April 5, Oct. 10.
3 per cent. 1726, Tuesday and Thursday 3 per cent. cons. Tuesday, Wedn. Thurs. & Friday	January 5, July 5.
4 per cent. cons. Tuesday, Thurs. Friday, & Satur. Long annuity, Tuesday, Wednes. and Saturday Short annuity, 1777, Tuesday, Wednes. & Saturday	April 5, Oct. 10.
Short annuity, 1778, 1779, Mon. Wednes. & Friday 5 per cent. navy annuity, Mon. Wednes. & Friday	January 5, July 5.

Hours for buying, selling, and transferring, from eleven to one; for accepting, nine to five; for payment of dividends, nine to eleven, and one to three, every day in the week.

AT THE SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.	
Stock, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday -	January 5, July 5.
3 per cent. old annuity, Mon. Wednes. and Friday	April 5, Oct. 13.
3 per cent. new annuity, Tues. Thurs. and Saturday 4 per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday	January 5, July 5.

Hours of transferring, from twelve to one; for receiving dividends, from nine to twelve.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.	
Stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.....	January 5, July 10.
3 per cent. annuity, Monday, Wed. and Friday	April 5, Oct. 15.

Transferring from twelve to one; dividends, nine to two.
Interest on India Bonds due March 31, September 30.

Holidays kept at the Exchequer, Bank, Stamp-office, Excise-office, Custom-house, East-India and South-Sea houses.

January 1, 6, 18, 25, and 30	July 25
February 2 and 24	August 12 and 24
March 25	September 2, 21, 22, and 29
April 25	October 18, 25, and 28
May 1 and 29	November 1, 5, 9, and 30
June 4, 11, 24, and 29	December 21, 25, 26, 27, and 28

Ash-Wednesday, (not at the Bank,) Good-Friday, Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, (Wednesday not kept at the Bank.)

September 2 and January 30 no business is done at the Bank; and if these days happen on Sunday, they are to be kept on Monday.

ERRATA.

Vol. I. p. 10, col. 2, line 7 from bottom, ALDSTONE, *dele what follows, and read* See ALSTON MOOR.
—— p. 17, col. 2, line 3 from bottom, *for* about 320 m. *read* 302 m. 6 f.
—— p. 21, col. 1, line 14 from top, *for* (*Montgom.*) *read* (*Anglesea.*)
—— p. 38, col. 2, line 17 from top, *for* (*Northamp.*) *read* (*Leic.*)
—— p. 48, col. 1, line 18 from top, *for* Tyron's, *read* Tryon's.
—— p. 54, col. 1, line 10 from top, *dele* vil. and *add to the article*, See HADLEY.
—— —— col. 2, lines 17, 33, and 38, from top, *for* Stratford, *read* Strafford.
—— p. 65, line 8 from top, *for* HEREFORD, *read* STAMFORD.
—— p. 66, col. 1, line 27 from top, *for* (*Glouc.*) *read* (*Monm.*)
—— —— col. 2, line 7 from top, *for* BOURNE, EAST, *read* EASTBOURNE.
—— p. 68, col. 2, line 13 from top, *for* Llangeani, *read* Llangefni.
—— p. 96, col. 2, line 9 from bottom, *for* Atterburn, *read* Otterborne.
—— p. 116, col. 2, line 3 from top, BOURNE, EAST, *dele what follows, and read* See EASTBOURNE.
—— p. 117, col. 2, line 23 from top, *for* m. t. *read* vil.; and l. 37, *for* Here is a market on Friday, and a ——, *read* See LEVAR.
—— p. 123, col. 1, l. 3 from top, *for* (*Herts*) *read* (*Heref.*); and l. 27, *for* discontinued, *read* changed to Friday.
—— p. 129, col. 2, l. 25 from bottom, *for* (*Herts*) *read* (*Heref.*)
—— p. 148, col. 2, l. 8 from top, *for* (*Northamp.*) *read* (*Leic.*)
—— p. 151, col. 1, l. 20 from top, *for* (*Glouc.*) *read* (*Oxf.*)
—— p. 156, col. 2, l. 3 from top, *for* BOUGHTON, *read* BUCKDEN.
—— p. 157, col. 1, l. 5 from bottom, *for* BRXHALL, *read* BEXHILL.
—— p. 162, col. 2, l. 26 from top, *for* (*Berks*) *read* (*Hampsh.*)
—— p. 163, col. 1, l. 6 from top, *for* Thursday *read* Tuesday.
—— p. 166, col. 1, l. 3 from top, *for* (*Linc.*) *read* (*Lanc.*)
—— p. 172, col. 2, l. 22 from top, *for* (*Denb.*) *read* (*Flintsh.*)

Vol.

ERRATA.

Vol. I. p. 187, col. 1, l. 25 from bottom, *for* Assingdon, *read* Ashdon.

——— p. 215, col. 2, l. 20 from top, *for* HUTTON, *read* DALSTON.

——— p. 253, col. 2, l. 16 from top, *for (Sussex)* *read (Surry.)*

——— p. 262, col. 1, l. 3 from top, *for (Glouc.)* *read (Som.)*

——— p. 287, col. 1. l. 21 from top, *for* Menskip, *read* Minskip.

——— p. 310, col. 2, l. 28 from top, *for (Glouc.)* *read (Som.)*

——— p. 352, col. 2, l. 6, *for* MILL, *read* MILE; and l. 9, *for (Shropsh.)* *read (Flintsh.)*

——— p. 353, col. 2, l. 2 from bottom, *for* Knightsbridge, *read* Kingsbridge.

——— p. 376, col. 1, l. 14 from bottom, *for (Warw.)* *read (Worc.)*

——— p. 403, col. 2, l. 20 from top, *for* Framlingham, *read* Soham.

——— p. 451, col. 1, l. 18, from top, *for (Hants)* *read (Wilts.)*; and l. 49, *dele* See BASINGSTOKE.

——— p. 513, col. 1, line 11 from top, *add* Inn, *Globe.*

——— p. 548, col. 2, l. 15 from bottom, *for* esq. *read* bart.

——— 576, col. 2, l. 26 from bottom, *for* HANSTOP, *read* HANSLOP; and l. 27, *add* See WOOLWICH. This article should have been placed before HANSTED.

——— p. 594, col. 1, l. 24 from top, *for* Radmarton, *read* Rodmarton.

——— p. 610, col. 1, l. 24 from top, *for* HAYSTROP, *read* HAYSTHORP.

——— p. 645, col. 2, l. 14 from bottom, *for* HINCHINGTON, *read* HINCHINBROOK.

Vol. II. p. 9, col. 1, l. 4 from top, *add*, Inn, *Angel.*

——— p. 87, l. 16 and 17, from top, *for* MONKS KIRKBY, *read* STRETTON UNDER THE FOSSE.

——— p. 191, col. 1, l. 2 and 3 from top, Here is *Loddington Hall*, &c. belongs to the preceding article.

——— p. 302, col. 1, l. 8 from bottom, *for (Northumb.)* *read (Northamp.)*

——— p. 457, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom, *dele* near Taunton, S. W. and *read* See RUMWELL.

ENGLISH
ITINERARY.

ABBERBURY, (*Salop,*) vil. 2. m. S. from Rowton, which see. Here was a Castle, formerly the property of the Corbets: also, an Abbey of black Monks, of the order of Grand Mont Limosin, was founded here by Warrine, Sheriff of Shropshire, and a great warrior against the Welch, in the reign of Henry I. It was suppressed in the reign of Henry VI as an alien priory; and, at the request of Archbishop Chichely, granted to All Souls College, Oxford.

ABBERFORD, ABBERFORD, or ABBERFORTH, (*Yorksh.* W.R.) small market town, dist. from London 186 m. 4 f. It stands on the great Roman Causeway, which as far as Castleford bridge appears as entire as when it was first made, though it is more than 1760 years old. Here may be seen the foundation of an old fort called *Castlecary*. Here was also a priory. This place is noted for a manufactory of pins: market day, Wednesday. Fairs, last Monday in April, last Monday in May, first Monday after St. Luke, and first Monday after All Souls. If All Souls be on Monday, it is held on that day. The post comes in and goes out daily. On the left is *Parlington*, (Sir T. Gascoigne, Bart.) near 2 m. beyond Abberford, on the right is a turnpike road to Tadcaster, and on the left to Leeds. Principal inn, *Swan*.

ABBERLEY, (*Worces.*) ham. in the foreign of Kidderminster, dist. 1 m. from Hundred-House, which see. It is situated on a hill of lime stone, and had formerly a park: near it is *Abberley Lodge* (Robert Bromley, Esq.)

ABBERTON, (*Worces.*) vil. 5 m N. from Hadbury, which see. Here are medicinal springs similar to Cheltenham.

ABBEY HOLME, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London 310 m. 4 f. This part of the country was at the Norman Conquest a large forest. The Abbey was founded by David I. King of Scotland.

ABBEY-MILTON. See MILTON-ABBEY.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 129 m. 6 f. from Stafford 13 miles. This place is also called Bugots Bromley, and was once a place of great privileges. It took its name from the Abbey of which there is now not the least vestige. It consists chiefly of one street, about the middle of which is the town-hall, wherein are annually held the

court-leet and court-baron of the right hon. the earl of Uxbridge, lord of the manor, and patron of the church. The houses are neat and built in general of bricks. The church is large with a tower, steeple, and five excellent bells. Here is a good free grammar school, founded in 1605, and a good Alms-house for 6 old men, 1703: also other charities. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 22, and Sept. 4, for horses, cows, pigs, sheep &c. The post goes out Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings 6 o'clock, and comes in at 6 in the evenings of those days. Near this place is *Blythfield Hall*, (Lord Bagot.) Principal inns, *Crown* and *Goat's Head*, or *Bagot's Arms*.

ABBOTSBURY, *(Dorset.)* t. dist. from London 129 m. 6 f. It is situated on a fertile vale and the soil is generally a red rich clay, arable and pasture producing some hemp and flax. This town is remarkably pleasant, consisting of three streets in the form of a Y; the buildings which are of stone, are mean and low; formerly it was more populous, but has now lost its chief support by the suppression of the Abbey, from the ancient lords of which it took and still retains its name. Here was built in the very infancy of christianity a church to St. Peter by Bertulfus, a priest, This seems to have stood a little N. of the Abbey, (which was built on rising ground parallel to the present parish church) and there still remains an ancient low gate on the N. opposite to the remains of the Abbey-house, a little west of which is a large heap of ruins where the nobility and gentry of those parts were buried. St. Catherine's Chapel which is a strong handsome building, seems to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV. The present church is supposed to have been built not very long before the reformation. It is a large handsome structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of Strangeways who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that invites a number of strangers to see it. Its market day was formerly Friday, but was afterwards changed to Thursday. It had also two annual fairs, but the market and one of the fairs are of late years quite decayed: there is still one fair yearly on St. Peter's day, the tutelar saint of the abbey. Here is a free school for 20 boys, but no regular post office or common carrier of any kind; letters, goods, &c. being brought and carried from and to the neighbouring towns by casual conveyances, or by those who attend the different markets. Principal Inn, *Ship*.

ABBOTS KERSWELL, *(Devon.)* vil. dist. from London 188 m. 7 f. Between Abbots Kerswell and Kingsweare, on the right are *Wadden Court*, (—— Templer Esq.) and *Greenway*, (Edward Elton Esq.) on the left are *Lupton*, (Sir Fr. Buller Yarde, Bart.) *Upton House*, (John Cutler Esq.) and *Nethway*, (John Seale Esq.) Between 5 and 6 miles beyond Abbots Kerswell on the right is a turnpike road to Totness; and on the left another to Paington.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, *(Herts.)* vil. dist. from St. Albans 4 m. and from London 22 m. so called, because it belonged to the abbey of St. Albans. It is situated in a good air and soil, and is remarkable for the birth of a pope, Nicholas Brakespear, by the title of Adrian

Adrian IV. The Emperor Frederick held his stirrup while he dismounted, yet he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury: there is a farm in the parish, still called Brakespear. *Langley Pury*, near this vil. was built by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who took his title of Baron Langley, from this place; his son the late baron bequeathed it to Sir John Palmer bart. It is the residence of Mr. Baron Hathem. *Cecil Lodge*, near Abbots Langley, one of the seats of the Marq. of Salisbury, purchased by his lordship for his residence during the life time of his father, is now in the occupation of Lady Talbot. See KING'S LANGLEY.

ABBOTS LEIGH, *(Somers.)* vil. dist. from Bristol 4 m. W. In this parish is a fine old mansion memorable for affording an asylum to King Charles II. after his escape from the unfortunate battle of Worcester, in 1651.

ABBOTS WOOD, *(Hants)* vil. dist. from London 70 m. 9 f. At about two miles on the left is a turnpike road to Go-port.

ABER *(Caern.)* vil. dist. from London by Chester 245 m. 4 f. and by Shrewsbury, 247 m. 8 f. This is a pleasant little place, with a comfortable inn, *Bull*. On an artificial mount near it, stood once a Castle, the palace of Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, prince of Wales. One mile and a half from it is a celebrated water fall. N. B. *Aber* is an old british word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a great, as of a brook into a river and a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river, from whence several rivers and towns built at or near this mouth *(as follow)* derive their names.

ABERAVON. *(Glamorganshire)* bor. dist. from London 191 m. 3 f. had formerly a market on Saturday, which is now discontinued. The lord of this borough is Sir Robert Mackworth bart and although it is in appearance but a village it has from 40 to 50 burgesses, who have each a vote for the member of the Glamorganshire boroughs. There are iron forges at this place, together with several shops and public houses; and the river Avon, from whence it takes its name, running through it divides two districts which accounts for the toll-gates being so near each other. Two miles from Aberavon on the right is *Baglland Hall*, (——— Jones Esq.)

ABERAYRON, *(Card.)* v. dist. from Cardigan 22 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

ABERCONWAY, *(Caern.)* m. t. dist. from London by Birmingham 238 m. 1 f. by Litchfield 236 m. 2 f. It is pleasantly situated, takes its name from the river Conway, has a good port, is surrounded by a wall, and being on the declivity of a hill, has a delightful prospect. It is a town corporate governed by an alderman and two bailiffs, and had formerly a great trade, which is now diminished. A magnificent castle was built here by the earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was destroyed in the reign of King Stephen, but Edward I. ordered it to be rebuilt, and it yet remains one of the most beautiful structures in Wales. On the upper part of the walls are ten towers, and one higher than the others has four beautiful turrets. The walls in many places are from 12 to 15 feet in breadth. The gate of the castle is lofty. The hall is

a magnificent room 100 feet long. All the outside of the castle is yet entire, except one of the towers, which fell into the sea, when the rock gave way. A wood extends from the castle to the summit of the hill. A great trade was formerly carried on in corn but it is now decayed. The church is a handsome gothic structure, and in the church yard is the following remarkable inscription, "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooker of Conway, gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father, William Hooker Esq. by Alice, his wife, and father of twenty-seven children." The harbour is opposite the town, where are the ruins of a castle. Market day, Friday. On the left of the town is *Pennarth*, (—— Price Esq.) and a turnpike road to Llanrwst. Principal Inns, *Bull, Harp,* and *Ferry House.*

ABERCRUCHAN, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from Llandovery 2 miles 2 f. On the right is *Glanbrane*, (Sackville Gwynne Esq.)

ABERFORD, see ABBERFORD.

ABERFRAW, (*Anglesea, North Wales*) small town dist. 20 m. from Holyhead, a bye road over the sands, 15 m. from the head, 16 m. from Bangor Ferry, 6 m. from Newburgh, and 8 m. from the post road. It derives its name from the river Aber on the banks of which it is situated. On one side it is surrounded by sand banks, and on the opposite lay fine fertile land, producing, in particular remarkably fine barley. Though now an inconsiderable place, it was formerly the residence of the famous Prince Llewellyn, the remains of whose house are yet to be seen. The river is navigable in Summer seasons for vessels from 30 to 40 tons burthen, up to its quay. The living is in the King's gift, and worth 300l. per ann. The lower class of inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. There was formerly a market every Thursday, which has been of late years discontinued. Fairs, March 7, first Wednesday after Trinity, Oct. 23, and Dec. 11, chiefly for horned cattle and woollen cloths. About one mile from Aberfraw is the parish and church of *Llanguifin*, which, from the peculiarity of its situation demands notice: it stands in the middle of a small island, accessible only at low water except by a boat. Two miles from Aberfraw is *Rodorgan*, pleasantly situated, (Owen Pulland Meyrick Esq.) adjoining this, is *Bodowen*, (formerly the seat of Sir William Owen, now of Sir Hugh Owen). About one mile from the village is the old romantic church of *Llangadwalladar*, where may be seen some ancient hieroglyphics curiously painted on the windows. Here are three public houses, but what is very remarkable, not one of them ever held out a sign.

ABERGAVENNY, (*Monm.*) market town, dist. from London by Monmouth and Llandilo Cressiny 145 m. and by Monmouth and Ragladd 147 m. and by Monm. and Tregare 148 miles. It is a well-built town, with two parish churches and an old castle, and is situated at the mouth of the Gavenny (as its name signifies) running into the Uske, over which it has a fine bridge of 15 arches. It carries on a considerable trade in flannels. Market day, Tuesday, Fairs, May 14, June 24, and Sept. 25. The post-office opens every morning at 8 o'clock, and shuts every evening at 10. The post goes through Monmouth and Gloucester

cester Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, and through Bristol to London Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Going to Newport on the right a turnpike road to Crickhowel; on the left to Monmouth. Beyond, 1 mile on the left a turnpike road to Monmouth and Uske, Going to Brecon on the right a turnpike road to Hereford; on the left to Uske. A mile from this town on the right is *Twydee*, (Wm. Dinwoody Esq.) Principal inns, *Angel* and *Greyhound*

ABERGELEY, *(Denb. N. Wales)* small market place, dist. from London 224 m. 5 f. It is much frequented by strangers for the purpose of sea bathing. The sea is on the right going to Conway, and on the left of the road is a range of low rocks. The market day is Saturday, and it has four fairs and a receiving house for letters. No inn.

ABERGIABARILOG, (*Caerm.*) dist. from Caermarthen, 15 m. 4 f.

ABERGLASSYN - BRIDGE, (*Merion.*) dist. from London 235 m. 7 f. This is so romantic that it is called the *Devil's bridge*; one end of its foundation is on a rock in Merionetshire, and the other upon a rock in Caernarvonshire. Near this is the famous Salmon-leap so much admired by travellers who visit this romantic part of Wales.

ABERGWILI, ABERGWILLY. ABERGUILLY, or ABERGERLECH, (*Caerm.*) vil. dist. from London 216 m. and 12 m. N. by E. of Caermarthen. It is situated on a small stream called Gwilly where it runs into the Towy. Here is the only remaining palace belonging to the see of St. David's. The church was made collegiate by Bec, bishop of St. David's, and augmented by bishop Gower, in the year 1334: it was by Henry VIII annexed to Brecknock on account (as Leland says) of debauching a young woman, the cannons being killed, or fleeing from it. This village has two fairs and a turnpike gate. On the left is *Clistandy* (R. Thomas Esq.) and on the right *Castle Piggin*, (T. Blome Esq.)

ABERHAVESP (*Montgom.*) vil. dist. from London 160 m. 2 f. Here is a church: on the right is *Aberhavesp Hall*, (H. Proctor Esq.)

ABERHONDY, see BRECKNOCK.

ABERMARLES, (*Caerm.*) vil. dist. from London 196 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

ABERMULE, (*Montgom.*) v. dist. from Newtown 5 m. 4 f. It is near the Mule river, whence its name.

ABERTHAW, (*Glam.*) seaport 9 m. S. E. of Cowbridge, which see. From this place to Bristol are two regular trading vessels once a fortnight.

ABER-TIVY, see CARDIGAN.

ABERWINGREGIN, (*Caern.*) town, dist. from London 250 computed miles. It is a place of little note.

ABERYSTWITH, or ABERISTWITH, (*Cardig.*) market town, dist. from London by Gloucester, 210 m. 1 f. by Worcester 207 m. 4 f. It stands on the river Kydal and Ystwith; or, as the name denotes, the Mouth of the Istwith. The castle was built in 110, burnt in 1124, and afterwards rebuilt. Its old wall is almost totally decayed as well as its castle, which had been garrisoned by Cromwell. Near it are several ancient encampments. Great quantities of lead are dug up in its neighbourhood. The church is a handsome gothic structure, and it has a good

town hall. This town enjoys a good trade in fish, and is now much frequented in the summer as an agreeable bathing place. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder and common council &c. Here is a receiving house for letters. The market day, which is considerable, is Monday. Principal inn, *Talbot*.

ABINGDON, (*Berks.*) mark. t. di t. from London 55 m. 5 f. It derives its name from its ancient abbey, (founded by King Ina's father about A. D. 675), where, in 1084 William the Conqueror kept his Easter. Before the building of its abbey it was called Shrovesham. It was famous for the residence of some of its British kings as well as for a synod held here in the time of the Saxons. The gate of its once magnificent abbey, which for building and wealth was exceeded by few, is the only part remaining. In the church were many ancient monuments, and among others that of Jeffery of Monmouth, the British historian, who was abbot of it in the reign of Henry I. The town consists of several streets. The market house is a stately and curious edifice. Here is a good free school, founded in 1563 and several almshouses. Market-days, Mondays and Fridays. Fairs, the first Monday in Lent, May 6, June 20, Aug. 5, Sept, 19, Monday before old Michaelmas day, for servants, &c, and Dec. 11. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 8 o'clock in the evening. On the right is a turnpike road to Oxford, and on the left to Newbury. Principal inns. *Crown and Thistle* and *Queen's Arms*.

ABINGER HAMMER, *(Surrey)* vil. dist. from Guildford 67 m. 2 f. It had two churches, both of which (now no more) were built by one of the abbots of its monastery. On the right is the seat of Admiral Robinson.

ABINGTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Northampton 1 m. 5 f. Near it is the seat of J. H. Thyrsby, Esq.

ABINGTON (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 8 miles. Here are the seats of J. Sayer and T. Fawcet, Esqrs. Between it and Cambridge on Gog-Magog Hills is *Gog-Magog House*, (Lord F. Osborne), beyond which at the right at Babraham are the seats of General Adeane and T. Darndon Esqrs.

ABRIDGE (*Essex*) small town, dist. from London 13 m. 4 f. Here is a receiving house for letters.

ABRIGHTON, (*Salop*) vil. dist. from London by Bridgenorth 163 m, 4 f. by Wolverhampton 166 m. 2 f. On the left a turnpike road through Meriton to Ellesmere.

ABSTON AND WICK, see WICK.

ABURTHIN (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Cowbridge, 1 m. 2 f. Near it is *Newton House*, (W. Gibbon, Esq.)

ABURY, (*Wilts*) vil. a little to the N. of Silbury Hill, which see. Here are some huge stones similar to Stonehenge, supposed to be about 650 in number: there are many thousands of the same kind observed in various places on Marlborough downs adjoining to Salisbury plain, and probably an army, encamped in the neighbourhood might have thus erected them either as a monument of sepulture or as a trophy of victory. At present there are such fresh evident traces of a Roman station, that there is little doubt that the whole of the august ancient remains

mains at Abury are the work of the Romans, and that Silbury Hill was a sepulchral monument erected by them. Two miles N. from Abury is a large barrow called *Milbarrow*, and many others are scattered about in almost every part of the plain.

Accrington, Old, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 207 m. 4 f. near it is *Accrington House* (J. Peel, Esq.) and about a mile beyond it on the left is *Drunken Hall*, (Lord Petre); near 2 miles from it on the right is *Clayton Hall*, (Rich. Grimshaw Lomax, Esq.) A m. beyond Old Accrington on the right is a turnpike road to Bromley, and on the left to Blackburn.

Ackworth, Ackworth Halse Ackworth Lower, and Ackworth Moor-Top, (*Yorksh.*) Lordships near Pomfret, in the par. of Pontefract, dist. from London 175 m. At Ackworth is the seat of Col. Surtees; also a great school for Quaker's children, where there are frequently 200 boys and nearly as many girls. Here is *Ackworth Park*, (Countess Dow. of Mexborough). Inn, *Angel*.

Acle (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Yarmouth 11 m. 4 f.

Acol, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 63 m. 1 f. Near it is *Cleve* (J. T. Farrer, Esq.) Principal inn, *Crown*.

Aconbury, (*Heref.*) vil. between Great Birch and Callow-last, where there is a large camp of the same name, King John gave the forest of Aconbury to Margaret, wife of Walter de Lacy to found a nunnery, which she did for Augustine nuns to the honour of the Holy Cross, and which at the dissolution, was granted to Hugh ap Henry.

Acton, (*Middles.*) vil. dis. from London 4 m. 6 f. The parish is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of oak timber it produced, as *Ac* in the Saxon language signifies an *Oak*; accordingly *Acton* signifies *Oaktown*; the hedge-rows still abound with that kind of tree. There is both East and West Acton. East Acton is noted for its medicinal springs, being three wells of mineral water called *Acton Wells*. The site of the wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The assembly-room which was formerly a place of very fashionable resort is now nearly in ruins. At West Acton are the extensive grounds and house of general Murray. At the entrance of Acton, on the London side is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent charge of 20l. per ann. to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor. Inn, *George*.

Acton, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 171 m. 1 f. with a neat church. Beyond Acton on the right is a turnpike road to Middlewich.

Acton Burnel, (*Salop*) vil. dist. from Cressage, which see, S m. W. This place takes its name from the Burnels who had a castle here, of which some part remains in the present mansion. In the reign of Edward I. a session of Parliament was held here, when the statute for the recovery of debts due to Merchants, was enacted in a barn belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey, therefore the statute merchant, in law, for the recovery of debts, is called Acton Burnel from this place

Acton-Turvil, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. fr. m London by Chippenham 102 m. 2 f. by Malmsbury 106 m. 2 f. In the middle of this place is

is an ancient building formerly a sanctuary built by one of the Saxon Kings. On the right is *Badminton House*, (Duke of Beaufort).

ADAM'S ELM, (*Essex*) dist. from London 38 m. 5 f. It lies between Hadleigh and Milton Hall.

ADDERBURY. (*Oxford.*) v. dist. from London 72 m. 3 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Oxford. Going to Litchfield on the right a turnpike road to Buckingham. Here are seats of the Duke of Burleigh, and of Mrs. Wilkinson.

ADDERLEY (*Shropsh.*) vil, dist. from Drayton 4 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Sir C. Corbet, on the right, the seat of Lord Viscount Kilmory.

ADDERWATER, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 175 m. It is near Exeter.

ADDINGHAM, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 211 m. It is within 2 m. of Craven, where are two worsted manufactories.

ADDINGTON, GREAT, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston, which see. 4 m. 4 f.

ADDINGTON, LITTLE, (*Northamp,*) vil. dist. from Thrapston 3 m. 4 f.

ADDINGTON, (*Surrey*) vil. dist. from Croydon 3 m. and lies near Ewel. Here is a chapel, an irregular building, above 300 years old, yet very firm. This village lies at the descent of a high spacious common to which it gives name. Tradition says it had a castle formerly, which is supported by a hill in the neighbourhood, called *Castle-hill*. Near it are a great number of pits of considerable extent supposed to have been occasioned by the sinking of the soil. Here is *Addington Place*, (James Trecothick, Esq. lord of the manor.)

ADLINGTON. (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 204 m. 4 f. It lies between Blackrode and Nightingale-House.

ADSTON HILL, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Shrewsbury 14 m. 5 f. and from Bishop's-Castle 6 m. 3 f.

ADUR RIVER, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 42 m. 3 f. and takes its name from the river near it.

ADWALTON (*York*) town, dist. from London 191 m. and lies between Bruntcliff Thorn and Whiskett Hill. Fairs, Jan. 26, Feb. 26, Thursday in Easter week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursday, and Thursday fortnight after Michaelmas, for horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin wares. Here is a receiving house for letters.

ADWICK-UPON-DERNE (*York.*) vil. near Swinton, which see. It is very small, but has two inns, *Angel* and *Cross Daggers*.

AFFINGHAM, see ALVINGHAM.

AGMANDESHAM, see AMERSHAM.

AILESWORTH, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Peterborough 5 m. 1 f.

AILWESTON, (*Huntingdonsh.*) vil. in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, where there are two springs; one fresh water, good for dim eyes, and the other blackish, good for leprosies, &c.

AINSFORD INN, (*Som.*) dist. from London by Bruton, 113 m. 6 f. by Wincaunton 115 m. 2 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Castlecary and Ilchester: on the right another to Bruton.

AINSLEY, or ANNESLEY (*Nottinghamsh.*) town, near Southwell, which see. It gave name to a family that were possessed of it from the Norman invasion to the time of King Henry VI. from whence are descended the earls of Anglesea; but for want of heirs male

male it came then by marriage into the family of the Chaworths, who have a good seat here, well wooded and watered, with beautiful fish ponds.

ASTON (*York.*) vil. dist. from Shipton 6 m. Here is a twist manufactory belonging to Messrs. Hartley, Maber and Co.

AITON (*York*) vil. 2 m. N. W. of Seamer. Here are the ruins of a castle.

AKELD (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 325 m. 4 f.

ALAN BRIDGE, (*Salop.*) dist. from London 133 m. 3 f.

ALBANS (St.) see SAINT ALBANS.

ALBOURNE or AUBURN (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 72 m. 5 f. and from Hungerford 8 m. N. W. It is situated on a small river, which runs into the Kennet and was formerly a town of some trade with a good weekly market on Tuesday; but from a fire in 1760 (which destroyed 70 houses) and some other circumstances, trade has declined and the market is discontinued. Here is however, a considerable manufacture of fustians.

ALBRIGHTON (*Salop*) vil. dist. from Shiffnal, 5 m. Here are fairs, May 23, July 18, and Nov. 9.

ALBURY, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from Oxford 9 m. 2 f. Between it and North Weston is *Ricot Park* (Earl of Abingdon).

ALCESTER, AULCESTER, or ALNECESTER, (*Warw.*) market town dist. from London 103 m. 3 f. It is situated at the union of the Alne and the Arrow, with a bridge over each. It is thought to have anciently been a place of greater importance than at present, and many Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in and near the town. According to some there were three parish churches. It is a neat town, has a manufacture of needles and the market is on Tuesday. On the left is a turnpike road to Evesham and Worcester, and also *Rogley* (Marquis of Hertford). Going to Coventry, on the left is a turnpike road to Droitwich, Broomsgrove and Birmingham. Principal inn, *Swan.*

ALCHESTER, (*Oxon*) vil. dist. 8 m. S. from Bicester, which see. Here are traces of a Roman city, square, with a ditch and bank, facing the four cardinal points and crossed by four streets.

ALCONBURY, (*Hunt.*) town, dist. from London 66 m. 1 f. Inn, *Red Lion.*

ALCONBURY HILL, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London by Baldock 68 m. by Ware, 63 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike road to London through Huntingdon. Inn *Wheatsheaf.*

ALDBOROUGH, or ALDEBURG (*Suff.*) seaport town, dist. from London 94 m. 1 f. It has a convenient harbour for fishermen, situated in a valley, and two streets each near a mile long: but its breadth which was more considerable formerly, is not proportionable, and the sea has of late years swallowed up one whole street. This town, though meanly built, is clean and well inhabited chiefly by sea-faring people. The sea washes the east side of it and the river Ald runs not far from the south end of it, affording a good quay. In the adjacent seas, sprats, soals, and lobsters are caught in abundance. This town trades to Newcastle for coals, and from hence corn is exported. The manor of Aldborough, as also the manors of Scots and Tuskords in the neighbourhood, formerly belonged

to the monastery of Snape, and were first granted with that monastery to Cardinal Wolsey, and soon after to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. This town is well defended, having several pieces of cannon. The church is a good edifice, and stands on a hill a little west of the town. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, 10 capital burgesses, and 24 inferior officers: and sends two members to Parliament. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, first Tuesday in Lent. The post goes to and from London daily. Principal Inn, *White Lion.*

ALDBOROUGH, (*York*) t. dist. from London 208 m. 1 f. and about a mile nearly south from Boroughbridge. This town is very small and poor, though it sends two members to Parliament, but was a city in the time of the Romans called *Isurium Brigantícum*, and had formerly a market. Here are many remains of Roman tessellated pavements yet to be seen and the people frequently find coins and many other Roman antiquities. The ancient bounds of *Isurium* are still to be traced, and seem to be well known to the inhabitants. Here is a receiving house for letters.

ALDBY, or ALBY, (*York*) vil. on the south of the Derwent, near Wilberfoss, which see. It is supposed to be the remains of the ancient Roman city, called *Derventis* where a company were stationed named *Derventienses*. Here are the vestiges of a castle.

ALDER, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 203 m. 6 f. It lies between Kimbow bridge and Tinhay.

ALDERBURY, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Salisbury 3 m. 2 f. is on a healthy hill, in a good sporting country, near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fustians. On the left a turnpike road to Fordingbridge. Here is *Amphiel House*, (Benj. White, Esq.)

ALDERBURY, (*Salop*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. 6 f. Beyond it on the right is *Loton* (Sir Robert Leighton, bart.)

ALDERLEY (*Glouc.*) parish, 5 m. in compass, dist. from Wootton-under-edge, 3 m. from Gloucester, 22 m. It lies on the side of a hill, between two rivulets, which join and fall into the Avon. It has a handsome church on an eminence. This was the native place of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose remains are buried here.

ALDERMASTON (*Berks.*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 6 f. It lies near Silchester, the famous Roman station. Here are *Aldermaston House*, (W. Congreve, esq.) and the seat of E. B. Long, Esq. beyond which on the right is *Wasing-House*, (W. Mount Esq.) Going to Kingsclere on the left a turnpike road to Basingstoke. Inn, *Hind's Head.*

ALDERMINSTER (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 89 m. 2 f. Inn, *Bell.*

ALDERSHOTT (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Farnham, 3 m. A pleasant place.

ALDFRISTON, or ALFRESTON, (*Sussex*) vil. about 3 m. N. E. of Seaford, which see. Here are many barrows, some of which have been opened, and human skulls found, in one with an urn, knives, iron spikes, charcoal, &c.

ALDSTONE, or ALSTON MOOR, (*Cumb.*) market town, dist. from London 302 m. 6 f. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, over which is a stone bridge, on the borders of Northumberland, in a mountainous and

and romantic country; the environs abounding in lead mines. The town is small but populous. Market-day, Saturday. On the right is a turnpike road to Walsingham. No post-office nor inn.

ALDSWORTH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Cirencester, 10 m. 4 f. it is seated on a rising ground and near it are some downs. The church has a handsome spire. On the left is *Sherborne Lodge* (Lord Sherborne).

ALDWINCKLE, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston, which see 2 m N. This was the native place of Fuller, the historian, and Dryden the poet. Here are two churches.

ALDWORTH, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 50 miles. Here was anciently a castle and manson belonging to the family of De la Beche, whose male line is supposed to have become extinct in the reign of Edward III. The church contains many monuments of this family and in the churchyard is a remarkably large yew tree. There is now a place called *Beech Farm*, which probably is the site of the ancient mansion.

ALEMOUTH, see AYNMOUTH.

ALESBURY, see AYLESBURY.

ALESHAM see AYLESHAM.

ALFORD, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London by Bruton 116 m. 2 f. by Wincanton 117 m. 1 f. Here is a medicinal spring. Beyond Alton, the road on the left leads to Somerton and Langport. At 2 m. distance on the right is a turnpike road to Shepton Mallet, and on the left to Ilchester.

ALFORD, (*Linc.*) m. town, dist. from London 137 m. 2 f. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town and is six miles from the German sea. Here is a considerable free school. Market day, Tuesday: Fairs, Whit Tuesday, and Nov. 8. Post days Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Near it is *Well*, (S. Dashwood, Esq.) where in 1725 two urns with 600 Roman coins were found. Inn, *Windmill*. See ULCEBY.

ALFRED'S TOWER (*Som.*) place, dist. from London 106 m. 4 f. It leads to Hardway.

ALFRETON (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 142 m. It is supposed to take its name from King Alfred who resided here, and of whose palace there are still some remains: according to history it is famous for nappy ale. It is a considerable market for corn, particularly oats: the market day is chartered for Monday, but held on Friday. Fairs, one at Easter, one in Whitsuntide, and July 30. A bye post from Kendal every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Here are two free schools, one at Swanwick, another at Halfield gate, one church and a dissenting meeting house: also a manufactory of stockings and brown earthen ware: its annual return amounts to 50,000l. There is one magistrate who lives at Carnfield Hall, and attends an office every market day. Principal inns, *Old George* (this is a very elegant house, but chiefly for the accommodation of travellers) *New George*, and *Red Lion*.

ALLA, SOUTH (*Devon*) dist. from South Molton, 2 m. and by the Bray river.

ALLANDALE, (*Northumb.*) town, 30 m W. of New Castle, 10 m. W. of Hexham and 12 m. E. from Aldstone. No carriages come directly to this place. Six m. N. is *Ridley Hall* (John Lowes, Esq.) and 5 m. N. W. *Whitfield Hall* (Mrs. Orde.)

ALLEN'S FORD (*Northumb.*) dist. from London 266 m. 1 f. Inn, *Castle*.

ALLER, (*York*) vil. near Boroughbridge, where Godrum, the Danish King was baptized after being defeated by Alfred at Edingdon.

ALLER MOOR, (*York*) near Aller, where a battle was fought between the royalists and parliament forces, in 1645.

ALLERTON, CHAPEL, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 199 m. 2 f. It takes its name from its alder trees, is in a pure air and on a pleasant ascent with a good prospect. On the right is *Gledhowe*, (J. Dixon, Esq.)

ALLERTON, NORTH, or NORTH ALLERTON, or ALVERTON, (*York*) market town dist. from London by York 227 m. 3 f. and by Boroughbridge 224 m. 6 f. It consists chiefly of one long street, and is supposed to have been anciently a Roman town: it was given to the see of Durham, by William Rufus, and in the reign of Henry I. Bishop Galpidus built a castle which he gave to a nephew who had married the niece of the earl of Albermarle. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Bishop Pudsey from whom it was seized and destroyed by Henry II. The house for the bishop's steward was lately erected out of the ruins. In 1138 the English routed the Scots near this place in the battle called the Battle of the Standard. The field of battle is to this day called Standard Hill, and some caverns in it, where probably the Scots were buried, are now called the Scots' Pits. In 1318 this town was burned by the Scots. Near it was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. James, founded (as supposed) by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II. or Edward I. On the east side was also a house of white friars, founded by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, about the year 1363. It is an ancient borough, without a corporation, governed by a bailiff deputed and authorized by the bishop of Durham, for the time being, by patent for life. The bishop is lord of the manor; and the bailiff, or deputy, presides at the election of members of parliament. This borough, having sent 26 members Edward I. intermitted, and made no other return till called upon, as Malton was, to send members, by order of the house of commons, in 1640.—Here is a prison erected on the plan of Mr. Howard. The right of election is in the burgage-holders, which are about two hundred. It sends two members to parliam. Market day, which is very considerable for corn, cattle, &c. Wednesday; fairs, Feb. 12, May 4, Sept. 4, and October 2. The post office is shut only during the stay of the mail, which is about 20 minutes. On the left is a turnpike road to Richmond. Principal inns, *Golden Lion* and *King's Head*.

ALLERTON, (*Northumb.*) vil. It is 8 m. S. W. of Hexham, which see.

ALLESLEY, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 94 m. 5 f. 4 m. from Meredin and 2 m. from Coventry. This place, which has a church and spire steeple, was originally a member of the city of Coventry, bishop Clinton having permitted a chapel to be built here for the use of the poor, reserving the right of burial to the mother church. In a place called the *Parks* stood a castle, doubly moated, probably the residence of the Hastings, who possessed this place in the time of Edward I. Near it are the seats of

Mus

Mrs. Neal, and J. Payton Summerfield Esq.

ALLONBY, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Wigton 11 m. 6 f.

ALLONDALE, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist from Hexham 9 m. 4 f. Beyond it 7 m. and a half on the left is a turnpike road to Carlisle; about 4 m. on the left is *Threepwood*, (F. Tweddill, Esq.)

ALLOSTOCK, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 167 m. It lies within 4 m. of Knutsford.

ALL STRETTON (*Shropsh.*) vil. beyond Church Stretton 1 m. 1 f. See STRETTON LITTLE, and CHURCH STRETTON. Here is the seat of Rev. R. Wilding.

ALLTYOOG, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from London 212 m. 5 f. It lies between Cothy Bridge, and White Mill.

ALMERS END GREEN, (*Surrey*) dist. from Croydon 3 m. 5 f.

ALMONDBURY, (*York*) town, dist. from London 185 m. 7 f. It is seated on the Calder, and was a famous Roman town called Campodunum, and was a royal seat of the Saxon Kings. Camden calls it a royal town, and says it had a cathedral dedicated to St. Alban, from whom it was called Albanbery. It had a castle, the ruins of which with its rampart are yet to be seen on a neighbouring hill. It was burned in the wars between Edwin, prince of the country, and Penda, king of Mercia. Within a mile is *Woodsom Hall*, (Earl of Dartmouth.)

ALMONDSBURY, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant 6 m. 4 f. from Bristol and in the road to Gloucester. It is said to derive its name from Almond, a West Saxon Prince, the father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England (who is supposed to be buried in the church) and from the fortification of a rampier and a double ditch at Knole, in this parish; such being anciently called bergs, and afterwards softened into borough or bury. On the brow of the hill, surrounded by the fortifications, stands *Knole* or *Knowle* (Sam. Worrall, Esq.) an ancient seat belonging to the family of Chester. Inn, *Swan*.

ALNE, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Wotton-Waven 2 m. 4 f. One part is distinguished by the name of *Little Alne*. See WOTTON WAVEN.

ALNESTON, see ELSTON.

ALNEY, (*Glouc.*) small isle near Gloucester, where the famous single combat was fought between Edmund Ironside and Canute, the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in sight of both their armies.

ALNMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, (*Northumb.*) small seaport town, situate at the mouth of the river Alne, as signified by the name, 5 m. E. from Alnwick, and 6 m. N. from Warkworth. It has no market or fair, notwithstanding large quantities of corn are annually shipped from hence, and vessels of 300 tons may here be built. This was one of the forfeited estates of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, which Henry IV. settled on his brother, the Duke of Clarence, for the better support of his dignity as lord lieutenant of Ireland. Human bones of an uncommon magnitude having been several times dug up on the shore of the river near this town, have given rise to a traditional story, that a race of giants formerly resided here, and that these were some of their imperfect remains. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the French took possession of this town and fortified it as it was the first port they could safely land their supplies at for the queen mother. It affords a

safe harbour for fishing vessels and abounds with excellent fish. There is no regular post-office nor carrier. The church is in ruins.

ALNWICK, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 310 m. 6 f.—5 m. W. from Alnmouth, 9 m. N. of Feston, and 14 m. S. of Belford. It is situated on the north side of a hill, near the river Alne, over which is a stone bridge, at the distance of about 34 m. N. from Newcastle. The bridge, though belonging to the public, was rebuilt by the late duke of Northumberland, with a generosity peculiar to his grace, at the expense of near 2000l. and in a very handsome gothic style. He also built another beautiful bridge, of one arch, a little lower down. These two bridges serve as boundaries to the fine lawns that surround the castle, which is one of the principal seats of the great ancient family of Percy, earls of Northumberland. The castle is situated on the south side of the river Alne, opposite the town, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. From some Roman mouldings found under the present walks, it is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. The dungeon, or keep of the present castle, was evidently founded in the Saxon times, as it appears to have been a very strong fortress, immediately after the Norman conquest: for in the reign of king William Rufus, it underwent a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also prince Edward his eldest son. The most authentic account of this event, seems to be that given in the ancient chronicle of Alnwick Abbey; of which a copy is preserved in the British Museum. This informs us that the castle, although too strong to be taken by assault, being cut off from all hopes of succour, was on the point of surrendering, when one of the garrison undertook its rescue by the following stratagem. He rode forth completely armed, with the keys of the castle tied to the end of his spear, and presented himself in a suppliant manner before the king's pavilion, as being come to surrender up the possession: Malcolm too hastily came forth to receive him, and suddenly received a mortal wound. The assailant escaped by the fleetness of his horse through the river, which was then swoln with rains. The chronicle adds, that his name was Hammond, and that the place of his passage was long after him named Hammond's Ford, probably where the bridge was afterwards built. Prince Edward, Malcolm's eldest son, too incautiously advancing to revenge his death, received a mortal wound, of which he died three days after. The spot where Malcolm was slain, was distinguished by a cross, which has been restored by the late most illustrious duchess, who was lineally descended from this unfortunate king, by his daughter queen Maud, wife of king Henry I. of England. In the following century, another king of Scotland was taken prisoner besieging this castle. This was William III. commonly called the Lion; who, having formed a blockade for some days, was surprised by a party of English, and taken prisoner early in the morning of July 12, 1174.—This castle, like many others in the

the north, was anciently ornamented with figures of warriors, distributed round the battlements, and therefore the present noble proprietors have allowed them to be continued, and have supplied some that had been destroyed, to shew what they once were; and, to shew that this is no innovation, they have retained the ancient ones, though defaced, which were placed on the top of the two octagon towers. From length of time, and the shocks it had sustained in ancient wars, this castle was become quite a ruin, when, by the death of Algernon duke of Somerset, in 1750, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great barony, &c. to the late duke of Northumberland; who, immediately set to repair the same, and with the most consummate taste and judgment restored and embellished it, as much as possible, in the true gothic style; so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle. Nothing can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within the walls from the town, when, through a dark gloomy gateway of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly emerges into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined; and is presented at once with the great body of the inner castle, surrounded with fair semicircular towers, finely swelling to the eye, and gaily adorned with pinnacle, figures, battlements, &c. The impression is still farther strengthened by the successive entrance into the second and third courts, through great massy towers, till the stranger is landed in the inner court, in the very center of this great citadel. Here he enters to a most beautiful staircase, of a very singular yet pleasing form, expanding like a fan: the cornice of the ceiling is enriched with a series of 120 escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings and intermarriages of the Percy family.—The chapel fills all the upper space of the middle ward; here the highest display of gothic ornaments, in the greatest beauty, has been very properly exhibited; and the several parts of the chapel have been designed after the most perfect models of gothic excellence. The great east window is taken from one of the finest in York-minster. The ceiling is borrowed from one of King's college, in Cambridge; and the walls are painted after the great church in Milan.—The town of Alnwick being a great thoroughfare to Berwick, is populous, and in general well built. It has a large town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held, and members of parliament are elected; the assizes (probably for the convenience of the judges) are held at Newcastle. It has also a spacious square for the market, which is held every Saturday; and for the fairs, which are five in the year, viz. Palm Sunday eve, May 12, last Monday in July, first Tuesday in October, and the Saturday before Christmas.—Alnwick appears to have been formerly a fortified town, by the vestiges of a wall still visible in many parts, and three gates, which remain almost entire. Handsome shambles, with piazzas in the front, and at one end, have been built by his grace, ornamented with the different crests and badges of the Percy family. The town-hall has a tower, like that of a church, with a clock. It is go-

verned by four chamberlains, who are chosen once in two years out of a common-council consisting of twenty-four. For Alnwick Abbey, mentioned above, see *plate* 13, *fig.* 2. Here is a regular post-office. On the left is a turnpike road to Rothbury. Principal seats, besides *Alnwick Castle*, already described, (Duke of Northumberland). *Howick*, 5 m. E. (Sir Henry Grey, bart). *Abby*, (—— Doubleday, Esq.) *Broom Park*, half m. W. (Bryan Burrell, Esq.) *Cranister*, 5 m W. (Shafts Craister, Esq.) *Newton on the Moor*, 6 m. S. E. (Samuel Cook, Esq.) *Shawden*, 7 m. and a half W. (—— Hargrave, Esq) *Bolton*, 5 m. W. (—— Forster, Esq.) *Lemington*, 5 m. S. W. (—— Fenwick, Esq.) *Ellington*, 7 m. W. (Sir Henry G. Leddel, bart). *Brunton*, 7 m. and a half N. E. (Rob. Forster, Esq. commissioner to the Duke of Northumberland). *Burton*, 4 m. E. (—— Forster, Esq.) One m. W. is the seat of H. C. Selby, Esq. (Commissioner to the Duke of Northumberland.) *Beadnell*, 9 m. N. E. (—— Wood, Esq.) Inn, *White Swan*.

ALPHETON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 61 m. 7 f. It is about 4 m. from Long Milford. Inn, *Red Lion*

ALPHING, ALPHINGTON, or APFINGTON, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 174 m. 2 f. It is situate about one mile from Exeter on the Plymouth road, and has a church. This place is of late years greatly augmented and improved in buildings; and is a genteel resort, being in every respect esteemed a healthy and pleasant retreat. *Alphington* is also the name of a seat here (Mrs. Honeywood.) On the right is a turnpike road to Chudleigh, and on the left to Newton Bushel.

ALRESFORD, (*Hants*) m. t. dist. from London 57 m. 3 f. It has a small manufacture of linseys. Part of a Roman highway that goes from this place to Alton serves for the head of a little lake near this town. The name signifies the *Ford of Alre*, so called from the river Alre, now generally called the river Itchin, which rises not far from this place. It is divided into two parishes, viz. Old and New Alresford; but these are united in one rectory, which also comprehends the parish of Meidstead. The church of Old Alresford is the mother church, those of New Alresford, and Meidstead being only chapelries annexed. The church of Old Alresford was taken down in 1753, and has been since rebuilt. It is now a very neat structure with a beautiful tower, in which are six musical bells. The parsonage house is a handsome structure, being rebuilt by the late Chancellor Hoadley. The great pond lies within the parish of Old Alresford, although it joins the houses of New Alresford on the S. W. part: it is a noble piece of water, covering near 200 acres, with several boats kept on it; and, being well stocked with swans and other water fowls has a very elegant and pleasing appearance. This pond, when it was first made, was much larger than it now is, it being said that it extended from the great ware at the west end, to a palace of the bishop of Winchester, then standing at Bishop's Sutton, a small pleasant village, one mile and a half from Alresford, and that boats passed from the pond to the palace, part of which yet remains standing. The great ware at the west end of the pond, is an immense causeway or bank, which forms the head of the pond, and is

is about 500 yards in length. The road from Southampton and Winchester to London, went along the top of this ware, and through the parish of Brighton to Alton, before the turnpike road through Bishop's Sutton took place in the year 1753, since which it has been disused.—This great ware or causeway was originally thrown up by Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1215, at which time by the authority of a charter granted by king John, he first brought the Itchin into a regular channel, and drained all the rivulets and springs near the town, to supply the pond; by which means there has ever since remained a sufficient head of water to keep the river continually supplied, and without the least danger of overflowing. This river he furnished with convenient locks, and large aqueducts laid with stone, at an enormous expense; and thereby made it navigable for barges, lighters, and other small vessels, to trade from Alresford to Winchester, Southampton, and to all the world. It would be needless to enter into a particular detail of the various goods and merchandizes specified in the charter, and usually conveyed up and down this river at the time of its first institution; it may be sufficient to observe, that the trade of Alresford, which was then a large and populous town, was considerably benefited by it, and the foundation of a market laid, which has ever since maintained its superiority over most others in its neighbourhood, though it has lost its navigation; which, for several hundred years past, has reached no higher than Winchester. New Alresford is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses and formerly sent one member to Parliament; but the charter of the town is now said to be lost. It has been twice nearly all consumed by fire. Market day, Thursday, for corn: fairs, Holy Thursday, July 5, and the first Thursday after October 10, at which time a large market for sheep commences and continues every Thursday till Christmas. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock every morning, and shuts at 9 at night. On the right of Alresford is a white house (Col. Shirrett,) near Old Alresford Church, is a red house, (Lord Rodney); beyond on the right *New-Place*, (——— Scott, Esq.); two m. beyond, on the right, is *Ovington*, (——— Standerwick, Esq.); between Ovington and Winchester, are the ruins of *Magdalen Hospital*; about 2 miles N. from Alresford is *Abbotstone*, late the seat of the Duke of Bolton, but now reduced to a farm house, the greater part being taken down: and a little further N. is the *Grange* (——— Drummond, Esq.); two miles S. from Alresford is *Tichburn*, where Sir Henry Tichburn has an ancient seat moated round, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. from which time a dole or gift has been bestowed yearly on Lady day, of two-pence in bread or money, to all who came, and in the year 1791 no less than 1700 persons received that sum each. Principal inn, *Swan*.

ALREWAS, (*Staffordsh.*) v. dist. from Burton-upon-Trent, which see, 7 m. It is an extensive village, where there is a good cotton manufactory. On the right is a turnpike road to Tamworth.

ALSTON-MOOR, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dist. from London about 320 m. It is seated on a hill upon the borders of Northumberland, at the

bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it. The surrounding country is extremely mountainous, but romantic and pleasant. The parish is of small extent and yet by reason of the lead mines is uncommonly populous. The town has a plentiful market for all kinds of necessaries and butchers meat, and a linen manufactory. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in November. No regular post. Principal inns, *Golden Lion, Blue Bells* and *Cross Keys*.

ALTHAM BRIDGE (*Lanc.*) dist. from Blackburn 7 m. It is over the West Calder River. Between it and Rushton is *Clayton Hall* (R. G. Lomax, Esq.)

ALTHORN (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 44 m. 7 f. It lies between Snoreham and Burnham.

ALTON (*Hants*) m. t. dist. from London by Farnham 47 m. and by Odiham 49 m. 5 f. It is seated on the river Wye and consists of three streets, the principal of which is wide and modern built. It has a small but neat church, and a large manufacture of plain and figured barragons, ribbed druggets, and Serges de Nismes; and around the town is a large plantation of hops. The white yarn trade is carried on to a considerable extent, and likewise an encreasing manufacture of valencia, tabinets, and a variety of worsted articles, dyed in the wool, and esteemed for their superior quality. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Saturday before May 1, and Sept. 29. The post from London comes in every day, except Monday, and goes out every day except Saturday. On the right are turnpike roads to Odiham and Basingstoke. Principal inns, the *Swan* and *Crown*, both pleasantly situated; the country round being remarkably fertile and populous, and having an excellent neighbourhood.

ALTON (*Staffordsh.*) vil. dist. from Cheadle, which see, about 5 m. It is a pleasant village, where was a castle, now in ruins, formerly the seat of the Bertram-de-Vordon family.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, (*Chesh.*) m. t. dist. from London 180 m. It lies on the river Mersey, and the parish church stands at Bowden, about 1 m. off. The principal manufactory is worsted yarn, and worsted and hair shags; the cotton manufactory is but in its infancy at present: there are two large pieces of building here, for picking and spinning cotton. The soil in this neighbourhood is very good, and from hence a great quantity of early vegetables and common fruit are carried to the market at Manchester. Through this town is a turnpike road from Manchester to Knutsford, Northwich, and Warrington. Market day, Tuesday; fairs, April 29, August 5, and November 22. The post arrives every morning at 7 and returns the same day at 12. Near this town is *Dunham Hall*, (Earl of Stamford): also, the following seats—*Ashby Hall*, (J. Arden, Esq.); *Withenshaw Hall*, (W. Tatton, Esq.); *Oldfield Hall*, (W. Rigby, Esq.); *Timperley Hall*, (T. Richardson, Esq.); *Baguley Hall*, (Miss Houghton); *Sale Hall*, (C. White, Esq.); *Woodheys*, (W. Godley, Esq.) and *Ashton-upon-Mersey* (Rev. R. P. Johnson). Principal inns, *Unicorn* and *Bowling Green*.

ALVANLEY, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 190 m. 2 f. Half a mile beyond it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Chester.

ALWASTON, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 123 m. 7 f. It lies between Shardlow and Ormaston.

ALVECHURCH, or ALLCHURCH, (*Worces.*) v. near Bewdley, which see. Here was an hospital or almshouse founded by Nicholas Lewknor, of Hadzer, in 1580.

ALVELLY, see AVELEY.

ALVERDISCOT, (*Devon.*) dist. from Torrington 4 m. 2 f.

ALVERTON, see ALLERTON, NORTH.

ALVESTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 120 m. 4 f. On the top of a hill near the Swim is a large round camp called Oldbury, or Oldabbey, where several antiquities have been dug up, and several stone coffins. Near it is *Castle Hill*, where is an oblong camp, with a single ditch. Here is a church. On the right is *Tockington*, (S. P. Peach, Esq.) Inn, *Ship*.

ALVINGHAM, AFFINGHAM, or IFFINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. 4 m. N.E. of Louth, which see. Here was a priory of Gilbertines.

ALVINGTON, or AVENTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 174 m. 7 f. Supposed by Camden, to be the Abone or Avone of Antoninus. It was anciently one of the Roman stations, but is now only a small village. At the point of land, where the Wye enters the Swim, the ruins of St. Tecla's Chapel are to be seen at low water.

ALWALTON, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Chesterton, which see, 4 f. Here are the seats of Gustavus Belford, Esq. and Sir Richard Hetley.

ALWOODLEY GATE, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 201 m. 6 f. Inn, *King's Arms*.

AMBERLEY, or AMBERSLEY, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Parham, 1 m. and from Arundel 4 m. N. It stands on the river Arun. It is a great thoroughfare from London to Chichester. Here was a castle built on the side of the Arun by William Read, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward III.

AMBLESIDE, (*Westmoreland*) small market town, dist. from London 257 m. 1 f. It is situated on the deep decline of a hill, over which many high mountains arise towards the north. It was anciently a large city, and a station of the Romans, whose medals have been found here. There are still the remains of a fort, which has been secured by a strong rampart and a ditch, and in every part are heaps of stones, bricks, and rubbish. Horsley says, the Romans built a city here, which was named Dictus. This place is noted for a manufactory of cloth, and for a considerable water-fall: the goods made here are chiefly for the manufacturers in Kendal, from which it is dist. 13 m. 4 f. It contains few or no freeholders, and consists of no streets, but is distinguished by two divisions, viz. Above-stock and Below-stock. Here are no coaches, waggons, or canals. The market day is Wednesday. Fairs, Whit Wednesday, and October 29. Here is no post-office, the letters being carried to and from Kendal three times a week by a person who is paid by voluntary subscription. At Colgarth, near Ambleside is the seat of Dr. Watson, bishop of Llandaff. Inn, *Salutation*.

AMBROSDEN, (*Oxfordsh.*) small vil. dist. from Bicester 2 m. where lately stood a magnificent edifice, (in the center of an estate of 5000l. per ann.) the seat of and built by the late Sir Edward Turner, bart. at 100,000l. expense, but has since been wholly taken down and the materials

materials sold by public auction, by his eldest son, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart

AMERSHAM, (*Bucks*) m. t. and borough, dist. from London, 25 m. 7 f. This little town which lies in a vale between woody hills, consists of a long street in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle, by a shorter cross street in the intersection of which stands the church Its town hall or market house is the handsomest in the county. It is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a lanthorn and clock at the top and free stones at the corners. The chief manufactures are lace, (which is considerably large, chiefly black lace) the sacking manufactory (which is but small) and a manufactory for all kinds of white cotton goods by machinery of the newest and some of it of peculiar construction. Market day, Tuesday: fairs, Whit Monday, for cattle, September 19, for cattle, and statute. The post-office at the Crown inn, opens every morning at 7 and shuts at 9 o'clock in the evening. On the right of Amersham, is the *Parsonage*, (Rev. Dr. Drake) and about a mile to the left are *Colshill House* (Hon. T. Grenville,) and *High House* (Mrs. Scrimshire); a mile beyond Amersham, on the left is *Shardloes* (Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake Esq.) Inns, *Crown*, *Griffin*, and *King's Arms*.

AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist. from London 77 m. 7 f. It stands on the river Avon, in a fine open campaign country, and is a very ancient town. It had its name from the valiant Ambrosius Aurelius, a British Prince, who rebuilt the monastery after it had been destroyed by the Saxons, and filled it with 300 monks. Some authors say it was founded by one Ambrius an Abbot. The monastery was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and Eleanor King Henry III.'s queen retired and died here; whose example induced the princess Mary, King Edward II's. daughter, with 13 noblemen's daughters to take the veil together in this house. It is likewise asserted that this convent of Benedictine nuns was founded in the year 980, by Alfrida, or Ethelfrida, widow of King Edgar. This house is at present occupied by a society of nuns, who came from Louvain in Flanders, a few years ago. They wear their proper habits and practise all the forms and religious ceremonies required by the rules of their order, which is that of St. Augustine. It is a very singular circumstance that the scite of Amesbury should be brought back after a lapse of two centuries and a half to its original destination, and become once more occupied as an abbey. In the wall of the abbey is still to be seen an old grave stone, supposed of Queen Guenever, King Arthur's wife The town at present consists of two streets that intersect each other, at which place is the church. In 1753 it suffered considerably by fire. It is a great thoroughfare to Warminster, Frome, Wells, &c. The celebrated Mr. Addison was a native of this place. Here is dug the best kind of clay for tobacco pipes, and this place is also remarkable for a little fish taken in the river of a very delicate flavour, called a loach. Not far distant is a Roman camp, the east side 800 paces in length and the west 280, defended on both sides by the Avon; the area about 40 acres. The wonderful piece of antiquity

called Stonehenge about 2 m. from Amesbury on the right draws to this town great numbers of people (particularly in the summer seasons) to inspect it. It is a most stupendous pile of stones supposed by some to have been a temple of the ancient Druids. Market day, Friday; fairs, May 17, June 22, October 6, and the first Wednesday after December 12. Here is the *Park*, a seat of the Duke of Queensbury. Inn, *George*.

AMLWICH, or AMLWOCK, (*Montgom.*) seaport, 10 m. N. from Llangefui, in the north-eastern corner of Anglesey, which see, above 2 m. from the copper mine. It is now a considerable town, though originally a small fishing one, and almost entirely peopled by the miners and their families. The port is chiefly artificial, being cut out of the rock with much labour and expense, and is capable of containing 30 vessels of 200 tons burthen. At high water these vessels can lie close to the quay, and receive the ore or metal for exportation, but when the ebb takes place the port is dry. It is greatly exposed and dangerous of access during high northerly winds, which drive a heavy sea up the creek of the harbour. This town which about 40 years ago had no more than half a dozen houses in the whole parish, now supports a population of four or five thousand inhabitants. The whole of this coast is cut out into bays or recesses of various forms and dimensions, with lofty projecting promontories, which are for the most part fine sheepwalks. A number of islands also are formed by ledges of rock, many of them a good way out at sea, and at high water, just appearing like black spots in the midst of the waves; the majority of these creeks are secure havens for small vessels which are protected from west and south west winds by the rocks.

AMNEY CRUCIS, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 85 m. 3 f. Between Easington and Cirencester, On the right is *Amney House*, (Mrs. Blackwell).

AMPHIEL, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 69 m. 5 f. From Ratleak you pass over Amphiel common to it. Near it is a place called *Abbots Wood*. At the dist. of 2 m. on the left, going to Salisbury, is a turnpike road to Southampton; half a mile further, ditto to Southampton. It is separated from Romsey by the Andover canal. Here is *Amphiel House*, (Benj. White, Esq.) Inn, *White Horse*.

AMPTHILL, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London by Dunstable and Chalgrove 43 m. 1 f. by Luton 45 m and by Woburn 50 m. This is a pretty town, between two hills. Here was the residence of the injured princess Catherine, of Aragon, during that period in which her divorce from Henry VIII. was in agitation; to whose memory, in 1774 the earl of Upper Ossory (whose seat *Ampthill Park* is here, on the left of the town) on the scite of the castle, erected a gothic column. The duke of Bedford has also a large house here, built by Sir John Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VI. out of the spoils taken from the French. Near the centre of the town is an obelisk of Portland stone, in which is an exceeding good pump for the use of the inhabitants, and in case of fire: this is also erected by the earl of Upper Ossory, as the inscription on it denotes. Market day, which is very good, Thursday; fairs, May 4, and Nov. 30; also a statute sessions for hiring servants.

servants, generally a few days before old Michaelmas. The post goes out every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock in Summer, and 4 in winter, and comes in every morning (Mondays excepted.) Near it are two common fields, called *Danes fields*, remarkable for many pits of 15 feet diameter. Principal inns, *King's Arms*, (post-office) and *White Hart*.

AMWELL, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 19 m. 2 f. It is a little to the south of Ware, and famous for having given rise to the New River, which supplies London with water. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva: the head or source of the New River is at the latter place, which proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows in great abundance. This canal was projected by Sir Hugh Middleton: he began it in 1606 and finished it in 1612, by the assistance of the city of London, and by aid of Parliament, but with a considerable loss of his own property. The extent of the canal is upwards of 36 m. it has 43 sluices, and there are 215 bridges over it. The annual profit of the river has been lately computed at 30,000l. and the expense of supporting and keeping it up is said to amount to half the profit. It was divided originally into 72 shares, one moiety whereof belonged to private persons, and the other to the crown: for king James I. for the sake of his palace at Theobalds was a great promoter of it. The crown's moiety is since come into private hands, who, however, have no part of the management; for the corporation consists of 29 of the proprietors of the 36 shares. This river for the most part draws its water from the Lea. In this pleasant village are the house and gardens of the late John Scott, Esq. who has rendered it interesting to the traveller, by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." In the church yard there is a curious epitaph on Thomas Manger. Near the New River, on the left is a turnpike road to Hertford. On the left of Amwell is *Amwell Bury*, (Major Brown.)

ANCASTER, (*Linc*) town, but called a vil. dist. from London 111 m. 5 f. It is a small but ancient Roman station, supposed to be Crococalana, on a Roman highway under a hill which abounds with remnants of antiquity. Horseley affirms that it was called Causennæ, which has been contradicted. At the south end are the remains of a castle encompassed by a ditch and rampart. It consists chiefly of one street leading from N. to S. the townlet is divided into two lordships, the east side whereon stood the castle, is in the township of Wilsford, the W. side is the township of Ancaster, whereon stands the church which was built by the Romans. It is a neat building with a lofty spire dedicated to St. Martin, and is a vicarage. In the churchyard are the figures of two priests cut in stone. On the W. side is a road which was formerly designed for the convenience of such as travelled when the gates were shut. This place gives title of Duke, to the noble family of Bertie. Here are three inn-keepers, but no inn of celebrity.

ANDERTON FORD, (*Lanc.*) v dist. from London 203 m 4 f. It lies between Horwich and Nightingale House.

ANDOVER, (*Hants*) borough and m. t. dist. from London 63 m. 4 f

4 f. It is seated on the river Ande, whence it derives its name i. e. over Ande. It was called by the Saxons Andeafaran. It is a healthy and populous place carrying on a considerable manufactory in shalloons, and in malt. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans, and near it they had camps both on Quarley-hill and on Brehill. It is said to have had its first charter from King John, but was left incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, being governed by a bailiff, high steward, recorder, ten approved men, (out of whom are chosen two justices) and 22 capital burgesses, who annually chuse the bailiff, and he elects two serjeants at mace to attend him. It sends two members to Parliament. The church is an ancient edifice, but stands high, and is very neat. In a large open square stands the market-house, a handsome spacious modern building, with a council-room, over where the business of the corporation is transacted, and where are frequently public entertainments and assemblies. The market day, (which is very considerable), Saturday; fairs, Midlent Saturday, May 12, and Nov. 6; exclusive of Weyhill, which is on October 9, and following days. The mail coach comes into Andover every morning about 5 o'clock, coming down sets off for London every evening about half past nine, takes letters every evening, except Saturdays going up and brings letters every morning except Monday, down; all letters must be sent to the post-office by eight o'clock in the evening or pay 2d each. Letters delivered out about 9 o'clock in the morning. A navigable canal has been made from Andover to Southampton through Stockbridge and Romsey, and a junction is proposed to be formed with the Basingstoke canal. On the right of Andover is a turnpike road to Newbury, and on the left to Winchester. On the left is *Wherwell* (J. Ironmonger, Esq.) Principal Inns, *Star and Garter*. (post and excise offices) and *White Hart*.

ANDROS, (*Monm.*) vil. dist. from London 137 m. On the left is a turnpike road to Uske.

ANDWELL, (*Hants*) vil. a little to the right of Maplederwell Hatch, which see. Here was an alien priory belonging to the Abbey of Tiron in France, which was given to Winchester College.

ANGARRACK, (*Cornw.*) vil. about 1 m. E. of the copper-works of Camborne, which see. Here is the seat of William Tremayne Esq. who is a proprietor of the smelting houses in that place.

ANGLESEA, or ANGLESEY, (*N. Wales*) isle, forming the most western county of N. Wales. It is 24 m. in length and 18 in breadth. It is a fertile spot, abounding in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowl. At Port Aethwy, the most general ferry into the island, there is a great passage of cattle. It is computed that the island sends forth annually from 12,000 to 15,000 heads, and multitudes of sheep and hogs. It is also computed that the remaining stock of cattle is 30,000. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 bushels of corn were exported, exclusive of wheat. The improvement in husbandry has greatly increased since the suppression of smuggling from the Isle of Man; before that time every farmer was mounted on some high promontory, expecting the vessels with illicit trade; but, since that period, he applies in earnest to industry and cultivation

tion. Not but that the island was in most remote time famous for its fertility; Mon, Mam Gymry, the Nursing-mother of Wales, was a title it assumed even in the 12th century. It is divided into seventy-four parishes, of which most of the churches are situated near the shores. By an account given on the 13th of August, 1563, there were 2010 housholds, or families, in Anglesey; allowing five to a family, the whole number of inhabitants in that period was 10,050. In 1776, the number of houses in Anglesey was about 3,956; allowing five persons to a family, the whole number of inhabitants was at that time 19,780; which wants only 340 of doubling the number of inhabitants in the intervening space. The chief town is Beaumaris, which see. For a description of the friars church and castle (*plate* 1, *fig.* 1), see BEAUMARIS.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, (*Worc.*) vil. dist from Cambridge, 7 m. N.N.E. Here was a priory of black monks founded by Henry I. which was granted to John Hynde.

ANGMERING, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Arundel 3 m. N. E. through Rustington. It is a village of some consequence being the residence of several opulent farmers and tradesmen

ANLABY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 175 m. Here are the seats of J. Sykes, Esq. J. Boyes, Esq. and Miss Corthine.

ANNESLEY, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Derby 15 m. It leads to Mansfield, beyond it 1 m. on the left a turnpike road to Alfreton. Here is the seat of Wm. Chaworth Esq.

ANSLY, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Nuneaton 5 m. W. Here are the vestiges of two castles: one a little to the N.E. of the church and the other near the church towards the south.

ANSTON, SOUTH, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 148 m. 4 f. Near this place on the left is *Keveton Hall and Park*, (Duke of Leeds).

ANSTY, or ANESTY, (*Herts*) manor and parish, dist. from Barkway 2 m. S. E. It was called by the Saxons Heanstige, from its situation on a steep hill, and the pathway leading over the same; for hean, in their tongue, signifies high, and stige a foot-way. It stands so high, that the conqueror commanded Eustace earl of Bulloigne to build a castle upon the high round hill, within this manor, to over-awe the English on this side the country; which castle was enlarged and more strongly fortified by the barons against King John; wherefore his son, Henry III. ordered Nicholas de Anesty to demolish its new improvements, and time has consumed the rest. Richard de Anesty, the son of Nicholas, built the church, in the reign of Henry III. out of the ruins of the castle, which his father, by command, had begun to pull down; and lies buried on the south side, under an old monument without any inscription. It is a rectory, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge, who bought the advowson and right of patronage of Sir Rowland Litton, lord of the manor.

ANTON HILL, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London, 267 m. Here is a turnpike-gate.

ANWICK, (*Line.*) vil. dist. from London 116 m. 3 f. Between Sleaford and Anwick, on the right is *Haverholm Priory*, (Sir William Janison Gordon, bart.) where formerly was a monastery.

APL-

APETHORPE, or APTHORPHE, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 83 m. 5 f. On the left is *Apethorpe Hall*, (Earl of Westmorland.)

APPERLEY BRIDGE, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Halifax 11 m. 4 f. It is over the Aire River. On the right are *Wood-House Grove*, (.... Clayton Esq.) and a seat of Benj. Rhodes Esq.—beyond it, at *Apperley Lane Head*, is the seat of Launcelot Hind, Esq.

APPLEBY, (*Westm.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London by Boroughbridge 270 m. and by Kendal 285 m. 1 f. It is almost encompassed by the river Eden, and stands on that Roman military way which crosses this county. It was a Roman station called Abalaba. Here is a Castle (Earl of Thanet and Rev. John Moore) of great antiquity, in which parliaments have been formerly held. It is the only borough in Westmorland, and sends two members to Parliament. Here is said to be the best corn market in these parts. This town was taken by surprise, by William King of Scots, but recovered by King John. Henry II. gave it privileges equal to the city of York. It was set on fire by the Scots in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard II. and in 1598 suffered greatly by a pestilence. It was formerly a place of great extent, but now consists chiefly of one street running S. E. and N. W. about 40 yards wide, with three narrow streets running out of it. The church, which is an old building, stands at the lower end of the town, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is a town corporate, consisting of a mayor, recorder, and an alderman, 16 common council men, two chamberlains, two serjeants, and two beadles. There is no manufactory whatever carried on, and only one common brewery. The market is on Saturday, and is generally well supplied with oats, barley, potatoes, and meat of every kind. Fairs, Whitsun eve, Whit Monday, June 10, and August 10. The assizes are held annually in the month of August. All letters going north must be put into the post-office before 8 in the morning, and to the south before 11. On the left is a turnpike road to Kendal. Principal inns, *Crown*, *King's Head*, and *Crown and Mitre*.

APPLEBY, LITTLE (*Leic.* and *Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 117 m. 1 f. This large and respectable village is situated on the turnpike road leading from Burton-upon-Trent to Atherstone, about 10 m. from the former and 8 m. from the latter. Between Appleby and Stretton, on the right is a turnpike road to Ashby de la Zouch, and on the left to Tamworth.

APPLEDORE, (*Kent*) town; dist. from London 68 m. 2 f. It is situated on the banks of the river Rother, and it is said that the sea flowed up formerly as far as this town. It had anciently a market, which has long been disused, but has still a fair in July. Here is a church built on the foundation of a fort or castle, which had been erected by the Danes, who sailed up to this town in the year 893, which it is supposed was destroyed by the French in 1380. Here is no inn, and scarcely 50 houses.

APPLEDORE, SOUTH, (*Devon.*) seaport, dist. from London 159 m. 2 f. It is situated on the side of a hill. Here Hubba the Dane, landed in the reign of Alfred, and falling in with the English, was

discomfited and slain, with 1200 men, before Kinvith Castle, or Henny Castle, supposed to be just by. Beyond S. Appledore, on the right, is a turnpike road to Tiverton. Near this place, on the right, is *Canons Leigh House*, (Lady Lloyd;) and between it and Willand, on the left, is *Bridwell House*, (R. Hall Clarke, esq.) Inn, *Lamb*.

APPLETON, or APPLETOWN, (*York*,) vil. dist. from Cawood, which see, 2 m. N. Here was a convent of Cisterian Nuns, founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin, in the reign of King Stephen, the site of which was granted to Robert Darknall.

APPULDURCOMBE, or APPLEDERCOMBE, (*Isle of Wight*,) dist. from Newport, which see, 7 m. S. Here is *Appuldurcombe Park*, (Sir Richard Worsley, bart.) This house is pleasantly situated in the park, and has four regular fronts of the Corinthian Order, built with free-stone: the pilasters, cornices, and other ornamental parts of Portland. It was begun by the late Sir Robert Worsley in 1710, but left in an unfinished state, and completed by the present Sir Richard Worsley, who has made considerable improvements and additions to the original design. *See Plate* 21, *fig.* 3. Appuldurcombe was formerly a monastery of the Benedictine Order, held under the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, and suppressed in the second year of Henry V. in 1414. It was afterwards granted to the Abbess and nuns of the minories of the Order of St. Clare, without Aldgate, and at the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, sold to Sir James Worsley, knt. then Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Dame Anne his wife, and their heirs, in fee farms.

ARCHER'S COURT, (*Kent*) farm, about half a mile from Whitfield, near Dover. It is the property of Thomas Stringer, esq. of Dover, and holden on the singular tenure of supporting the king's head when he crosses the channel, should he be sea-sick.

ARDEN, or HARDEN, (*York*.) dist. from Osmotherley 2 m. S. E. which is dist. from Arncliffe 2 m. S. Here was a convent of benedictine nuns, founded by Peter de Hoton, in the year 1150; granted to Thomas Culpepper.

ARDESLEY, EAST, (*York*.) vil. dist. from London 185 m. 4 f. and within a mile of Tingley. Inn, *Black Swan*.

ARDLEIGH, (*Esser*,) vil. dist. from London 55 m. 7 f. It is dist. from Colchester 4 m. 7 f.

ARDLEY, (*Essex*,) vil. dist. from London 55 m. 2 f. It is situated near the Stour River. Inn, *Crown*.

ARDLEY, or AUDLEY STRETTON, (*Oxon*.) vil. dist. from Bicester, which see, 3 m. N. W. Here is a church. Here are, also, the ruins of a castle. Going to Buckingham, on the right, 1 m. a turnpike road to Bicester; on the left, to Banbury. Beyond it, 3 m. on the right, is *Tusmore*, (Wm. Fermor, esq.)

ARELEY, (*Worc*.) parish, dist. 2 m. W. from Astley, which is dist. from Hundred House 2 m. W. Here was born the historian, Lazimou, who wrote the History of England, from Brute to Cadwallader.

ARLINGTON, or HARLINGTON, (*Middlesex*) vil. is situated a little beyond the right of Cranford bridge, which see. It gave title of baron and earl to Sir Henry Bennet, principal secretary to Charles II. In the church-yard

is a yew-tree, fancifully cut, of which a representation was engraved by James Wigley.

ARMANTHWAITE, or ARMATHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from High Hesket, which see, 2 m. E. Here is an ancient castle, the seat of Wm. Milburn, esq, formerly belonging to the Sheltons; one of which family built and endowed the chapel here. In this castle was, some years since, a basket-hilted sword, inscribed, on one side, EDWARDVS, and, on the other side, PRINS ANGLIE, which was probably left in the reign of Edward the First's time, as it is possible the prince might have lodged here when his father's head-quarters were at Lanercroft. Here was a convent of benedictine nuns, founded by William Rufus.

ARMESTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. in the parish of Polbrook 2 m. S. E. from Oundle, which see. Here was an hospital with a chapel, founded by Ralph de Trubeville and his wife, near the manor house, in the year 1221, granted to Sir Robert Kerkham.

ARMYN, (*York.*) vil. dist. from London 172 m. Here is a large mansion-house, (Rev. James Godmond;) and near this place is *Cowick Park*, (Lord Visc. Downe.) See COWICK.

ARNCLIFFE, (*York.*) vil. dist. from London 231 m. 1 f. It is situated a little to the east of Pennygenthill, and in it is a twist mill, belonging to Mr. Parker. On the right is the seat of Mrs. Mauleverer.

ARNO'S VALE, (*Somersetshire,*) dist. from Bristol about 1 m. 4 f. S. E. in the road to Bath. On the right is an elegant house, built with free-stone, (—— Tongue, esq.;) and, on the left of the road opposite, is a castle-like edifice, built with copper, slagg, or scoriæ, of a black colour, the joints between which, with the interlacings and battlements, being white, have a pleasing effect. Here is erected the old gate which formerly was the entrance into Bristol castle, from the old market, in which are placed, in niches, two ancient images, one Alle, and the other Coernicus, who were wardens of Bristol Castle, and great warriors against the Danes in the days of King Eldred; these images, before their removal hither, stood on the outside of Lawford's gate, which was taken down in 1767, and are said to have been upwards of 800 years old.

ARRINGTON, (*Cambridgeshire,*) vil. dist. from London 44 m. and from Royston 6 m. It has a bridge over the Cam towards Wendy. Here is a very large inn, (*Hardwicke Arms,*) where are holden the petty sessions for this part of Cambridgeshire. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Beyond this place, on the right, is *Nuneham Wimpole*, (Earl of Hardwicke.)

ARRETON, see QUARTER.

ARROW, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Alcester 6 m. On the right a turnpike road to Worcester; on the left to Droitwich. On the left is *Ragley*, (Marquis of Hertford.)

ARTHINGTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Otley 7 m. Here were formerly a convent for monks, and an hospital for lepers; but there are no remains of either. Here is *Arthington Hall*, (T. Astley, esq.)

ARTHRAT, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from

from London, by Boroughbridge, 309 m. 7 f. by Lancaster 313 m. 7 f. It is near the Line River.

ARTLEBOROUGH, see ILKLEYBOROUGH.

ARUNDEL, (*Sussex,*) market town dist. from London, by Dorking and Billinghurst, 57 m. 1 f. by Guildford and Petworth 62 m. 2 f. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, which here is navigable for barges. The castle, the ancient seat of the Duke of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. The possession of this castle confers an earldom (without creation) on its proprietor; and by this right the Duke of Norfolk is Earl of Arundel. No other spot in England possesses this peculiar dignity. It was given by the empress Maud to William de Albani, as a recompence for his defence of it against King Stephen. The present Duke of Norfolk has fitted it up in a style of grandeur and magnificence worthy of its noble owner. In the church are some stately monuments of the earls of Arundel. The town is a borough by prescription, so old, as to be mentioned in King Alfred's will. It sends two members to Parliament; market days, Thursday, (chiefly for corn, which is so very considerable, that not less than the sum of 30,000*l.* is returned annually in that article;) and Saturday. —— Fairs, May 14, August 21, (very little used;) Sept. 25, and Dec. 17, for cattle and pedlary. The post arrives every day about 11 o'clock, and returns at 5 o'clock. This town has been much enlarged and improved lately by new buildings, and the principal streets are well paved. Principal inns, *Crown,* and *Norfolk Arms.*

ASENBY, (*Yorksh.*) a small village adjoining the high road to Boroughbridge south from Topcliffe, which see, about half a mile,

ASH, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from Farnham about 3 m. See FARNHAM.

ASH MILL, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 179 m. 4 f. It is situated between Ingram and Bish Mill.

ASHBORN, or ASHBOURNE, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 139 m. 7 f. It is seated near the river Dove, over which it has a stone bridge; at 3 m. to the left are *Dovedale, Okeover* and *Ilam.* Dove-dale is a narrow winding glen, among a variety of hills and rocks, through which the above river takes its course for about two miles. At Okeover (Edward Walhouse Okeover, esq.) is a most capital picture of the Holy Family of Raphael; and at Ilam, a seat is shewn where it is said Congreve wrote some scenes of "The Old Batchelor;" there is the seat of John Port, esq. the gardens of which are very romantic. Ilam and Dovedale lie in the road to Buxton. The steeple of the church was destroyed by a storm in 1782. It is large and populous, and its chief trade is butter and cheese. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 3, July 5, May 21, August 15, October 20, and Nov. 29. Here is a handsome house, *Ashborne Hall,* the seat of Sir Brook Boothby, in which are some good paintings. At this place Dr. Johnson frequently visited his friend Dr. Taylor, whose house is near the church. On the right is a turnpike road to Buxton; going to Litchfield, ditto, ditto, to Leek Cheadle and Uttoxeter; on the left to Werksworth, Belper, and Derby.

Derby Inns, *Blackmoor's Head*, and *Green Man*.

ASHBRIDGE, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 103 m. Here is a turnpike gate.

ASHBURTON, (*Devon.*) m. t. dist. from London 191 m. 4 f. It is situated in a valley encompassed by hills, except on the E. and W. sides. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a port-reive, who is chosen yearly at the court-leet and baron of the lord of the manor, and is the returning officer of the members to parliament. This is one of the four stannary towns of Devonshire, (the other three being Chegford, Plympton, and Tavistock,) and is remarkable for its mines of tin and copper, and also for a manufacture of serge, which, it is said, returns upwards of 100,000l. per an. The market on Tuesday is only for wool and yarn, and that on Saturday for corn and provisions. Fairs, the first Thursdays in March and June, Aug. 10, and Nov. 11. Here is a handsome church, and a chapel, which was anciently a chantry, but now used for a school as well as the parish-meeting, and for the election of its members (being two) for parliament. The post-office is open from six o'clock in the morning to ten at night. On the left is a turnpike road to Totness. Inns, *London*, *New Golden Lion*, and *Old Golden Lion*.

ASHBY, WEST, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 136 m. 3 f. It leads to Cawkwell, which see.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Atherstone, 122 m. 4 f.; and, by Leicester, 115 m. 1 f. It takes its name from the Zouches, who were formerly lords of it, and is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, on the skirts of Derbyshire; it is crossed by a small river, called Gilwiskaw, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It had formerly a castle, with a very high tower, some ruins of which are still remaining. In this castle King James I. quartered, with his whole court, at the expense of the Earl of Huntingdon; during which dinner was served up by 30 poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns. It was demolished in 1648. Here is a large handsome church, dedicated to St. Helen; and a neat stone cross, which has stood for several ages. This town consists of several streets, all leading into a large and spacious one, called High-street. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, who are annually chosen in October; and is famous for excellent ale. It has a considerable trade in making malt. Its market, which is a good one, is on Saturday, and the fairs (noted for horses of a large breed) are, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude, old style. Post-days, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Letters are carried to and from Loughborough. Near this place is a noted mineral water, called *Griffydam*. On the right is a turnpike road to Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham. Inns, *Queen's Head*, *White Hart*, *Bear*, and *Lamb*.

ASHBY LEDOERS, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Daventry 4 m. 4 f. Near it are the seats of J. Ashby, J. Bennet, and G. Arnold, esqrs.

ASHBY WOULDS, (*Leic.*) near Ashby de la Zouch; a large extent of common land, uniting S. W. with the parish of Church Cresley.

Ashcombe, (*Sussex,*) vil. dist. from London 51 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike gate; also the seat of .... Boyce, esq.

Ashcott, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m. 2 f. About 1 m. 4 f. is *Shropwick House*, (George Templar, esq.) See Edingdon.

Ashdon, Ashdown, or Assingdon, (*Essex,*) vil. dist. from Saffron Walden, which see, 3 m. N. E. and near the borders of Cambridgeshire. Here are several pyramidical rising grounds, or tumuli, which are said to be erected in memory of the slain in the battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside. On opening some of the hills lately, three stone coffins were found, with implements of war in them, it being the custom of the Danes to bury their commanders, when they fell in battle, with their warlike instruments. Its church was built in 1020.

Asheridge, (*Berks,*) vil. dist. from E. Ilsley 2 m.

Ashfield, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Ixworth, which see, 5 m. S. E. It gives title of baron to Lord Thurlowe.

Ashfield Green, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Southampton, which see, 6 m. 2 f.

Ashford, or Ashford-in-the-Water, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. 3 f. Here is a large circular rampart on a hill, called *Trincop*. A mill was some years since erected for polishing marble, which is found here. On the left is a turnpike road to Longnor and Buxton. On the right is the seat of John Barker, esq.; also the seats of .... Morewood, and J. Bullock, esqrs.

Ashford, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 139 m. 7 f. Here is the seat of .... Green, esq.

Ashford, (*Kent,*) m. t. dist. from London 53 m. 6 f. It is situated on the river Esh. Here is a monument near 400 years old, for a countess of Athol. The church is a regular gothic structure, formerly collegiate; but the tower is built on the banks of the Stour. The situation is both pleasant and healthy. Market days, Saturday for corn, &c. and the first and third Tuesday in every month for fat and lean cattle. Fairs, May 17, Sept. 9, and Oct. 23. The post arrives every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at noon, and returns the same days at three o'clock... Inn, *Saracen's Head.*

Ashford-Ford-Bridge, (*Mid.*) vil. dist. from Staines 1 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of —— Shaw, esq. On Ashford Common have been frequent reviews.

Ashill, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 139 m. 7 f. It is supposed to derive its name from the number of ash trees. In the parish is a medicinal spring, and a bath, belonging to the Earl of Egremont. Here is *Jordan's House*, (William Spike, esq.)

Ashingdon, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Rochford 4 m. 2 f.

Ashley, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from London 92 m. Half a mile, on the right, is a turnpike road to Cranbourn.

Ashley-Green, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London, by Chippenham, 100 m. 3 f.; and by Corsham 100 m. 1 f.

Ashley-Heath, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Shrewsbury 42 m.; near it is Bromley-Hall, (.... Meynell, esq.)

Ashstead, or Ashted, (*Surry,*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. 6 f. This is a delightful situation, near which the Epsom spring rises. It is about a mile from Epsom, on the road to Portsmouth and Brighthelmstone.

helmstone. In the church are some good monuments. Here King Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which he and his company dined is still preserved. Near the church stands *Ashted Park*, the seat of Richard Bagot Howard, esq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard after his marriage with the Hon. Miss Howard, sister of Henry the Twelfth, Earl of Suffolk. Beyond, on the right, is *Fetcham*, (Mrs. Hankey.) Through Ashted, on the left, is *Ashted House*, (.... Munro, esq.)

ASHTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 186 m. 4 f. It is situated between Tarvin and Alvanley: on the right is *Ashton Heys*, (Henry Lister, esq.)

ASHTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 195 m. 5 f. At the distance of 7 f. is Ashton Cross... On the left is a turnpike road to Liverpool, and *Newhall*, (Lady Dowager Gerrard;) beyond which is *Garswood Hall*, (Sir William Gerrard)

ASHTON, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Ludlow 8 m. 1 f. between Brimfield and Stockton Cross. Near it, on the left, is *Berrington*, (Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley.)

ASHTON, WEST, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from Chippenham 12 m. 3 f. On the right (going to Warminster) is a turnpike road to Trowbridge. On the left is *Rowed Ashton*, (Rich. Long, esq.)

ASHTON, or LONG-ASHTON, (*Somerset.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 3 m. W. S. W. It is delightfully situated in a fine vale, which lies between Dundry-hall and Leighdown. This vale is a continued gentle slope for a considerable way towards Dundry, and faces the south. The land is remarkably rich and fertile, and is every where in the highest culture: here are a vast number of neat cottages with gardens, wherein the inhabitants raise flowers, fruits, and vegetables, early, and in the greatest perfection; these they bring to Bristol, the Hotwells, &c. for sale. Here are the seat and park of Sir John Smith, bart. The house is of considerable extent in front, and contains a great number of windows; the celebrated Inigo Jones was the architect. The park is large, and adjoins to Leighdown. Upon the hill is Leighwood, in which is a large Roman camp, supposed to be the work of the soldiers under Osterius. This directly faces a camp on the other side of the Avon, at the windmill on Clifton-hill.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Manchester 6 m. 4 f. On the right a turnpike road to Huddersfield; on the left to Stockport. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Also *Duckinfield Lodge*, (Wm. Robert Hay, esq.)

ASHWELL, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from Baldock, which see, 4 m. N. It is situated on a low ground, upon the river Rhee, a place of antiquity, and once a market town. It seems to take its name from several springs rising out of a rock at the south end, and overshadowed by several tall ashes. Upon a hill, in Harborough field, are plain marks of an ancient Roman fortification, a large four-square work, enclosed with a trench, or rampart. And here the Romans had a standing camp, so advantageously situated, that they could discover any men at a great distance, of which the coins frequently dug up here, particularly in 1724, are a sufficient proof. The church is a handsome building. Some earthen vessels,

or large urns, have been found by workmen repairing the great northern road, which were full of ashes and burnt bones, but rotten. Near these were discovered a human skeleton, with the head towards the S. E. the feet N. W. and several other bodies in the same position, not above a foot under the surface of the earth, with large or small urns near them, and pateras of fine red earth, &c.

ASKERON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Doncaster, which see, 5 m. Here is a sulphur spring, which is now enclosed, and falls into a fine bason. It rises within a few yards of a pool; the soil, on one side of which is lime-stone, and on the other a white clay, lying upon white sand. This pool is never dry, and never overflows. The virtues of the waters were first discovered by farriers and farmers who drove their horses and cattle thither in the most stubborn maladies, and this with all imaginable success; and these waters are now famous for curing the most inveterate strumous sores, by bathing. Near this is *Conisborough Castle*, where it is supposed Aurelius Ambrosius, a British prince, vanquished Hengist, the Saxon general, and took him prisoner, and where he cut off his head in revenge of his barbarous murder of the British nobility near Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. Before the gate is an agger, said to be the burying-place of Hengist. It is not only famous for its antiquity, but for its delightful situation: westward of which is *Wentworth House*, the seat of the Wentworths, who have flourished here ever since the Norman invasion, and been possessed of the estate of Woodhouse from the time of Henry III. It was rebuilt in a most elegant manner by the late Marquis of Rockingham, and is situated in the midst of a most beautiful country, and in a park that is one of the most exquisite spots in the world.

ASKERTON, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Brampton, which see, 4 m. N. E. Here is a castle built by the barons Dacre, to keep a garrison, for the protection of Gillesland. At the distance of 4 m. N. E. is Bew or Bueth Castle, which, in Camden's time, was a royal castle, with a garrison: all the country about and beyond this castle is mountainous and dreary.

ASKRIGG, (*York.*) m. t. dist. from London 246 m. 7 f. It is S. W. of Richmond, a place of great antiquity, but now fallen to decay; seated near the river Youre, Swale-Dale Forest, only six miles from York. Its market is on Thursday; fairs, May 11, first Thursday in June, and October 28 and 29. An incident happened in June 1797, in this neighbourhood, which caused a great deal of noise. As a labourer was digging for peat in a very retired part of the common, between Reeth and Askrigg, he found a human body, supposed to be that of a Scots gentleman, said to have been murdered near Askrigg about 13 years ago. The body had been carefully wrapt up, first in an old blanket, then in a fine green Scots serge, (in high preservation) supposed to have been a plaid, and all over several folds of listing, but no appearance of any clothes. One arm and one leg were fractured; the skull, in some places, very black, apparently from blows; a large wound in the thigh, and another under the lower jaw. The body, when first found, was entire, and appeared to have been little more than five

feet

feet high, but very fleshy, short hair, of a light brown colour, intermixed with grey, and blue eyes. The name of the murdered person is said to have been Wm. M'Leod, or M'Cloud. He had come from Scotland with cattle, which he, and two brothers who were in partnership with him, had bought of another person. As he never returned, it was concluded he had absconded with the money—his brothers, unable to satisfy the demands of their creditors, fled, and left a mother destitute of support, who, on the loss of her three sons, died broken-hearted. This is the tale which most of the higlers tell who come into this country. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inn, *Red Lion*. In this neighbourhood are some remarkable water-falls. See AYSGARTH.

ASLACKLEY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. 2 f. Here was a preceptory of knights templars, which was given afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, at the final suppression, to Edward Lord Clinton. On the right is the seat of Sir T. Whichcote; beyond, two miles on the left, is *Culverthorpe*, (M. Newton, esq.) Inn, *Black Horse*.

ASPATRIA, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Carlisle 19 m. Between it and Crossby is *Hayton Castle*, (—Jolliffe, esq.)

ASTBURY, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 160 m. 3 f. Within a mile, on the right, is *Morton Hall*, (.... Done, esq.)

ASTLEY, see ARELEY.

ASTON, (*Staffordsh.*) vil. dist. from London 133 m. 2 f. It is situated near the Dove River.

ASTON, LITTLE, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stafford 5 m. Here the old Roman way enters the county. On the right, going to Stone, is *Aston Hall*, (T. Wild, esq.) a very ancient seat.

ASTON, (*York,*) vil. dist. from London 152 m. 4 f. Half a mile beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Rotherham, and, on the left, to Mansfield. Here is a seat of the Earl of Holderness.

ASTON, (*Warwicksh.*) vil. dist. from Birmingham a mile and a quarter. Here is *Aston Hall*, (Heneage Legge, esq.;) through the staircase of which is the shot-hole of a cannon ball, which was levelled at the house when King Charles I. was in it.

ASTON CLINTON, (*Bucks.*) vil. dist. from London 34 m. 5 f. It leads to Walton.

ASTON PIGOT, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Shrewsbury 8 m. 6 f.

ASTON WHITE LADY, (*Worcestersh.*) vil. about 4 m. S. E. of Worcester. The White Ladies were formerly a nunnery. Here, by the death of Mr. Symonds, (1708,) an estate fell to Bishop Lloyd, who founded therewith a school for boys and girls in Worcester, called "Bishop Lloyd's Charity School."

ASTWICK, (*York. W. Riding,*) vil. 5 m. N. W. of Settle, which see.

ASTWOOD, (*Bucks.*) vil. dist. from Newport Pagnell 6 m.

ASWARBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 106 m. 6 f. It lies between Osbornby and Silk Willoughby. Inn, *Fox*.

ATCHAM, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London, by Bridgenorth, 157 m. 1 f.; and, by Wolverhampton, 157 m. 4 f. It is situated near the influx of the Tem into the Severn. On the right is *Attingham House*, (Lord Berwick;) a mile beyond, on the right, is the seat of Robert Burton,

ton, jun. esq.; and about a mile farther is *Longnor*, (Robert Burton, esq.)

ATHELNEY, (*Yorksh.*) island, 2 m. S. W. from Boroughbridge, with a bridge over the Tone, called Athelney Bridge. This spot, which was anciently environed with impassable marshes and morasses, will be ever memorable for the retreat of King Alfred from the fury of the Danes, who, in tumultuous numbers, had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. The register of Athelney sets forth that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine successive years, was at length reduced to the necessity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the Isle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a small cottage, belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the son of King Kynegilsus. After his abandoning this retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monastery for benedictine monks on the spot which had given him shelter, endowing the establishment with the whole isle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burthens.

ATHERINGTON, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 187 m. 2 f. It leads to Torrington.

ATHERSTONE, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 108 m. 5 f. It is a small place, seated on the river Anker. According to antiquarians, the name is a corruption of *Arden Town*. It consists chiefly of one street, and a neat square market-place, in the midst of which has lately been erected a very good market-house on pillars, over which is an elegant assembly-room, &c. and is built on the old Roman road called Watling-street. It is a considerable thoroughfare, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufactories of hats, ribbons, shalloons, and tammies. The market is on Thursday; and it has four fairs, viz. April 7, July 18, Sept. 19, and Dec. 4. Here is a receiving-house for letters; on the right a turnpike road to Burton; and on the left, to Coleshill. On the left is *Merivale Hall*, (Guest Dugdale, esq.) Inns, *Bull's Head*, and *George*.

ATHERSTONE, (*Worcester,*) vil. dist. from London 91 m. 2 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

ATTERCLIFFE, (*York.*) v. dist. from London 159 m. On the right is a turnpike road to Rotherham; and, going to Rotherham, a turnpike road to Worksop. Here is *Attercliffe Hall*, (G. Milner, esq.;) and the seat of Richard Swallow, sen. esq.

ATTLEBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Coventry 8 m. 5 f. It leads to Nuneaton.

ATTLEBURGH, or ATTLEBOROUGH, (*Norfolk.*) m. t. dist. from London 93 m. 7 f. It is an ancient town; and was not only a city, but the metropolis of the county: at present it is a small place. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Thursday before Easter, Thursday before Whitsunday, and August 15. Here is a receiving-house for letters: on the right is a turnpike road to New Buckenham; within two miles is *Hargham House*, (Hugh Hare, esq.) Principal inn, *Cock*. There are three or four other inns.

ATWORTH, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 98 m. 3 f. It lies between Shawhill and Blue-vein.

AUBOURN, (*Wilts.*) town dist. from London 81 m. It stands on the

the branch of the Kennel, in a rural and pleasant situation, and was formerly a town of some trade, with a good weekly market, on Tuesday; but, from a fire in 1760, which destroyed 70 houses, and effects to the amount of 20,000l. with other circumstances, trade has declined, and the market is discontinued. Here is, however, a considerable manufacture of fustians.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP, see BISHOP AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, ST. HELEN'S, see ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, WEST, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London, by Catterick, 247 m. 3 f.; and, by Darlington, 252 m. 7 f. Here is the ancient residence of the Edens.

AUDLEM, (*Chesh.*) v. dist from Beerton 2 m. Going to Whitchurch, on the right, a turnpike road to Nantwich; on the left, to Newport; going to Nantwich, on the right, ditto to Newcastle-under-Lyne; and, on the left, to Whitchurch.

AUDLEM BANK, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Wolverhampton 8 m. 4 f. It leads to Stourbridge. Beyond it, half a mile on the left, a turnpike road to Dudley.

AUGHTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. 7 f. Within a mile, on the right, is *Acton Hall*, (Mrs. Verelst.)

AUGHTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Liverpool 11 m. On a river that runs into the Olt, a turnpike gate; on the right, going to Ormskirk, is *Moor Hall*, (T. Barron, esq.)

AUKBOROUGH, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Burton-upon-Stather 2 m. N. an ancient Roman town, by them called *Aquis*. Their camp is now called *Countess-Close*, from a countess of Warwick, who, they say, lived there; at least, owned the estate. The Roman castle is square, 300 feet each side, very conveniently placed in the N. W. angle of Lincolnshire, as a watch-tower over Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The church is of good stone, and has a square tower, but the choir is ruinous. Here are numerous relics of the deluge, as sea shells, subterraneous trees, &c. In a square plot, called the Green, is a round labyrinth, named *Julien's Bower*.

AUST-PASSAGE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Bristol 12 m. N. Here is established a passage-boat to cross the Severn, which in this place is about two miles over at high water. It was formerly called Aust Clieve, from the high cliff that reaches upwards of a mile along the shore. It is now generally called the Old Passage, to distinguish it from another called the New Passage, about three miles lower down the river. The passage-house stands upon an eminence; and nearly adjoining to it is an additional building for the accommodation of company, who, in fine weather, resort here in great numbers, to dine or drink tea, enjoy the sea air, and view the boats passing and repassing with passengers, &c. From hence is a very extensive prospect, over the Severn, of Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, &c. and also of King-road, Portshead-point, and the Holms islands. A remarkable event is said to have taken place here:—Edward the elder lay at Aust Clieve, and Leolin, Prince of Wales, at Bethersey (Beachly) on the opposite shore; the latter was summoned to come across the Severn to a conference with the king, which he refused to obey; upon which Edward passed over

to

to Leolin, who, on seeing the king in the boat, threw his royal robes upon the ground, which he had prepared to sit in judgment with, and, leaping breast-high into the water, said, " Most wise king, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly; mount upon that neck which I have so foolishly exalted against you, so shall you enter into that country which your goodness has this day made your own." Then, taking him upon his shoulders, he made him sit upon his robes, and, joining hands, did him homage. At Aust (or the Old Passage) it is about two miles over to Beachly, in the parish of Tidenham, Gloucestershire. This is the direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Forest of Dean, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and the upper part of Monmouthshire. At the New Passage, it is about three miles over, at high-water, to Port Skewith, near St. Pierre, in Monmouthshire. This is the direct way to Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontypool, and most parts of South Wales. As the crossing at either of the above passages depends on the winds, it is necessary to observe, that they distinguish but two winds for passing, viz. winds below and winds above. Winds below, are when it blows up the river southerly or westerly. With these you may pass during the ebb or going out of the tide, which is 7 hours. Winds above, are when it blows down the river northerly or easterly: with these there is five hours passing, on the flood or coming in of the tide. When the wind is S. E. or N. W. it is directly across the river, therefore you must be at the Passage where you intend to cross an hour before high water, as they can only go over then, and that but once, there being no passage during the flood or ebb. The difference of passing at Aust and the New Passage varies about an hour; tide coming in, wind above, New Passage is an hour sooner than Aust; tide going out, wind below, Aust is an hour sooner than New.

AUSTERFIELD, (*York,*) v. dist. from London 150 m. 2 f. It leads to Firmingley.

AUSTERLANDS, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Huddersfield 15 m.; going to which, on the right, is a turnpike road to Ashton-under-Line.

AVELEY, (*Essex,*) vil. pleasantly situated near Durfleet, which see. It comprises the manors of *Aveley, Belhouse, Bretts,* and *Bumpsted.* Aveley church stands in the middle of the village, and is a peculiarly clean and neat structure. It belonged to the convent of Caen in Normandy, afterwards to that of Lesnes. Henry VIII. gave it to Cardinal Wolsey, towards his collegiate foundations; but, upon his disgrace, it was again granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. Here are several handsome monuments erected to the memory of the Dacre family. In this village Lord Newburgh, in 1639, built a lofty alms-house, of brick, for 12 families: on the front was inscribed " *Domum Dei* 1639."

AVENING, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Minchin Hampton, which see, 3 m. S. It is a clothing village, in the neighbourhood of which are some barrows.

AVENTON, see ALVINGTON.

AVERHAM, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London, 123 m. 6f. On the right, one mile, is a turnpike road, through Kirkliagton, to Mansfield; on

on the right is *Averham Park*, (—— Easom, esq.)

Avisford, (*Sussex*,) vil. near Arundel, and near which is *Slindon House*, (Earl of Newburgh,) beyond which is *Dale Park*, (Sir G. Thomas, bart.) Here is *Avisford Place*, (Adm. Montague,) beyond which is *Walberton House*, (Rich. Nash, esq.)

Avon Bridge, (*Hants.*) dist from London 95 m. 4 f. Between this and Lower Kingston, on the left, is *Bistern House*, (William Mills, esq.)

Avonvachen, (*Card.*) v. beyond Aberystwith 6 m. 1 f.

Awliscomb, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from Honiton 1 m. 6 f. Near it are the *Grange*, (F. Drew, esq.;) and *Strawberry-hill*, (Earl of Montrath.)

Axbridge, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 130 m. It is small, but neat, situate under the Mendip hills, and near to the great road from Bristol to Plymouth. It takes its name from the river Axe, over which is a wooden bridge, on stone arches, and contains about 190 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. It has a corporation, consisting of a mayor, bailiff, eight capital burgesses, and 22 common councilmen. Its church is large, in the gothic style, in which are several stately monuments to the Prowse family. On the tower are two ancient statues; and before the reformation, was a chantry, founded by a Saxon warrior. It sent members to Parliament, till excused at the request of the inhabitants in the reign of Edw. III. Market day, Saturday; fairs, Feb. 5; and Lady-day for cheese and butter. Here is a receiving-house for letters, and a manufacture of knit stockings.

Axe Bridge, (*Dorset.*) dist. from Loudon 149 m. 3 f. It is a bridge over the river Axe.

Axminster, (*Devon.*) m. t. and the first in this county, dist. from London 146 m. 7 f. It takes one part of its name from the river Axe on which it stands, and the other from a minster, now standing, erected here by King Athelstan, for seven priests to pray for the departed souls of some persons buried here, who were killed in his army when he defeated the Danes in a neighbouring field, which, to this day, is called *King's Field*; and their monuments are yet remaining in the church, which is a vicarage, with two daughter churches belonging thereto, at Kilmington and Membury. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons. Here is a manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets; also cotton tapes, druggets, leather breeches, and gloves are made here. Market day, Saturday; a regular post. On the right is a turnpike road to Chard and Crewkerne; at the distance of a mile and a half, on the right, is *Coryton House*, (Wm. Tucker, esq.;) about a mile beyond is *Dulcis*, (Rev. R. Hallet;) and near two miles farther is *Yart e House*, (Lord King;) about three miles distance, on the left, is *Shute House*, (Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart.) Inn, *George*.

Aycliffe, or Acle, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 248 m. 6 f. At this time it bears marks of the conqueror's devastation. A mile from the village, after the grass is cut, the foundations of a town appear very visible.

Aydon, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne 15 m. Here is a bridge over the Tyne.

Aylburton, (*Glouc.*) v. dist.

from London 123 m. 7 f. It leads to Alvington: near it, on the right, is *Lydney Park*, (Mrs. Bathurst.)

AYLESBURY, ALESBURY, or AILSBURY, (*Bucks.*) bor. town dist. from London, by Uxbridge, 40 m. 4 f.; and by Watford 38 m. 7 f. It is an ancient borough; the country around it is low, but remarkably fertile, and feeds a great number of sheep. It was a strong town in the beginning of the Saxon times, and was made a manor royal in the time of William the Conqueror, who parcelled it out under this odd tenure, that the tenants should find litter or straw for the king's bed-chamber three times a year, if he came that way so often, and provide him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer. Here the quarter sessions and lent assizes are held. At the bottom of the market square stands the county goal, a very stately fabric of brick. Here is neither justice of the peace nor mayor; therefore the head officers are constables. The parish contains about 700 dwelling houses; the poor are numerous. Here is no navigation. Its principal manufacture is lace. It sends two members to Parliament. Aylesbury and Walton have, together, only one parish church. All around this town is a large track of the richest land in England, extended for many miles, almost from Tame, on the edge of Oxfordshire to Leighton, in Bedfordshire, and is called, from this town, the Vale of Aylesbury.—Market day, Saturday; fairs, first Friday after Jan. 18; Palm Saturday, May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, and October 12; all for the sale of cattle. Post hours, from Aylesbury to London, are every night at 8 o'clock, Saturday excepted; and every morning, from London, at 5 o'clock, Monday excepted.——Inns, *George*, and *White Hart*, with five others.

AYLESFORD, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 32 m. It stands on the river Medway, and the parish is divided by the river. The church is a venerable structure. The north part, where the church stands, is an ancient demesne, and has a constable of itself. The south part, which contains the manors of Preston and Milhale, was given by King Henry I. to the church of Rochester.

AYLESTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Leicester 2 m. 4 f.

AYLSHAM, or ALESHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 121 m. 2 f. It is a populous place; all copyhold holden chiefly under the duchy of Lancaster, the manor having, by Edward III been granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.—Market days, Tuesday and Saturday; fairs, March 23, and the last Tuesday in September. The post goes out every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and comes in every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at two in the afternoon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in knitting stockings. There is a spa about a mile from the town, the waters of which are reckoned a sovereign remedy for almost all chronic disorders. Inns, *Black Boy*, *Black Bull*, *Dog*, and *King's Head*.

AYLSHAM BURGH, or BRAMPTON BURGH, (*Norf.*) village near Aylsham.

AYNHOF, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 69 m. 3 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Doddington. Here is the seat of R. Cartwright, esq. Inn, *Red Lion*.

AYNSFORD, (*Kent*) vil. dist. about

about one m. to the S. of Farningham, which see. Here was formerly a castle; and a little further south, are the ruins of Shorcham Castle, near the Darent.

Aysgarth, or Atte-scarre, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from Askrigg, which see, 4 m. E. It is situated on the river Ure, celebrated for its beautiful and romantic waterfalls, called *Aysgarth Force*. The whole river, which is of a considerable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks in several places, in a fine hollow, surrounded by hills covered with trees. Over the river is a bridge, of one arch, which rises 32 feet, and spans 71. The first fall is near the bridge, and is seen through the arch; and there are three more lower down the river. The parish church is situated on an eminence above; the bridge is overgrown with ivy, and has on it the date of 1539, though probably the present structure is more modern.

Ayton, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from London 241 m. 1 f. It is situate between Stokesley and Newton. Here is the seat of —— Wilson, esq.

Ayton, East, (*York*) v. dist. from London 230 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

B.

BABERHAM, see Barcham.

Babingley, (*Norf.*) dist. from Lynn, which see, 4 m. N. E. It is said to be the place where Felix the Burgundian landed when he came to preach the gospel to the East Angles, and where the first church was built.

Babington, (*Chesh.*) v. dis. from Birkenhead, which see, 4 m. S. Here, in the reign of Edward I. was an hospital for lepers.

Babraham, (*Cambs.*) v. dis. from Bourne Bridge 1 m. See Abington.

Babworth, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from East Retford 1 m. 1 f. On the right is the seat of L. Simpson, esq.

Bacap, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Burnley 8 m. A receiving-house for letters. On the right is *Green's Nook*, (L. Ormerod, esq.)

Bacher Heath, (*Herts.*) dist. from London 17 m. 2 f. It is situate near the Colne River.

Backford, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Chester 3 m.

Bacon's Inn, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 104 m. 5 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Coleshill; on the left to Warwick. See Bromwich, Castle.

Badbury, (*Dorsets.*) hill, dist. from Wimborn Minster, which see, about 2 m. It is fortified with a treble rampart, and is said to have had a castle, the residence of the West Saxon kings; the traces of which now remain.

Badby, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Chipping Warden 8 m. 2 f. and formerly belonged to the Abbey of Crowland. Here is a Roman encampment, called Arbury, on the top of the highest hill in this county. On the right is *Fawsley Park*, (Rev. Sir J. Knightley, bart.)

Baddow, Great, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London, by Chelmsford, 30 m. 3 f.; and by Gallywood Common 29 m. 1 f. On the right is a turnpike road to London, through Brentwood.

Badesley, South, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from Lymington 2 m. S. E. Here was a preceptory of the knights templars; afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Badford Cross, (*Devons.*) dis. from Honiton 2 m 3 f.

Badger Gate, (*Yorksh.*) dist.

from Huddersfield 7 m. near the Coln River.

BADMINGTON, (*Wilts.*) village near Marlborough, which see.—Here have been found nine caves all of a row, but of different dimensions; the least of them 4 feet wide, some 9 or 10 feet long, two long stones being set upon the sides, and the top covered with broad stones. Spurs, pieces of armour, and the like, have been found in these caves; whence it is believed that they were tombs of some ancient warriors, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

BAGBOROUGH, WEST, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 147 m. 6 f. It leads to Willet, which see.

BAGBY, (*York,*) vil. dist. from Thirsk, which see, about 2 m. S. E. Here was an hospital for the sick and poor, founded about the year 1200.

BAGGINGTON, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Coventry about 3 m. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Bagots, where Henry Duke of Hereford lodged previous to his intended combat with the Duke of Norfolk, on a spot near, called Gosford Green; only the earth works remain.

BAGLAN, (*Glam.*) par. dist. from London 193 m. 1 f. Here is a neat house, the residence of the Rev. Wm. Thomas, chancellor of Llandaff; and, above that, the residence of Lewis Thomas, esq.

BAGOTS BROMLEY, (*Staff.*) v. near ABBOTS BROMLEY, which see. It is a small place, the original seat of the Bagot family.

BAGSHOT, (*Surry*) town, dist. from London 26 m. This place is famous for its excellent mutton, and the neatness and good accommodations of its inns. It was formerly called *Holy Hall:* and here our kings had, anciently, a house, and park, which was laid open after the civil wars. The church was destroyed by lightning in 1676, and rebuilt by the parishioners. The heath, which surrounds this town, (Bagshot-heath) is a barren desert; but upon its borders are a considerable number of handsome seats. This town has no market. On entering Bagshot-heath, on the right, may be seen *Windsor Great Park;* on the left, *St. Anne's Hill,* (Hon. C. J. Fox;) a mile from which is *Botleys,* (Sir J. Mawbey, bart.) Within a mile of Bagshot, on the left, is *Hatton-hill,* (T. Bourke, esq.;) and *Hall Grove,* (R. Leicester, esq.) Entering Bagshot, on the right, is *Bagshot Park,* (late the Prince of Wales, now Lord Harcourt.) Principal inns, *King's Arms,* and *White Hart.*

BAILEY WOOD, (*Berks.*) dist. from Abingdon 3 m. 4 f. Beyond it, one mile and a half on the left, is *Radley Hall,* (late Admiral Bowyer.)

BAINTBRIDGE, or BAINBRIDGE, (*York,*) dist. from Askrigg 1 mile, by the Ure river; here, were evident vestiges of a Roman station; and on a neighbouring hill are foundations of an ancient fortification, containing near 5 acres.

BAITINGS, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Halifax 8 m. 4 f.

BAKELEY, see BECKLEY.

BAKEWELL, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 152 m. 3 f. This is the best town on the north side of the Peak, on the Wye. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, because of altars dug up near it at Haddon House. It is a place of great resort for anglers, the river Wye producing plenty of trout, grayling, &c. and is well supplied with provisions; coals are

are plentiful, and of a good quality. The church is elegant, with a lofty spire, of great antiquity. Near the town are several quarries of stone; mines of lead and zinc are numerous, and very rich, in this neighbourhood. The parish is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. Here is a large manufactory of cotton. The market day is Monday; the fairs are on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 13, Monday after Oct. 10, and Monday after Nov. 22. The post sets out every morning about 4 o'clock to all parts of the kingdom. On the right is a turnpike road to Sheffield; and, on the left, another to Ashborn. Three miles, on the right, is *Chatsworth*, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and which is reckoned among the wonders of the Peak. *See Plate* 5, *fig.* 2. It may be said to have had two or three different founders, who have all improved upon one another in the completion of this great design. The house was begun on a much narrower plan than it now takes up, by Sir William Cavendish, of Cavendish, in Suffolk, who, by marriage with Elizabeth Hardwicke, relict of Robert Barley, esq. became entitled to a noble fortune in this county. This lady, after the death of Sir William, married Sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth; and, fourthly, George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir William died, after having done little more than building one end of the fabric, and laying out the plan of the whole. But his lady finished it in the magnificent manner in which it appeared when it was first ranked among the wonders of the Peak. One thing is observable, that the very disadvantages of situation contribute to the beauty of the place, and, by the most exquisite management, are made subservient to the builder's design. On the east side, not far distant, rises a prodigious high mountain, which is so thick planted with beautiful trees, that you only see a rising wood gradually ascending, as if the trees crouded one above the other to admire the stately pile before them. Upon the top of this mountain they dig mill-stones; and here begins a vast extended moor, which for 15 or 16 miles together due north, has neither hedge, house, nor tree, but a waste and howling wilderness, over which when strangers travel, it is impossible to find their way without a guide. Nothing can be more surprising of its kind to a traveller, who comes from the north, when, after a tedious progress through such a dismal desert, on a sudden the guide brings him to this precipice, where he looks down from a comfortless, barren, and, as he thought, endless moor, into the most delightful valley, and sees a beautiful palace, adorned with fine gardens. If contrarities illustrate each other, here they are seen in the strongest opposition. On the plain, which extends from the top of this mountain, is a large body of water, which takes up near 30 acres, and, from the ascent round it, receives, as into a cistern, all the water that falls; which, through pipes, supplies the cascades, water-works, ponds, and canals, in the gardens. Before the west front of the house, which is the most beautiful, and where the first foundress built a very august portal, runs the river Derwent, which, though not many miles here from its source, yet is a rapid

river, when, by hasty rains, or the melting of snows, the hills pour down their waters into its channel. Over this river is a stately stone bridge, with an ancient tower upon it, and in an island in the river an ancient fabric all of stone, and built like a castle; which are the works of the aforesaid foundress, and shew the greatness of the original design; but are all, except the bridge, eclipsed, as it were, by the modern glories of the edifice. The front to the garden is a regular piece of architecture. The frize under the cornice has the motto of the family under it in gilt letters, so large as to take up the whole front, though the words are only two, CAVENDO TVTVS; which is no less applicable to the situation of the house than to the name and crest of the family. The sashes of the second story are 17 feet high, of polished plate-glass, each glass 2 feet wide; and the wood-work double gilt. Under this front lie the gardens, exquisitely fine; and, to make a clear vista or prospect beyond into the flat country, towards Hardwicke, another seat of the same owner, the duke (to whom those things, which others thought impossible, were practicable) removed a great mountain that stood in the way, and which interrupted the prospect. In the usual approach to this noble fabric, it presents itself thus: First, the river, which, in calm weather, glides gently by; then a venerable walk of trees, where the famous Hobbes used often to contemplate; a noble piece of iron-work gates and balusters exposes the front of the house and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of Attic work, curiously adorned with trophies of war, and utensils of all the sciences, in basso relievo. This part of the building is Ionic, the whole being a square of a single order, but every side of a different model: a court in the middle, with a piazza of Doric columns of one stone each, overlaid with prodigious architraves. The stone is of an excellent sort, veined like marble, hewn out of the neighbouring quarries, and tumbled down the adjacent hill. In the anti-room to the hall are flat stones of 14 feet square, laid upon the heads of four pillars, and so throughout. In the hall-stairs, the landing-steps are of the same dimensions: the doors, chimnies, window-cases, stairs, &c. all of marble; the cielings and walls of the apartments charged with paintings of Varrio, and other famous hands; the bath room all of marble, curiously wrought. The chapel is a fine place; the altar-end and floor, marble; the seats and gallery, cedar; the rest of the wall and ceiling painted. The gardens abound with green-houses, summer-houses, walks, wildernesses, orangeries, with all the proper furniture of statues, urns, greens, &c. with canals, basons, and water-works, of various forms and contrivances; as sea-horses, drakes, dolphins, and other fountains, that throw up the water. An artificial willow-tree of copper spouts dropping water from every leaf. A wonderful cascade, where, from a neat house of stone, like a temple, out of the mouths of beasts, pipes, urns, &c. a whole river descends the slope of an hill a quarter of a mile in length, over steps, with a terrible noise, and broken appearance, till it is lost under ground; some distance beyond this, are concealed water-pipes, which, by

the guide's turning a cock, are so contrived as to wet you pretty handsomely before you are aware; and this trick they seldom fail to play off upon strangers, to make them remember Chatsworth; and it is said that a lady once lost her life by the fright she was thrown into at the water's being let off in the place called the Temple, before she had got out of it. Beyond the garden, upon the hills, is a park, that overlooks a very high and rocky mountain. Here are some statues, and other antiquities. We should never have done, were we to say all that might be said of this august palace. But two historical circumstances in its honour must not be forgotten, viz. That Mary queen of Scots was for some time in custody in this house, under the care of the celebrated foundress of it. In memory of this royal captive, the new lodgings that are built instead of the old are still called the queen of Scots' apartment. Mr. Colley Cibber, equally noted for the number and decency of his dramatic pieces, as also for his inimitable action on the stage, left upon the walls of the bowling-green house a memorandum of his having visited this superb palace; and humanely deplored the fate of this unfortunate queen, in an handsome compliment upon the princely edifice, in the following lines:

When Scotland's queen her native realm expell'd,
In ancient Chatsworth was a captive held;
Had there the pile to such new charms arriv'd,
Happier the captive, than the queen, had liv'd.
What tears, in pity of her fate, could rise,
That found the fugitive in paradise!

Of the modern improvements at Chatsworth, we shall only say that the alterations were made by the command of the late duke of Devonshire, under the direction of Mr. Brown: the whole of which do no less honour to his taste, who formed and executed the plan, than to the judgment of the noble person who employed a man so well qualified for the arduous task of improving Chatsworth. The park, under this gentleman's direction, has been very much altered and modernised, the water greatly improved, a new and elegant bridge erected, trees removed, plantations made, and many of the formalities annihilated. The water-works still remain; but, to the man of taste, these are considered as mere matters of curious expense, and the remains of that species of garden magnificence, which has so long been exploded by a happy attention to the powers and beauties of nature. On the road, three miles on the right, is *Hassop*, (F. Eyre, esq.) About two miles distant is *Haddon Hall*, (Duke of Rutland, and anciently the seat of the Vernons;) and, about four miles, is *Stanton Hall*, (B. Thornhill, esq.) Principal inns, *Old George*, and *New George*.

BALA, (*Merion.*) m. t. dist. from London 202 m. 2 f. This is an ancient place, as appears from the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations before the Ordovices were totally subdued. It is a populous market town, at the bottom of a large pool called Llyn Tegid, and consists of but one street, seated on a flat near Pemble-Meer, which is four miles in length, and one in breadth, and abounds with a fish called guiniad, resembling a salmon in shape, and a trout

a trout in taste. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. Tommen y Bala, and another mount, are near the town on which have been British forts. It is 12 miles round the lake, and well worth the notice of the traveller. Its market day is Saturday; fairs, May 14, and July 20. It has a good trade, especially in knit stockings, web, and flannels the country manufacture, and corn. Near the side of the pool is a seat called *Glanayn*, and another about a mile higher, called *Caer Gai*, both in the parish of Llani Willyn, belonging to Sir Watkin William Wynne; also, about a mile from the town, *Rhewlas*, (Richard Tav. Prie, esq.;) and, about two miles, *Rhiwaidog*, (Wm. Doulben, esq.;) a mile on the right of which is *Hodwenni*, (Rob. Evans, esq.) Inn, *Bull*.

BALBY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 157 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Rotherham. Inns, *Bottle and Glass*, and *Swan*.

BALDERSBY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 229 m. 4 f. It leads to Skipton.

BALDERTON, (*Nottingh.*) vil. dist. from London, by Baldock, 122m. 5 f.; and by Royston, 118 m. 4 f. It leads to Newark.

BALD-FACE STAG, (*Surry*) inn, dist. from London 6 m. 5 f. Near the Bald-Face Stag, on the left, is a turnpike road through Wandsworth to London.

BALD-FACE STAG, (*Essex*) inn, dist. from London 10 m. It leads to Loughton. It has long been a custom to turn out a stag for a hunt, on Easter Monday.

BALDING GATE, (*Staff.*) dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne 3 m. 1 f. Near it on the right, going to the above town from Shrewsbury, is a turnpike road to Stone; on the left to Wore.

BALDOCK, (*Herts.*) m. t. dist. from London 37 m. 2 f. This is a large, neat, and pleasant town, between hills, on the Roman Ikenild-street. It was built by the knights templars, in the days of King Stephen, who had a house here. This town has improved very much of late years, by the erection of many brick buildings. Here is a large handsome church, and some excellent charities. The market day is Thursday, chiefly for barley, the town being noted for making most excellent malt, and the quantity made being exceeded but by one town in the kingdom. Fairs, March 7, (except in leap year, and then March 6,) the last Thursday in May, August 5, October 2 and 3, and December 11; all of them chiefly for horses and cheese. The post arrives at 7 every morning, Monday excepted, and returns to London every evening, Saturday excepted. On the right is a turnpike road to Royston; and, on the left, to Hitchin and Bedford. Principal inns, *White Horse*, (for postchaises, and where the excise and post-offices are kept,) *George*, (for waggons and saddle-horses, an excellent new-built brick building,) and *Rose and Crown*, (for stage coaches, chaises, &c.)

BALHAM-HILL, (*Surry*) dist. from London 4 m. 2 f. Inn, *George*.

BALINGDON, or BALLINGDON, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 55 m. 1 f. It is separated from the county of Suffolk and town of Sudbury, by the river Stour. Here is the seat of Thomas Fenn, esq.

BALSHALL, (*Warw.*) dist. from Knoll,

Knoll, which see, 2 m. E. The manor was given to the knights templars by Roger de Mowbray, and became a commandery of that order. It afterwards came to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and, at the general dissolution, was given to the Earl of Warwick. The tenants of the manor could not marry their daughters, or widows marry without the leave of the knights. Here is an hospital for poor women, founded in the year 1677, by Lady Catherine Leveson.

BALSHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge 7 m. E. This place gave birth to Hugh de Balsham, founder of Peter House.

BALS-HUT, (*Sussex*) beyond Chichester 6 m. 1 f.

BAMBERBRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 213 m. 4 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Chorley, and near, on the left, is *Cuerden Hall*, (—— Pidder, esq.)

BAMBOROUGH, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Belford, which see, 4 m. E. Though now only an inconsiderable village, it was once a royal burgh, and sent two members to Parliament. It even gave name to a large tract extending southward, which was called *Bamboroughshire*. It had also three religious foundations.—Its very ancient castle stands on an almost perpendicular rock close to the sea, and accessible only on the south-east side, on a spot where, according to the monkish historians, there stood the castle or palace of the kings of Northumberland; built, as it is said, by King Ina, who began his reign about the year 559. Part of the present ruins are, by some, supposed to be the remains of King Ina's work. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Forster, warden of the marches, was made governor of it after the battle of Musselburgh; and his grandson John obtained a grant of both castle and manor from James I. His descendant Thomas fortified both in 1715; but his maternal uncle, Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham, purchased and bequeathed them to charitable uses. The ruins are still considerable; but, in the year 1757, the trustees for Lord Crew's charity began the repairs of the keep or great tower; the direction and management was committed to Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Durham, one of their number; who made a most judicious and humane application of his lordship's generous bequest. The upper parts of the building have been formed into granaries; whence, in times of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent without any distinction at 4s. per bushel. A hall and some small apartments are reserved by the doctor, who frequently resides here to see that his noble plan is properly executed. Among the variety of distressed who find relief from the judicious disposition of this charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept on the top of the tower; from whence signals are given to the fishermen of Holy Island when any ship is discovered in distress, these fishermen, by their situation, being able to put off their boats when none from the land can get over the breakers. The signals are so regulated as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrole the adjacent coast from sun-set to sun-rise, who, in case of any shipwreck,

wreck are to give immediate notice at the castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means the lives of many seamen are preserved, who would otherwise perish for want of timely assistance. Nor does this benevolent arrangement stop here. The shipwrecked mariner finds an hospitable asylum in this castle; and is here maintained for a week or longer, as circumstances may require. Here, likewise, are storehouses for depositing the goods which may be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and, to complete the whole, at the expense of this fund, the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as are cast ashore.

BAMBURGH, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Horncastle 4 m. going to which, on the left, 1 m. is *Sturton Hall*, (Jos. Livesey, esq.;) and on the right, 3 m. is *Gautby*, (R. Vyner, esq.)

BAMBURY HILL, (*Dorset,*) near Sturminster, about 1 m. N. W.—See STURMINSTER. Here is an ancient camp.

BAMPTON, (*Devon,*) m. t. dist. from London 164 m. 2 f. It stands upon a branch of the river Ex, about midway from S. to N. from Exeter to Minehead. It is situate in a valley encompassed by hills, and formerly sent two members to Parliament. In the year 614, a battle was fought here, between the West Saxons and Britons, in which the former were defeated, having had 20,000 killed. It was anciently called Brenton, sometimes Baunton; and the name Bampton is supposed to be a corruption or abbreviation of Bathampton. It was the native place of John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read Aristotle at Cambridge, and died in the year 1361. At the foot of the town runs a fine serpentine river, called Bathan, which empties itself about a mile from the town into the beautiful river Ex. The lord of the manor holds a court once a year, and gives the inhabitants a free choice of their own officers; such as two portreaves, two constables, &c. The chief manufacture of the town is serge. The church is very romantic, with a lofty tower, and a large and pleasant church-yard, in which are two yew-trees, remarkable for their age. The market is on Saturday; and there are two fairs, viz. Whit-Tuesday, and the last Thursday in October. It is remarkable for as good sheep, in size and quality, as any in England. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

BAMPTON, (*Oxfordsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 70 m. 3 f. It is seated on the river Isis, where it is navigable. It is said to have been a place of some importance before the conquest, and the remains of a castle yet exists. The church is a very spacious lofty edifice, with a large spire, and a peal of six fine bells. The market is on Wednesday, and it is noted for fell-mongers' fairs. Here is a fair for horses, Aug. 26. There are two turnpike roads through the town, one leading from Witney to Farringdon, and the other from Buckford to Buckland. No post-office, and no inn. Near it is *Castle Grove*, (G. Yea, esq.)

BANBURY, (*Oxfordsh.*) mark. t. dist. from London, by Uxbridge, 75 m. 6 f.; and by Watford 72 m. 6 f. It is a large town, seated on the river Charwell, and noted for its cakes and cheese; it was famous

famous for the latter even in Camden's time. A castle was built here in 1125, now totally demolished. In the adjacent fields are often found coins of the Roman emperors. The pyrites-aureus or golden fire-stone is found here in great plenty. The church is large and handsome, having been lately rebuilt. The market day is Thursday; and that nearest to Old Lady-day is equal to a fair, as is also the second Thursday before Christmas. The regular fairs are seven, viz. The first Thursday after January 17, for horses and cattle;—the first Thursday in Lent for fish and cattle;—Holy Thursday for fish and cattle, (being a great fair for young people to assemble for pleasure;)—Thursday after Trinity Sunday for cattle;—August 12, (except it be Sunday, and then August 13;)—Thursday after October 10 for hiring servants, and for cattle, being what is called "the great *Mop* fair; and October 29, (except it be Sunday, and then it is kept on the succeeding Monday.) The market is very large, particularly for farmers, graziers, corn, cattle, butter, eggs, cheese, butchers' meat, &c. It is generally allowed to be the best in the county or country adjacent. The post arrives about 9 o'clock in the morning, and returns at 4 in the afternoon. On the right is a turnpike road to Daventry, and, on the left, to Chipping Norton. Entering Banbury, on the right, is *Coltherpe House*, (Thos. Cobb, esq.) Principal inns, *Red Lion*, and *White Lion*. Here are several inn-keepers.

BANGOR, (*Caern.*) city, dist. from London, by Chester, 251 m. 1 f.; and, by Shrewsbury, 253 m. It is a bishop's see, but a small town, consisting of only one street, of about half a mile in length. It was formerly of such great note, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a strong castle, now demolished.—The cathedral is, by some, thought to be the most ancient in Britain, and was consecrated in the year 516. Its situation is remarkable: on the south it is enclosed by a steep mountain, and on the north by a rising ground, so that a traveller loses the sight of it as soon as he leaves the place. Owen Glendore set fire to the church, and reduced it to ashes. The market day is Wednesday; and the fairs are on April 5, June 25, Sept. 8, and Oct. 28. On the left is a turnpike road to Caernarvon. Inns, *Eagles*, and *Star*.

BANGOR, (*Flint.*) v. dist. from Whitchurch, in Shropshire, 11 m. On the left, going to Wrexham, a turnpike road to Ellesmere; also *Gwernhaylad*, (P. Fletcher, esq.) beyond which is *Fron*, (E. Edwards, esq.;) and, a little farther, *Gerwyn Fawn*, (John Wynne, esq.)

BANGOR-FERRY, (*Caern.*) dist. from London, by Chester, 252 m. 5 f.; by Montgomery, 258 m. 7 f.; and by Shrewsbury, 254 m. 4 f. It is near the Manai Strait, which divides Anglesea from the other parts of Wales, and is a most retired and charming spot. On the left is *Upper Treborth*, or *Gorphwysfa*, (T. P. Jones, esq.;) and *Plasynllanfair*, (Col. Peacock.) At 4 m. dist. is *Plasnewdd*, (Earl of Uxbridge;) close to which is a Druid's altar, in a perfect state. Inn *George and Dragon*.

BANHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 92 m. 7 f. It lies between Kening-hall and New Buckenham.

BANK

Bank End, (*Staff.*) dist. from Leek 2 m. 5 f.

Bank Quay, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Liverpool 17 m. 4 f. and near Warrington. Near it is *Bank Hall*, (T. Patten, esq.)

Bank Top, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Colne 5 m. 6 f.—A turnpike gate.

Banktop Inn, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London, by Rotherham, 170 m. 2 f.; and by Sheffield 176 m. 2 f. It leads to Barnsley, which see.

Bannington, (*Norf.*) t. near Aylsham, which see.

Bansted, or Banstead, (*Surry,*) vil. between Dorking and Croydon, not far from Epsom Wells. Lady Tyron's Park here was famous for walnuts, and there are abundance of them still; but her Ladyship has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Bansted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the pleasant seats, the prospect on both sides of the Thames; and the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness: but the plough has made such encroachments upon it, that the pastures and flocks are greatly diminished. On these downs is a four-mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented. On Bansted downs is the villa of the Earl of Derby, named *The Oaks*, which was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leased by Mr. Lambert. Mr. Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time. General Burgoyne then purchased the lease, and built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant; it contains two landscapes, and a few other pictures. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead, Highgate, &c. Lord Derby having acquired a fee simple in the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a similar erection at the east end, which renders the structure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleasure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is said, there is a spring; because it always contains water, although the well at the house is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hospitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his guests with upward of 50 bed-chambers. In 1773, Lord Derby gave an elegant fête-champêtre, which gave rise to the musical entertainment of "The Jaid of the Oaks," written by the late General Burgoyne, and acted at Drury Lane 1774.

Banwell, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Wrington 4 m. S. W. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon kings, of which Asser was appointed Abbot by King Alfred. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and re-established. Fairs, Jan. 18, and July 18.

Bap-

BAPCHILD, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 41 m. 3 f. It is about six miles from Feversham. Here is a church, in the window of which are, a pall, the arms of the see of Canterbury, and other remains of painted glass. Archbishop Brightwald held a synod here in 692, in memory of which a chapel or oratory was erected; a stone wall, about 60 feet long, on the north side of the road, is the remains of this building, which was used as a resting place by the pilgrims who travelled to St. Thomas à Becket's Shrine, at Canterbury.

BARBRIDGE, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 174 m. 4 f. It is between Wardle and Highway Side.

BARDEN MILLS, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Haltwhistle 5 m. On the left, across the Tyne, is *Ridley Hall*, (.... Lowes, esq.)

BARDNEY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Wragby, which see, 7 m. S.—Here was a monastery, founded before the year 697, to which Ethelred was a great benefactor, if not the original founder, who resigned his crown, and became first a monk, and afterwards abbot of this house, till his death. It was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and lay in ruins till 200 years after Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, or rather Gislebert de Gaunt, in the reign of William the Conqueror, restored the church and buildings, and filled the same with benedictine monks to the honour of St. Peter, St. Paul, and Oswald the king and martyr, whose relics were first enshrined here, and afterwards, in 909, removed to Gloucester.—Bardney Abbey, at the dissolution, was granted to Robert Tyrwhit.

BAREHAM, or BARNHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Linton, which see, 4 m. N. W. Here was a priory of crossed or crouched friars, cell to Welnetham, in Suffolk, which also was subordinate to the house in London.

BARFORD, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 93 m. It has a stone bridge over the Avon. Here Samuel Fairfax, who, in 1647, was 12 years of age, lived under the same roof with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great grandfather and great grandmother; and none of the three generations, of either sex, had been twice married. On the right is the seat of Mrs. Mills, Inn, *George*.

BARFORD, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 86 m. 5 f.; and by Fugglestone 87 m. 1 f. Here is a church, and on the right a turnpike road to Hindon. Beyond, on the right, is *Compton House*, (J. H. Penruddock, esq.;) and further on the right is *Dinton*, (W. Wyndham, esq.)

BARFORD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Norwich 7 m. On the left is *Melton*, (Sir John Lomb, bart.)

BARFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Blandford 7 m. On the right is *High Hall*, (—— Banks, esq.)

BARFORD, GREAT, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Bedford 5 m. 6 f.

BARFORD, LITTLE, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 53 m. 6 f. It is situate on the right of Tempsford.

BARFUSTON, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Canterbury 8 m. E. S. E.; and a little to the left of the road to Dover. It is remarkable for the beautiful sculpture on the west dour of the church.

BARHAM, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Canterbury about 6 m. S. E. It

gives name to that delightful spot called Barham Downs, where Canterbury horse-races are annually exhibited in the month of August. The course, till within these few years, extended only 2 miles in length, but is since much improved, as the horses now pass in view twice round in each 4-mile heat. A handsome building was erected on this spot in 1774, for the reception of the nobility and gentry who frequent these races; but it being found too small for the reception of company, it was considerably improved and enlarged in 1790. Near this race-ground is *Higham*, (James Hallet, esq.;) and *Ileden*, (T. W. Payler, esq.). On the right of the Downs, from Canterbury, 4 m. is *Bourne Place*, (John Harrison, esq.) which stands in the midst of a green paddock, with a beautiful trout stream at an agreeable distance from the front of the house, and sheltered by lofty plantations in the back part. In the house is a most curious painted window, executed from Holland.

BARKING, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 7 m. 1 f. It is a small town on the river Rhoding, and a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence goods are brought up in vessels to its quay. This place was destroyed by the Danes in 870, but it was rebuilt when the conqueror retired hither, soon after his coronation, till he had erected forts in London to awe the citizens. This town is inhabited by fishermen, whose smacks lie at the mouth of the creek in the Thames, from whence their fish is sent up in boats to Billingsgate. The parish is large, and so much improved by lands got out of the Thames and Rhoding rivers on the western side of it, that the great and small tithes are computed at 600l. a year. It has two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and another at the side of Epping Forest, called New Chapel. Market day, Saturday; and it has a fair on October 22. The soil is rich, but the air unhealthy. A little beyond the town, towards Dagenham, stood an old house, (*Eastbury House,*) supposed to have been built by Sir W. Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the estate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder plot (which is also said to have been contrived here) was owing to a mistake in delivering a letter which was designed for Lord *Monteagle*, to an inhabitant of this house, named *Montague*. In this parish is *Bifrons*, (Bamber Gascoyne, esq.;) also the celebrated Fairlop Oak, and its boundaries include *Claybury Hall*, (James Hatch, esq.;) and *Aubury Hall*, (William Raikes, esq.) See RHODING, ILFORD, &c.

BARKLEY, see BERKELEY.

BARKSTON, (*York*) v. dist. from London 180 m. 5 f. Beyond, on the right, half a mile, is *Scarthingwell Hall* and *Park*, (Ld. Hawke.)

BARKWAY, (*Herts.*) town, dist. from London 34 m. 2 f. The name of this town, in old Saxon, signifies the *way over the hill.* It is a great thoroughfare to London from the northern counties; well inhabited, and was anciently a market-town, privileged by King Edward I. to keep the market on Tuesday, and a fair on the morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, and five following days: but, in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, the market day was altered to Friday, and at last discontinued, on account

count of its being so near to Royston. It is still in a flourishing condition, and its church is a large handsome building. Here is a turnpike gate. On the right is *Cocken-hatch*, (Lady Chapman;) and on the left, *Newsell's Bury*, (Hon. Mrs. Peachy.) Inn, *Wheatsheaf*.

BARKWITH, EAST, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 142 m. 6 f.

BARKWITH, WEST, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 141 m. On the right is *Panton House*, (Edm. Turner, esq.)

BARLBOROUGH, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Sheffield 11 m.; and from Chesterfield 8 m. It is a neat and pleasant village, and contains about 65 families. Here are, a very handsome church, charity-school, and hospital. The turnpike roads from Sheffield to Mansfield, and from Chesterfield to Worksop, go through this place and intersect each other almost at right angles. Near it is *Barlborough Hall*, (C. H. Rhodes, esq.;) beyond which is *Reinshall Hall*, (Sitwell Sitwell, esq.;) about the distance of one mile is *Romeley Hall*, (Dr. Gisburne.)

BARLEY, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from London 36 m. 5 f It was an ancient Saxon town, and its name Barley, or Bergley, signified a town among the hills, in the champion. The church is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, for the time being, and has been possessed by several eminent divines. From this place, on the right, about 3 miles, is a turnpike road to Newmarket, and on the left to Royston. On the right of Barley, at Heydon, is the seat of Mrs. Herne.

BARLEY-MOW, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 65 m. 4 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Brackley, and on the left to Oxford. Near two miles on the right is *Evenley Hall*, (Major Brown.)

BARLINGS, (*Linc*) v. dist. from Lincoln 5 m. N. Here was an abbey of Premonstratentian Canons, first founded in the year 1153, at a place called Burling Grange: but Ralph de Haye giving the religious another place, called Oxney, the abbey was removed thither.

BARMING CROSS, (*Kent*) dist. from Maidstone 2 m. 4 f. Between it and the Bower, on the right, is the seat of Thomas Whitaker, esq.; on the right are the seats of Stephen Amhum, esq. and late J. Kale, esq.; on the left is *Court Lodge*, (John Amherst, esq.)

BARMOUTH, (*Merion.*) small seaport town, dist. from London 222 m. 4 f. It is much frequented during the summer season as a bathing place. The market days are Tuesday and Friday, at which all sorts of fish and fowl are plenty, and very cheap. It is the port of the county; and there is a charming walk along the beach, on the bank of the river Maw. Within 4 miles is *Cornygedol*, an ancient seat, (Sir Roger Mottyn, bart.); within 9 miles is *Hengwot*, another ancient seat, (Griffith Howel Vaughan, esq.;) within 12 miles is *Nanna*, a very noble seat, (Sir Rob. Williams Vaughan, bart.); and within 6 miles is *Hendrevorian*, a pleasant house, (Rev. Fran. Parry, justice of the peace.)

BARNARD-CASTLE, see BERNARD-CASTLE.

BARNBY, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 206 m. 5 f. Inn, *Moor House*.

BARNBY MOOR, (*Nottingh.*) v. dist. from London, by Baldock, 148 m. 1 f.; and by Royston 144 m. Inn, *Blue Bell*.

Barn Elms, (*Surry*) v. near Barnes, which see. It is so called from its majestic trees, and consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called *Queen Elizabeth's Dairy.*——In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; so denominated from Christopher Kat, the landlord at whose house the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of the 17th century; Lady Carlisle, Lady Essex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery Tonson placed the portraits of all the members of the club. These have been all removed, but the gallery remains; and the house is now the residence of Mr. Ackland... The other house is the manor house. Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sidney,) resided frequently at Barn Elms. Mr. Heydegger, Master of the Revels to George II. was, for some time, the tenant of this house, of whom the following story is told: His majesty gave him notice that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his majesty with a specimen of his art. The king's attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with some difficulty that he found his way up the avenue which led to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be very angry, that Heydegger, to whom he had given notice of his intended visit, should be so ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some aukward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The king laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment. This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, bart. who, in 1771, considerably enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings. In the dining parlour and drawing-room are some good pictures, particularly two landscapes by G. Poussin, which are much admired. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste. This house is now the jointure and residence of Lady Hoare, relict of Sir Richard, and sister of Mr. Ackland. At Barn Elms, Cowley the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

Barnes, (*Surry*) village near Richmond, on the Thames.—See Richmond. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouses: it is now the

the residence of the Marquis de Chabe, a French emigrant. The church is an ancient structure. On the outside of the S. wall is a stone tablet, inclosed by pales; and some rose-trees are planted on each side of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose-trees preserved.

Barnesley, (*Yorkshire*) see Barnsley.

Barnesley, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Cirencester 4 m. by the Coln River. Here is the *Park*, (J. Musgrave, esq.)

Barnesley, Little, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 118 m. 2 f. It leads to Holy Cross.

Barnet, (*Herts.*) m. t. dist. from London 10 m. 7 f. It is called High Barnet, from its situation on a hill; and also Chipping or Cheeping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here: the word *Cheap* being an ancient word for a market. The church has been reported, though erroneously, a chapel of ease to East Barnet. Queen Elizabeth built a free-school of brick, which is under the control of 24 governors, who elect the master and usher. Nine children are taught gratis, all the rest in the parish at 5s. per quarter. In this town is also a handsome row of almshouses for widows, who are allowed the apartments, with furniture. Barnet is remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, bart. to commemorate this great event; which Dugdale, and others, however, think was at Friarn Barnet, in Middlesex. The market is on Monday; and the fairs on July 24 and 25 for toys; Sept. 4, 5, and 6, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and Oct. 18 and 19 for English, Welsh, and Scotch cattle. This parish has a very large common-right, in the midst of which is a mineral, formerly of great note: the town and country around are very healthy and fruitful, and remarkable for good hay, which is sent to the London markets. Principal inns, *Green Man*, *Red Lion*, at the bottom of the hill from London; *Red Lion*, at the top of the hill in the town, which is the Post-Office; *Mitre*, and *Royal Waggon*, where the Excise-Office is kept: besides which are the *Crown*, *Woolpack*, *White Hart*, *King's Head*, &c. &c.

Barnet, East, (*Herts.*) vil. near Whetstone, which see. It was formerly much frequented, on account of its medicinal spring on a neighbouring common. Here are the villas of Joseph Kingston, esq and —— Tempest, esq. the latter the property of Mrs. Willis; also *Mount Pleasant*, (William Broughton, esq.)

Barnet, Friarn, (*Midd.*) vil. between Finchley and Whetstone. This parish includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and half that of Whetstone. The manor house, a very ancient structure, near the church, is held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by John Bacon, esq. who has some portraits here of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor,

the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. He has also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, esq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.—In this parish is *Halswick House*, (property of Richard Down, esq.)

BARNET PILLAR, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 11 m. 6 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Hatfield and Hertford; and on the left a turnpike road to St. Alban's: beyond, on the left, are *New Lodge*, (—— Baronneau, esq.;) and *Wrotham Park*, (G. Byng, esq.)

BARNHAM, (*Suffolk*) vil. dist. from London 81 m. On the right is *Euston Hall*, (Duke of Grafton.)

BARNOLDSWICK, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Gisburn, which see, 3 m. E. Here some Cistertians, brought from Fountains Abbey, were placed in a house by Henry de Lacy, in the year 1147; but, after suffering great inconveniencies for five or six years, they removed to Kirkstall, in Airdale.

BARNSLEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 85 m. 4 f. Here is *Barnsley Park*, (Jas. Musgrave, esq.)

BARNSLEY, or BARNESLEY, (*Yorksh.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Rotherham, 171 m. 4 f.; and by Sheffield 177 m. 4 f. It is seated on the side of a hill, and though well built of stone, is called Black Barnsley, probably from its manufactures, which are very considerable in wire and hardware, as the forges are continually smoking; or else from the neighbouring moors, which have a sooty aspect, like Blackheath. There are also manufactures of linen cloth, and check, and another of glass bottles. Coals are here very plenty and cheap. This town has a well-built church, with a good peal of 8 bells. The market is on Wednesday; and the fairs on Wednesday before Feb. 28, May 12, and Oct. 10, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, &c. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 9 in the evening. On the right is a turnpike road to Doncaster, and on the left to Stockport. Through the town, on the left, is a turnpike road to Huddersfield; beyond Barnsley, 2 m. is *Newton*, (J. Carr, esq.) On the left is *Wentworth Castle*, (Earl of Stratford,) to whom it affixes the title of Baron. It is situated upon an agreeable eminence, commanding the most delightful prospects over the village of Worsborough, and the adjacent country. The north road to Leeds and Harrowgate runs at a little distance from the house, and greatly enlivens the scene, being visible for two miles in different breaks, and is finally terminated by the summit of a steep hill, called *Bank Top*; upon which is an artificial ruin of a large castle, built by the present Earl of Stratford; who likewise erected several emblematic temples, and other edifices, in various parts of the grounds, particularly one to the memory of the unfortunate Earl of Stratford, who suffered in the time of Charles I. His lordship also built an entire new front to this house, which is deservedly admired for its lightness and elegant simplicity. (*See Plate 21, fig. 2.*) Five miles on the left is *Cannon Hall*, (W. S. Stanhope, esq.;) five miles beyond is *Wooley Hall*, (G. Wentworth, esq.;) beyond which is *Bretton Park*, (T. R. Beaumont, esq.) Inn, *White Bear*.

BARN-

BARNSTAPLE, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 195 m. 3 f. It is a seaport and borough, seated on the river Taü. The name is compounded of *Bar*, which, in the British, is the mouth of a river; and *Staple*, which, in the Saxon, is a mark of trade. It had walls formerly, with a castle, the liberties of a city; and a haven, which became, at last, so shallow, that most of its trade declined. It is pleasantly situated among hills, in the form of a semicircle, to which the river is a diameter. The streets are clean, and well paved, and the houses of stone. The markets are large, for cattle, corn, and all kinds of provisions. Here are woollen manufactories, which are chiefly tammies, shalloons, baize, &c. Market day, Friday; and fairs, Sept. 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the right are turnpike roads to Comb, Martin, and Ilfracomb; and on the left, to Exeter. Between it and Bideford, on the right, are *Tapeley*, (J. Cleveland, esq.:) and *Southcott*, (.... Cutcliff, esq.) Near it are also *Pitton House*, (Robt Newton Incledon, esq.;) *Rawleigh*, (John Bignall, esq.;) *Westaway*, (John Exter, esq.;) *Upcott*, (Rob. Harding, esq.;) and *Broadgate*, (W. Arthur, esq). Inns, *Golden Lion*, Exeter, and *Bull*.

BARNSTAPLE CROSS, (*Devon*) dist. from Tiverton 14 m. 2 f.

BARNSTON, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Dunmow, to which it leads, 2 m. 2 f.

BARNWELL, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston, which see, 5 m. 4 f. It had once a castle, now in ruins. Roman coins have been dug up here. Near it is *Lilford Hall*, (Lord Lilford.)

BARNWELL, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 4 m. Here was a priory, first founded at Cambridge by Picot, a Norman Lord, for regular canons, in the year 1092, and removed by Paganel Peverel, standard-bearer to Rob. Duke of Normandy, to this place, for Augustine canons.—There are some small remains.

BARNWOOD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 103 m. 2 f. Here the Roman road, from Gloucester to Cirencester, passed. On the left is *Barnwood Court*, (Robert Morris, esq.)

BARR, GREAT, (*Staffordsh.*) v. dist. from London 122 m. 7 f. On the right is the seat of J. Scott, esq. Inn, *Bugle Horn*.

BARRINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 1 f. Here is a quarry of freestone, noted for its durability; much of it has been used at Westminster Abbey, and the buildings at Woodstock. On the right is *Barrington Park*, (Col. Grosvenor.) Between Burford and Barrington is the seat of John Lenthall, esq.; and near it 3 miles farther is *Sherborne*, (Lord Sherborne.) On the right, dist. 1 m. *New Inn*.

BARROW, (*Salop*) v. dist. from Broseley, which see, 1 m. E. It has a large porcelain manufactory, carried on under the name of the Shropshire Porcelain Manufactory.

BARROW BRIDGE, (*Suff.*) dist. from Bury St. Edmund's 5 m. 6 f.

BARROW CROSS, LONG, (*Wilts*) dist. from Devizes 14 m. 4 f.—On the right a turnpike road to Amesbury; ditto 1 m. farther ditto; and on the left to Mere.

BARROW-

BARROW-DALE, or BORODALE, *(Cumberland)* dist. from Keswick about 10 m. A place of mountains, and famous for pure black lead. The people on the spot call it *Wadd;* and those who are best acquainted with it style it black pinguid shining earth, which they supposed to be impregnated with lead and antimony. When it was first discovered, the people used it to mark their sheep: it was afterwards introduced into medicine, and taken in powder, for the cure of the cholic and gravel; but it has been since applied to many other purposes: it serves to scour, clean, and give a lustre to wrought iron, and defends it from rust. It is used in dying, to fix blues, in pencils, and to preserve varnishing crucibles, and other earthen vessels exposed to fire.

BARROW GOURNAY, *(Glouc.)* vil. dist. from Bristol 5 m. S. S. W. Here was a convent of nuns, now converted into a mansion-house.

BARROW'S GREEN, *(Westmoreland)* dist. from London 258 m. 4 f. Near 2 miles beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Kirkby Lonsdale.

BARTON, *(Linc.)* m. t. dist. from London 163 m. 6 f. It is seated on the Humber, and called Barton-upon-Humber, to distinguish it from the following. There is a ferry into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is large, with several streets, rather widely built, two parish-churches, (St. Peter's and St. Mary's,) and about 1700 inhabitants. The market is on Monday; and a fair, annually, on Thursday in Trinity week, for horses, beasts, and sheep. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth great numbers died here of the plague. The easy passage, daily, across the Humber to Hull, (7 m.) prevents any great trade being carried on at Barton; for there are four, and sometimes more, good market-boats go and return daily. The inhabitants of Barton can go and return in the horse-boat on Hull market days (Tuesdays and Fridays) for 1d. each, in the pleasure-boat they pay 6d. each. Persons who are not inhabitants of Barton pay 4d. each in the horse boat without a horse; and with a horse, 1s. The fare of each person going on other days in the horse-boat is 4d. The pleasure-boat is always the same, both to inhabitants and non-inhabitants. The ferry to Hesle is called the King's Ferry: this is only across the Humber, nearly opposite, being only 2 m. The post arrives here from London (by way of Gainsborough) every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, about 5 o'clock, and returns about the same time the following evenings. Near Barton, on the right, is the seat of W. Graburn, esq. Principal inns, *Waterside House, George,* in the Market-Place, where the post-office is kept; and *White Swan,* where the Excise Office is kept.

BARTON, *(Lanc.)* v. dist. from London 223 m. Inn, *Boar's Head.*

BARTON IN THE CLAY, *(Bedf.)* vil. dist. from London 37 m. 7 f. It is famous for a petrifying spring. Here are the seats of James Stuart, esq. and Rev. Mr. Hawkins. Inn, *Bull.*

BARTON MILLS, *(Suffolk)* vil. dist. from London 69 m. 2 f. Inn, *Bull.*

BARTON SEAGRAVE, *(Northamp.)*

sup.) v. dist from London 72 m. 6 f. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Thrapstone: a mile beyond, on the left, is a turnpike road to Wellingborough; and on the right are the seats of Chas. Tibbet, esq. and Hon. R. B. Stopford.

Barton-under-Needwood, *(Staff.)* vil distant from Burton about 4 m. S. W. near the turnpike road from that town to Litchfield. It is a pleasant and respectable village; and, although in the parish of Tatenhill, has a neat church of gothic architecture, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Here are two annual fairs, viz. May 3, and Nov. 28. Not far from this place is the forest of Needwood, by which the name of this village is distinguished. Inn, *Shoulder of Mutton.*

Basedale, *(Yorksh.)* in the parish of Stokesley. See Stokesley and Keldale.

Basford, *(Salop)* v. dist. from London 154 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

Basford, or Baston, *(Linc.)* vil. dist. from London 89 m. 3 f. It leads to Kates Bridge.

Basham, East, *(Norf.)* vil. dist. from London 111 m. 4 f. It leads to Houghton.

Basildon, *(Berks)* vil. dist. from Pangbourne, which see, 1 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Sir Francis Sykes, bart. with an extensive park, walled with flint.

Basing, or Old Basing, *(Hants)* vil. dist. from London 43 m. 4 f. Here stood a famous house or fortress, in the time of the civil wars, belonging to the then Marquis of Winchester, ancestor of the Duke of Bolton. This house, garrisoned by a resolute band of old soldiers, under the command of the Marquis, was a great curb to the parliament-party throughout that whole war; till, after a vigorous defence, it was taken, and the brave Marquis in it, by Cromwell, who, in revenge for the obstinate resistance it made, put almost all the garrison to the sword, and burnt down the noble fabric to the ground, which, he said, was fitter for the residence of an emperor than a subject; the strength of the building was such as to resist the battery of cannon in several attacks. It is incredible what booty the garrison of this place picked up, lying, as they did, just on the great western road, where they intercepted the carriers, plundered the waggons, and suffered nothing to pass, to the great interruption of the trade of the city of London. Here is a turnpike gate.

Basingstoke, *(Hants)* m. t. dist. from London 45 m. 1 f. It is a place of some antiquity, pleasantly situated in a fine, open, and fruitful country, and is a great thoroughfare from London to Salisbury, Winchester, &c. It has one church, and is a town corporate, consisting of a high steward, mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 burgesses, and 2 serjeants at mace. On the downs, near this ancient town, was fought a bloody battle, in 871, between the Saxons and Danes. The remains of Holy-Ghost chapel stand on a considerable eminence, which overlooks the town, and appears to have been, formerly, a fine edifice. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. and is said to have been curiously ornamented, and that the history of the prophets and apostles was represented on the roof; but it has been suffered to fall to ruin. There is a building,

ng, to the westward of the remains of the chapel, consisting of one room, that has, of late years, been used for a school-room. It is endowed with a goood estate, given by King Henry VIII. for the support of a priest, to instruct the youth of Basingstoke to perform divine service; but the school and institution have, of late years, been much abused. This town has a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, which employs a great number of poor people. There is a very good market and hall over it, where the sessions for the town are held twice a year, and where the magistrates meet every Tuesday to transact business. Market day (which is considerable for corn) is Wednesday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday for sheep, Whit Wednesday and Michaelmas-day for cattle, &c. and Sept. 23, about 100 yards from the town, for sheep: also, on Oct. 10, a statute for servants. The post-office opens at 9 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 10 o'clock at night. The adjacent country, though surrounded with woods, is rich in pasture, and has many handsome houses. The navigable canal from Basingstoke to the river Wey, lately finished, opens a communication, by water, from hence to London, and has already proved of considerable advantage to this town and neighbourhood, as well as to the country through which it passes. This canal was opened Sept. 4, 1794. On the left is a turnpike road to Alton and Winchester; on the right to Reading. Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Maidenhead*.

BASLOW, *(Derb.)* v. dist. from Chesterfield 8 m. 1 f. It is by the Derwent river, in the High Peak. On the left is *Chatsworth*, (Duke of Devonshire.) See BAKEWELL, and *Plate 5, fig. 2.*

BASSALIG, *(Monm.)* vil. dist. from London 150 m. 1 f. Here is a church: formerly there was a priory of black monks. On the right a turnpike road to Caerphilly; on the left *Tredegar*, (Sir Charles Morgan, bart.) At 3 m. dist. on the right, *Ruppera House*, (—— Morgan, esq.;) and a quarter of a mile farther, on the right, *Cefn Mabley*, (J. Kemeys Tynte, esq.)

BASSELDON, or BASSILDON, *(Berks)* vil. dist. from Wallingford 7 m. 6 f. Here is *Basseldon Park*, (Sir F. Sykes, bart.)

BASSENTHWAITE, *(Cumb.)* lake, dist. from Ireby about 4 m. and from Keswick 7 m. It is remarkable for its beautiful prospects, being surrounded by mountains piled on mountains, which seem to separate it from the rest of the world.

BASSET'S POOLE, *(Staff.)* vil. dist. from London 112 m. 2 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Tamworth; on the left to Sutton. One mile on the right is *Canwell Hall*, (Sir R. Lawley, bart.;) beyond, on the right, is *Drayton Park*, (R. Peele, esq.)

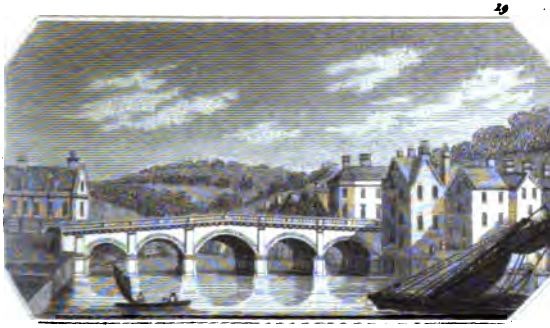
BASTON, or BASFORD, *(Linc.)* vil. dist. from London 89 m. 3 f.

BATCOMBE, *(Som.)* vil. dist. from Bruton, which see, 2 m. 4 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Shepton Mallet.

BATH, *(Som.)* m. t. dist. from London, by Andover, 108 m.; by Chippenham 105 m. 6 f.; by Devizes 106 m. 3 f.; by Sandy-lane 105 m. 4 f.; and by Windsor 106 m. 7 f. This city has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs; and was therefore called, by the Britons, *Yr Enuaint Twymin*, i. e. The Warm or Hot Bath: it was likewise called *Cae-*

Caer Badon, i. e. The city of Bath, which is the name it now bears, on account of these springs, the discovery of which is, by ancient historians, attributed to Bladud, son of Lud Hudibras, who was king of this country 890 years before the birth of Christ; but the antiquity of the city, and the baths themselves, we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, (A. D. 41;) a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the properest uses, and in supplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. These genial springs are the most remarkable in England, and inferior to few in Europe: they are not only used as baths, but internally, as a medicine; and great benefit is derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters is so much encreased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for persons of rank and fortune, and for the constant residence of opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour, and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England, being constructed of a white stone, of which the surrounding soil is chiefly composed. There are three parish churches, and several chapels. The pump-room is situated at the north side of the King's Bath. It was erected in 1704, but much enlarged in 1751, and is now a neat structure. To this building, in 1786, was added a handsome portico, for the reception of the chairs, that the company in the pump-room might not be incommoded by the chairmen. The nobility and gentry assemble in it every morning, between the hours of 7 and 10, to drink the water; for whose entertainment a good band of music attends during the season, whose pay is derived from the ball subscriptions to the rooms. The baths are four in number, exclusive of those belonging to the late Duke of Kingston, viz. 1. The King's Bath; 2. New private baths adjoining the King's Bath; 3. The Cross Bath, and 4. The Hot Bath. There are 2 sets of assembly rooms, viz. The Lower Rooms, on the walks leading from the Grove to the Parades; and the New Rooms, east of the Circus. The first was built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height, with a very fine stucco ceiling. The view of the river, valley, and adjacent hills, makes it one of the pleasantest morning rooms in the kingdom. There is in it a portrait of the late Richard Nash, esq. to whom Bath is peculiarly indebted for its present flourishing state. The card-room is 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide, with a covered ceiling, and has in it another portrait of Mr. Nash. There are also two tea-rooms, 40 feet by 24 each. The new assembly-rooms at the east end of the Circus are spacious and elegant. They were built under the direction of the late John Wood, esq. and furnished by a subscription of 70 persons, and cost upwards of 20,000l. The first stone was laid the 24th of May, 1769, by the said Mr. Wood, architect, and they were opened for the reception of company in Oct. 1771.—The ball-room is 105 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high. The two card-rooms are, one an octagon of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long, and 27 feet wide. In the octagon

octagon card-room is a fine portrait of Captain Wade, late Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. Gainsborough; and likewise a portrait of Richard Tyson, esq. the present Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. James. Every room is superbly furnished with elegant chandeliers, girandoles, &c. The amusements and terms of admission at each room are as follow:—The subscription is 10s. each season to the gentlemen, and 5s. to the ladies; for which they are always open for the company to walk and play at cards, except Sundays, and then alternately, when cards are not allowed. There are two dress-balls every week, viz. on Monday at the New Rooms, and on Friday at the Lower Rooms. The subscription one guinea to each room, for which each subscriber has three tickets. There are also two cotillon-balls every week, viz. at the Lower Rooms on Tuesday, and at the New Rooms on Thursday; subscription half-a-guinea; the ticket not transferable. And eight concerts in the winter at the New Rooms on Wednesdays; gentlemen's subscription one guinea and a half, and ladies' one guinea; the tickets transferable. Non-subscribers to the cotillon and concert pay 5s. The theatre, situated in Orchard-street, is established by royal patent, granted to John Palmer, esq. comptroller of the General Post-Office, London; the late William Keasberry, and William Dimond, esqrs. The form of it, as far as the pit and boxes extend, is semicircular; the front on the sides of the stage are adorned with columns of the Doric and Ionic orders, and the ornaments are expressive of, and bear analogy to, the amusements of the place. It is furnished with a large lobby, or waiting-room, with proper retiring rooms, and at the top of the house are ventilators. In short, nothing is omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. — The whole was designed and executed by Mr. Palmer, architect; and it is universally allowed, for its size, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are, in general, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Grove, near the Abbey church, is called Orange Grove, from an obelisk erected by the late Richard Nash, esq. in compliment to the Prince of Orange, who came here for his health just before he married the Princess Royal of England, and received great benefit from the waters. On the other side of the new bridge, erected by William Pulteney, esq. across the Avon, is a public garden, called Spring-gardens, very pleasantly and judiciously laid out by Mr. Pritchard, for the summer amusement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city, who may walk here the whole season on paying a subscription of 3s. Those who do not subscribe, pay 6d. for admission, and receive a ticket that entitles them to any thing they choose of that value. Here are public breakfasts and public tea, attended with horns and clarionets during the summer; the days uncertain; and also one public evening every week, with illuminations, fire-works, and entertainments, similar to the London Vauxhall. The General Hospital in this city is open to the sick and poor of every part of the world, to whose cases the Bath waters are applicable, (the poor of Bath only excepted.) It is an excellent



Bath Bridge.

Litchfield Cathedral.

Heveningham Hall.

excellent institution, supported by voluntary contributions, and 113 patients receive every convenience, comfort, and advice, that their conditions may require. It is an elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 in depth. The first stone of it was laid on the 8th of July, 1738, at the north-east corner of the building, by the Right Hon. Wm. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath.—The Old Guildhall of this city, which was built after a plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones, was situated in the High-street, directly between the present Greenmarket and the Christopher inn; but the corporation finding this hall and its offices too small, and its situation very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, came to a resolution a few years since to erect a new one on the east side of High-street, and the first stone was laid by the right worshipful the mayor, attended by the rest of the corporation, on the 11th day of February, 1766. From Queen's-square, which is a beautiful area, an ascending street, called Gay-street, conduets to the King's Circus, a grand circular pile of uniform houses, built after the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and decorated with every ornament of each. On the west side of the Circus, Brook-street forms the avenue to the Royal Crescent, an admirable and august assemblage of buildings, of an elliptical form, with a single order of Ionic pillars supporting the superior cornice. This Crescent consists of 30 houses, and has a most pleasing prospect of a great part of the city. At the west-end stands a noble range of buildings, called Marlborough-buildings; and beyond them, to the north, are two other crescents. (*See Plate* 14, *fig.* 2.) This city is seated on the river Avon, in a valley, and from the reflection of the sun's rays, is very hot in summer. It has a very handsome modern bridge over the Avon, erected at the expense of William Pulteney, esq. (*See Plate* 19, *fig.* 1.) The principal seasons for the waters are Spring and Summer. King Edgar was crowned here; therefore this city is supposed to be very ancient. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, besides 20 common-council men. The number of aldermen (out of which the mayor and two justices are chosen) is not to exceed 10, or be less than 4, and a town clerk.—From among the common-council (except the senior, who is always chamberlain,) are yearly chosen two bailiffs, or sheriffs, and two constables. The representatives in Parliament for the city (which are two,) are elected by the corporation. There are two fairs held annually in this city, of very trifling note; but on Lansdown, about 3 miles distant, on the 10th of August, a fair is annually held for cheese, horses, and most kinds of merchandize. The principal market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and are plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter (equal to any in England) is brought in from the country every morning; and the butchers who live in the city supply the inhabitants with the best of meat every day in the week. The market-days for fish are, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and are thought to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom, as well in the

goodness

goodness as the quantity of the sea-fish brought to it, and the fresh-water fish daily taken from the river Avon. The days and hours the post sets out from and arrives at Bath are as follow:—To and from London, and parts beyond,—goes out every evening (except Saturday) at 5 o'clock; comes in every morning (except Monday) from 10 to 12. To and from Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, Trowbridge, Bradford, &c,—goes out every evening at 5; comes in every morning from 10 to 12. To and from all parts of Oxfordshire, Abingdon, Farringdon, Malmsbury, Swindon, Wotton-Basset, Cricklade, Highworth, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Minchinhampton, Tetbury, Sodbury, &c, — goes out every afternoon at 3; comes in every morning from 9 to 10. To and from Cornwall, Devonshire, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgwater, Wells, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne, &c. —goes out every morning at 9; comes in every evening from 6 to 7. To and from Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Salisbury, Heytesbury, Warminster, Frome, &c,—goes out every evening (except Sunday) at 5; comes in every morning (except Sunday) from 9 to 10. To and from the North of Ireland, Wales, part of Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Birmingham, Stratford, Warwick, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Northleach, Newnham, Berkeley, Newent, Michel-Dean, Colford, Dursley, Wotton, &c... goes out every afternoon at 3; comes in every morning from 9 to 11. To and from Bristol, the South of Ireland, Pembrokeshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorgansh. Newport, Caerleon, Usk, Chepstow, &c.—goes out every morning at 9, and every evening at 5; comes in every morning about 10, and every evening at 6. On the left of Bath is *Prior Park*, (Lord Hawarden.) This is a most magnificent mansion. It consists of a house in the centre, two pavilions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and making a continued curved line of building of above 1000 feet in front, of which the house takes about 150 feet, and is of the Corinthian order, elevated upon a rustic basement, and crowned with a bullustrade; the centre advancing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct porticoes in the kingdom. The order includes two stories, and the house has 15 windows in the length of it. The portico, together with a Corinthian hall in the principal story, a chapel on the same floor of the Ionic order, supporting the Corinthian, and a Corinthian gallery extending over the hall, and the rooms on each side of it, all finished with free-stone, are the beauties and curiosities of the pile. The gardens consist of two terraces and two slopes, lying northward before the house, with winding walks made through a little coppice, opening to the westward of those slopes; but all these are adorned with vases and other ornaments, in stone-work; and the affluence of water is so great, that it is received at three different places, after many little agreeable falls, at the head of one of which there is a statue of Moses down to the knees, in an attitude expressive of the admiration he must have been in after striking the rock,

rock, and seeing the water gush out of it. The winding walks were made with great labour; and, though no broader than for two or three to walk abreast, yet in some places they appear with little cliffs on one side, and with small precipices on the other.' It takes its name from being built on land, anciently belonging to the priors of Bath Abbey, erected about the year 1743. by Mr. Allen, the friend of Pope and Warburton. Three miles from Bath, on the left, is *Newton St. Love*, (W. Gore Langton, esq.) Inns, *Bear*, *White Hart*, *White Lion*, *Three Tuns*, *Christopher*, *Greyhound*, *Castle*, *Saracen's Head*, *Lamb*, *Angel*, *York*, and *Full Moon*.

BATH EASTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London, by Chippenham, 103 m. 2 f.; by Devizes, 103 m. 7 f.; and by Sandy Lane, 103 m. It is seated under Lansdown Hill, and is a large and populous village, containing near 200 houses. A little beyond, at a place called Lamb Bridge, a new turnpike road turns off on the right to Gloucester; on the left, going to Bradford, a turnpike road to Chippenham; on the left is *Hampton House*, (—— Allen, esq.;) and on the right is *Bailbrooke House*, (Dr. Skeet.)

BATHFORD, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 103 m. 2 f. A Roman pavement was discovered here in the 17th century, in digging a cellar. Through Bathford, on the right, is a turnpike road to Chippenham; and on the left to Bradford. Going to Bradford, ditto, a turnpike road to Melksham. *Old inn.*

BATHGATE, see BUXTON.

BATISFORD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Needham, which see, 2 m. W. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem as early as the reign of Henry II. granted to Sir Rich. Gresham.

BATLEY CAR, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Wakefield 5 m. 6 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Huddersfield.

BATTEL, (*Sussex*) m. t. dist. from London 56 m. 2 f. This town is famous for the decisive victory gained by William the Conqueror over Harold, king of England, in 1066; in memory of which the conqueror founded here a celebrated abbey: the gatehouse is almost entire. This town, which takes its name from the above battle, is noted for a manufactory of gunpowder, well known by the name of battle-powder: it has else very little trade. Here is a harbour for barges. The town consists of one good street, and a good church, with a fine ring of 8 bells. Market day, Thursday, (for butchers' meat, &c.) Besides this weekly market, there is another, the second Tuesday in every month, for live cattle.... Fairs, Nov. 22, and Whit-Monday; and on Battelfield, Aug. 2. Here is a post-office, as a regular post passes through this town every morning about 9 o'clock, from London, on its way to Hastings, with the mail, and returns again about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it proceeds to London. On the right is a turnpike road to Hailsham. Near this place is a hill, called *Beacon Hill*, formerly called *Standard Hill*, where William the Norman is said to have erected his standard. On part of the site of the stately abbey is a house of Dowager Lady Webster. Three miles beyond, on the right, is *Crowhurst Place*, (H. C. Pelham, esq.;) and *Beau-*

port, (Mrs. Murray.) Here are several inns: the principal are, *George*, and *New Inn*.

BATTERSEA, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 4 m. 5 f. remarkable as the birth-place of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. The family seat was a venerable structure, which contained 40 rooms on a floor. The manor was purchased for the present Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 15 years after, the greatest part of the house was pulled down. On the site of the demolished part are erected the horizontal air-mill, and malt distillery, of Messrs. Hodgson, Weller, & Allaway. The part left standing forms a [illegible]-house for Mr. Hodgson, one of whose parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope, the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend St. John. The air-mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built some years ago, for the grinding of linseed. The design was taken from that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the base, and 45 at the top. The outer part consists of 96 shutters, 80 feet high, and 9 inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and shut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inside, the main shaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the sails, which consist of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal. In the east end of the church (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits; the [illegible] that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor [illegible] her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. John's, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII; the second, the portrait of that monarch; and the third, that of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, (father of Queen Anne Boleyn,) was great-grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family.—In this church is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East-India captain in the reign of Charles II. relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught

caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This village has long been famous for fine asparagus. Here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

BATTLEBRIDGE, see HEREFORD BRIDGE.

BATTLEFIELD, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Shrewsbury 5 m. Here a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Hen. Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses, and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long street, paved, but no manufactory.

BAUGHURST, (*Hants.*) v. eastward of Kingsclere, which see. Here is a good house, with pleasant gardens, the seat of John Potter Harris, esq.; likewise the seats of Sir George Mettane and William du Best, the rector.—Adjoining this place is *Ewherst*, (Robert Mackreth, esq.) lately much beautified and improved by two large sheets of water, bridges, &c. Near Ewherst is *Brownings-hill*, (....Platt. esq.)

BAWDESWELL, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 4 f. Here is *Bawdeswell Hall*, (R. Lloyd, esq.)

BAWDSEY, (*Suff.*) vil. on the south side of the Deben, opposite Felixtowe. It was once a market town.

BAWTRE, BAWTRY, or BAUTRY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 153 m. 3 f.; and by Ware, 149 m. 2 f. It is seated near the river Idle, and is a place of some trade, particularly in mill-stones, for which it is noted. Its market is on Saturday, and another, smaller, on Wednesday. Fairs, four days in Whitsun-week, Old Martinmas, and Nov. 22. On the right is a turnpike road to Gainsborough; on the left to Rotherham; going to Gainsborough, on the right, ditto, to East Retford; on the left to Doncaster. On the left is the seat of P. A. H. Drummond, esq.; and 2 miles farther, on Shooter's Hill, the seat of .... Dashwood, Esq. Here are several good inns, particularly the *Crown*, where the post and excise offices are kept.

BAYARDS LEAP, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 114 m. 5 f.—It is part of the old Roman road to Lincoln, and only visited in the summer season. On the right is a turnpike road to Sleaford; on the left to Newark.

BAYFIELD, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from Holt, which see, 2 m. N. in the road to Clay. Here is *Bayfield Hall*, (Henry Joddrel, esq.) in a pleasant airy situation.

BAYFORD, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from London 107 m. 5 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Shaftesbury.

BAYFORD, (*Somerset*) vil. dist. from London 110 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of the Rev. Charles Phelips.

BAYLEHAM-STREET, (*Suff.*) dist. from Needham 2 m. On the right is *Shrubland Hall*, (—— Sympson, esq.)

BAYSWATER, (*Midd.*) sm. ham. dist. from London 1 m. in the parish of Paddington, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens were, about 25 years ago, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, essences, &c. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington Palace, and the property

port, (several George, Batt from Lo as the l John, Vi died her seat was which co floor. T for the when a about 15 part of t down. O lished part sontal air- lery, of M Allawa ing forms Mr. Hodgs lours, front lined with laid, and w of Pope, the terary conve and his friend mill, now use for the distil years ago, for seed. The de that of another constructed at Hooper. Its foundation, is meter of the at the base, a The outer part ters, 80 feet h broad, which, rope, open and ner of Venetia inside, the main is the centre of a d by the sails, 5 double planks, cularly, and of t the planks that rs. The wind rui

was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, on their engaging to keep the basin in the palace full. The wheels at Hyde-Park wall, near Kensington bridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The cistern at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies the houses in and about Bond-street, which stands upon the city [illegible]. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in [illegible], from its former situation [illegible]-street.

[illegible]-Street End, (Essex) vil. [illegible] from London 55 m. 2 f. Here [illegible]-house for letters... [illegible] are Easthorne Park, (G. [illegible]) and Whitley, (Tho. [illegible]). On the left is [illegible] (Gen. esq.); beyond [illegible] Lower Hall, (—— Ste[illegible]).

[illegible]-cliff, (Glouc.) opposite Aust Cleve, the high cliff, which has long been celebrated for a passage into Wales. A remarkable event is said to have taken place here. Edward the elder came to Aust Cleve, and Leolin, petty prince of Wales, to Bethersey, or Bettesley, (Beachley), and the latter being backward to confer, and not crossing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As soon as Leolin saw and knew him, he threw off his robe of state, and went into the water up to his breast, and, embracing the boat, said, "Most wise king, your condescension has overcome my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly. Tread upon that neck which I have unduly lifted up against you, and as you shall ordain me to act, what you [illegible]." He then took him on his shoulders, and made him sit there on his robe, and did him homage, with his hands joined. Beachley Passage-House Inn is distant from Chepstow 3 m. 3 f.

Beachy Head, see Bourne East.

Beacon Hill, see Battle, Penrith, and Stafford.

Beaconsfield, (Bucks) m. t. dist. from London 23 m. 2 f. It is situated on a hill, and is supposed to derive its name from the word beacon, a signal well known, in consequence of its situation being high, although not near the sea-coast; it is reckoned one of the most healthy situations in the kingdom. It consists of several good well-built houses, and contains four streets, which are in the form of a cross. The streets are extensive and wide; the principal street is in the road leading from Uxbridge to Wycomb, being the high road to Oxford, and is nearly three quarters of a mile in length: the part east is called London End, and the part west is called Wycomb End; that on the right, which leads towards Aylesbury, by the name of Aylesbury End; that on the left, being the road towards Windsor, is called the Windsor End. On the right-hand side of Windsor End is the church, which was formerly part of the monastery of Burnham. In the middle of the town is the market-house, which is low [illegible] —— Market-day [illegible] Thursday [illegible] Candlemas eve and [illegible] and Ascension day [illegible]. The post office opens [illegible] morning at o'clock, and [illegible] evening. The [illegible] died in the [illegible] enjoyed by his [illegible]

terred in the church-yard. The
nse is on the left, and is called
ll Barn, (.... Wood, esq.);
the right is *Whitton Park*, (Jas
Pré, esq.); and on the left,
egories, (Mrs Burke, relict of
lmund Burke, esq.) Inns, *Sa-
cen's Head*, (where the Excise-
fice is kept); *White Hart*, and
ll.

BEAKSBOURN, (*Kent*) v. dis. from
nterbury, which see, 3½ m. S.
Here Dr. Ste. Hales was born.

BEALLT, see BUILTH.

BEAMFLEET, (*Essex*) v. dist from
lleigh, which see, 2 m. W...
n opposite Canvey Island.
re was formerly a castle, forti-
d by Hastings, a Dane, and
ed by Alfred.

BEAMHURST, (*Staff.*) vil. dist.
m London, by Burton, 142 m.
d by Litchfield 139 m. 6 f. It
situated near the Tean River.

BEAMINSTER, BEMINSTER, or
MSTER, (*Dorset*) m. t. distant
m London 137 m. 2 f. This
wn, the name of which is vari-
ly written in ancient records,
situated on the borders of the
unty, in a deep and fertile vale
mmanded by gardens and or-
hards. It was destroyed nearly
Ire in 1645, and again in 1686.
he clothing trade was established
ere at an early period, and is
ill in a thriving state. Here is
lso a considerable sail-cloth ma-
nufactory; another of locks, and
ther iron, tin and copper goods
r home consumption, and ex-
portation. In the middle of the
own stands the market-house,
hich is a modern building. Near
the market-house was formerly a
cross, whose site was exempt from
the tolls of the market. The church
stands on an eminence, on the
south side of the town; it consists
of a body, two side aisles, a chan-
cel, and a small aisle on the north
side of the chancel, anciently used
for a chantry. The lower is near
100 feet, and ornamented with the
images of the Virgin Mary, the
crucifixion, resurrection, and as-
cension. It contains eight excel-
lent bells. In the church-yard
are several very handsome monu-
ments, and an almshouse, found-
ed in 1634. The number of in-
habitants is about 2000. Market-
day, Thursday, and an annual
fair Sept. 19, which has exist-
ed ever since the 12th of Edward
I. Of late years there have been
two public sales for cattle, cheese,
&c on April 4, and Oct. 19.—
Here is a regular daily post from
Bridport, which is managed by a
post-master, chosen by the princi-
pal inhabitants. On the right is
a turnpike road to Axminster; and
on the left, to Dorchester. On
the south side of the town, 1 mile,
is *Parnham House*. (Sir W. Og-
lander, bart.); and on the east is
a large farm, called *Langdon Farm*,
held by lease under the Bishop of
Sarum. Inns, *White Hart* and *Red
Lion*.

BEAR-ALSTON, see BEER-ALS-
TON.

BEAR GREEN, (*Surry*) v. dist.
from London 27 m. 2 f. Here is
a receiving-house for letters.

BEAUCHAMSTOKE, or BECH-
INGSTOKE, (*Wilts*) parish, near
Merdon, which ... Here are
marks of entrenc... d large
barrow.

BEAUDESI...
(*Warw.*) vil. ...
Arden, whi...

BEAULIEU...
from Southam...

BEAUMARIS,
(*Anglesea*) m. t. ...
249 m. 4 f. This ...
of which signifies ...

was granted to the proprietors of the Chelsea water-works, on their engaging to keep the bason before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-Park wall, near Knightsbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies the houses in and about Bond-street, which stands upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland-street.

BAYTHORNE END, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 55 m. 2 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters... Near it are *Baythorne Park*, (G. Pike, esq.); and *Whitley*, (Tho. Walford, esq.) On the left is *Moins*, (G. Gent, esq.); beyond which is *Bower Hall*, (—— Stevens, esq.)

BEACHLEY, (*Glouc.*) opposite Aust Cleve, the high cliff, which has long been celebrated for a passage into Wales. A remarkable event is said to have taken place here. Edward the elder came to Aust Cleve, and Leolin, petty prince of Wales, to Bethersey, or Bettesley, (Beachley), and the latter being backward to confer, and not crossing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As soon as Leolin saw and knew him, he threw off his robe of state, and went into the water up to his breast, and, embracing the boat, said, "Most wise king, your condescension has overcome my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly. Tread upon that neck which I have foolishly lifted up against you, and so you shall enter the land which your goodness has this day made your own."... He then took him on his shoulders, and made him sit there on his robe, and did him homage, with his hands joined. *Beachley Passage-House Inn* is distant from Chepstow 3 m. 3 f.

BEACHY HEAD, see BOURNE EAST.

BEACON HILL, see BATTEL, PENRITH, and STAFFORD.

BEACONSFIELD, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London 23 m. 2 f. It is situated on a hill, and is supposed to derive its name from the word beacon, a signal well known, in consequence of its situation being high, although not near the sea-coast; it is reckoned one of the most healthy situations in the kingdom. It consists of several good well-built houses, and contains four streets, which are in the form of a cross. The streets are extensive and wide; the principal street is in the road leading from Uxbridge to Wycomb, being the high road to Oxford, and is nearly three quarters of a mile in length: the part east is called London End, and the part west is called Wycomb End; that on the right, which leads towards Aylesbury, by the name of Aylesbury End; that on the left, being the road towards Windsor, is called the Windsor End. On the right-hand side of Windsor End is the church, which was formerly part of the monastery of Burnham. In the middle of the town is the market-house, which is a low building. —— Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Candlemas eve and day; and Ascension day chiefly for cattle. The post-office opens in the morning at 7 o'clock, and shuts at 9 in the evening. The poet Waller, who died in the family seat here, still enjoyed by his descendants, is interred

interred in the church-yard. The house is on the left, and is called *Hall Barn*, (.... Wood, esq.); on the right is *Whitton Park*, (Jas Du Prè, esq.); and on the left, *Gregories*, (Mrs Burke, relict of Edmund Burke, esq.) Inns, *Saracen's Head*, (where the Excise-Office is kept); *White Hart*, and *Bull*.

BEAKSBOURN, (*Kent*) v. dis. from Canterbury, which see, 3½ m. S. E. Here Dr. Ste. Hales was born.

BEALLT, see BUILTH.

BEAMFLEET, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Hadleigh, which see, 2 m. W... It is opposite Canvey Island. Here was formerly a castle, fortified by Hastings, a Dane, and forced by Alfred.

BEAMHURST, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London, by Burton, 142 m. and by Litchfield 139 m. 6 f. It is situated near the Tean River.

BEAMINSTER, BEMINSTER, or BEMSTER, (*Dorset*) m. t. distant from London 137 m. 2 f. This town, the name of which is variously written in ancient records, is situated on the borders of the county, in a deep and fertile vale surrounded by gardens and orchards. It was destroyed nearly by fire in 1645, and again in 1686. The clothing trade was established here at an early period, and is still in a thriving state. Here is also a considerable sail-cloth manufactory; another of locks, and other iron, tin and copper goods for home consumption, and exportation. In the middle of the town stands the market-house, which is a modern building. Near the market-house was formerly a cross, whose site was exempt from the tolls of the market. The church stands on an eminence, on the south side of the town: it consists of a body, two side aisles, a chancel, and a small aisle on the north side of the chancel, anciently used for a chantry. The lower is near 100 feet, and ornamented with the images of the Virgin Mary, the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension. It contains eight excellent bells. In the church-yard are several very handsome monuments, and an almshouse, founded in 1634. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. Market-day, Thursday, and an annual fair Sept. 19, which has existed ever since the 12th of Edward I. Of late years there have been two public sales for cattle, cheese, &c on April 4, and Oct. 19.— Here is a regular daily post from Bridport, which is managed by a post-master, chosen by the principal inhabitants. On the right is a turnpike road to Axminster; and on the left, to Dorchester. On the south side of the town, 1 mile, is *Parnham House*. (Sir W. Oglander, bart.); and on the east is a large farm, called *Langdon Farm*, held by lease under the Bishop of Sarum. Inns, *White Hart* and *Red Lion*.

BEAR-ALSTON, see BEER-ALSTON.

BEAR GREEN, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 27 m. 2 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

BEAUCHAMSTOKE, or BECHINGSTOKE, (*Wilts*) parish, near Merdon, which see. Here are marks of entrenchment, and a large barrow.

BEAUDESERT, or BELDESERT, (*Warw.*) vil. adjoining Henley-in-Arden, which see.

BEAULIEU, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Southampton, 4 m. S. W.

BEAUMARIS, or BEAUMARSH, (*Anglesea*) m. t. dist. from London 249 m. 4 f. This town (the name of which signifies a fine plain) was built

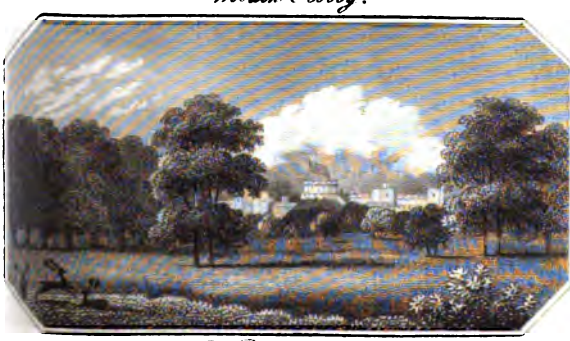
built by Edward I. in order to secure his conquests here; for which purpose he began to erect a castle, of which nothing but the shell now remains. (*See Plate* 1, *fig.* 1.) It is a neat and populous town, having two streets and a handsome church, in which are some fine monuments; and, among others, some of the knights templars. Here is a good harbour for shipping. It is a town corporate, and sends one member to Parliament; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 24 capital burgesses; the number of common burgesses is indefinite; two serjeants at mace, town-clerk, gaoler, four constables, &c. and a water-bailiff....This is the only place in Wales where the right of election is confined to the corporation only, which consists of 24 members, the common burgesses having no vote; so that 13 persons, which form a majority of these 24, return the member for this county-town. This body corporate is under the sole influence and direction of Lord Viscount Bulkeley. Here is a most commodious and elegant town-hall, and handsome shambles under it, with iron gates and railing; and a secure prison. Within this hall the business of the corporation is transacted, and assemblies are also held here. It was lately rebuilt by Lord Bulkeley, with that generosity peculiar to his lordship, at a very great expense. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and four fairs in a year, viz. February 13, Ascension-day, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19. The post goes out and comes in daily. On the right is *Baton Hill*, (Lord Bulkeley); it is situated on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance; the prospects and views from this place are supposed to be the finest in the kingdom. Here is an extensive lawn, running quite down to the sea-shore, from whence you have a view of the castle, part of the town, the sea, the sands, and a fine range of hills—Also *Henllys*, (John Hampton, esq.); and *The Friars*, (Sir Robert Williams.) Within a mile are *Red Hill*, (J. B. Sparrow, esq.) and *Trosyrafon*, (J. Williams, esq.) Between this town and Llangesni, on the right, are *Plas Gwyn*, (Paul Panton, esq) and *Pencraig*, (Rev. —— Hughes); and on the left are *Hirdrefaig*, (Mrs. Lloyd), and *Tregarnedd*, (Mrs. Grindley); at 7 m. dist. is *Tyfry*, (Mrs. Meyrick). Principal inn, *Bull's Head*.

BEBBINGTON, GREAT, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Bramborough, which see, 2 m.

BECCLES, (*Suffolk*) m. t dist. from London 109 m, 4 f. This is a large town, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth; it consists of several streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market is kept. It has an elegant large church, the yard of which affords a most charming prospect, and is remarkable for a noble tower, unconnected with it, in which is a fine ring of 10 bells. The ruins of another, called Ingrate Church, and which was the parish church to the town, are yet visible. The town-hall is a good building, in which the quarter sessions are held. The gaol is considerably improved, upon the modern plan. It is a town corporate, (but sends no member to Parliament), consisting of a portreeve and 36 others, who are distinguished by the name of the *twelves* and the *twenty-fours*. The office of portreeve

Anglesea Castle.

Woburn Abbey.



Windsor Castle.

Pub. Nov. 1.1831. by T. Ellis, Paternoster Row.

treeve is holden in rotation by the twelves. Here is an extensive common, containing near 1600 acres, by which the poor are particularly benefited, being allowed to turn on several head of cattle on easy terms. The management of the common is vested in the corporation. This town received 10,000l. damage by fire on the 29th of November 1586, more than 80 houses being destroyed. Here is a well endowed grammar-school, with ten scholarships to Emanuel College, Cambridge... The market-day is Saturday, and is well supplied with every necessary. Fairs, Holy Thursday, May 2 and Oct. 3. The post-office shuts at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the bags are carried in the mail cart to Yoxford, and forwarded by the Yarmouth mail coach, which passes through that town. No coach passes this place. Principal inn, *King's Head*; besides which, are, *White Lion, Falcon*, &c.

Beck Bottom, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Oxley 4 m. 4 f.

Beckbury. (*Salop*) vil. dist. from Shiffnal, which see, 4 m. It has but a few inhabitants.

Beckenham, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 10 m. and from Bromley 2 m. N. W. It is a pleasant place, with a church, containing many houses belonging to people of fortune, particularly *Langley Park*, (Lord Gwydir); and *Beckenham Place*, (John Cator, esq.) Here is also the residence of Lord Auckland.

Beckford, or Beccanford, (Glouc.) vil. dist. from Tewkesbury 3 m. 2 f. Here was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of St. Barbe en Auge, founded by Robellus Camerarius, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards given to Fotheringay, and went with that abbey to Sir Richard Lee... The church has a handsome high tower. Roman coins have been dug up here. Here is the seat of W. Weakman, esq.

Beckhampton, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 80 m. 6 f. On the right a turnpike road to Highworth; and on the left to Devizes. Inn, *Beckhampton*.

Beckingham, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from London 123 m.

Beckington, (*Somerset*) vil. dist. from London 104 m. 1 f. It contains several streets, and though now only a village, was formerly very considerable for its manufacture of woollen cloths; and about 705 pieces are still made annually. On the left is a turnpike road to Warminster; on the right to Bath. Near it is *Standerwicke Court*, (H. Edgell, esq.)

Beckley, or Bakely, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 57 m. 4 f. It was once celebrated for its iron forges. Inn, *Four Oaks*.

Beckwith Shaw, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Ripley 4 m. 4 f.; going to which, on the right, is a turnpike road to Harrowgate. Beyond it, ditto, 1½ m. a turnpike road to Knaresborough, on the left to Skipton.

Bedale, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 222 m. 6 f. It is a small town upon the Roman causeway called Leming Lane. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, Old Midsummer-day, Old Michaelmas-day, and the last Monday but one before Christmas-day. The post-office opens every morning at 7 o'clock, and shuts every afternoon at 4. This being no thoroughfare, no mails or coaches pass through it. Here is the seat of

of Henry Peers, esq. Principal inns, *Black Swan*, and *Crown and Anchor*.

BEDDGELERT, BETHKERLET, or BEDKELERT, (*Caern.*) vil. dist. from London 237 m. 7 f.---This is a wretched place, with few and irregular houses. Four miles distant are two lakes, called *Cywellyn's Pools*, where chars or dor goch are caught. A little farther is *Plas y Nant*, (Sir Robert Williams.) Here was once a priory of Augustine monks. From this place the distance is 1½ m. to Pont Aberglassllyn, (the devil's bridge), 7 m. to Penmorsa, and 10 m. to Criccieth, where are the remains of an old castle. The neighbouring vale, called *Gwynnant*, should certainly be visited by the traveller. On the left, 1½ m. is *Dinas Emrys*, the place from whence Merlin's prophecies were delivered. At the distance of 2 m. is *Llyn-y-Dinas*, a pool, in a delightful situation in the vale, abounding in large and well-flavored trout. Snowdon may be ascended from this place, and guides procured to accompany the traveller. The distance to the summit is about 6 m.; but the track is more rugged than that from Dolbadam Castle, near Llanberis. This is the place to which travellers resort who wish to visit Pont-Aberglasllyn. A few yards above the bridge is a small cataract, noted as a salmon leap. A new inn is now building.

BEDDINGTON, see BEDINGTON.

BEDFONT, or BELFONT, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 12 m. 6 f. Here is a neat church, and in its rural yard two yew-trees unite to form an arch over the footpath, exhibiting, in sombre verdure, the date of the year 1704. Two miles beyond, on the right, is *Stanwell House*, (Sir W. Gibbons, bart.); and another seat, (T. Wood, jun. esq.) Two miles on the left, at Ashford, are seats of L. Foxhall, esq. and John Rey, esq. Inn, *Black Dog*.

BEDFORD, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 49 m. 7 f.; and by St. Alban's, 50 m. 7 f. This is a county town, of great antiquity, which gives title to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and is larger and more populous than many cities in England; it is a town corporate, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 13 common-council men, and a town-clerk: it sends 2 members to Parliament. The bridge, which is built of stone, over the river Ouse, is a particular vestige of antiquity, having been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle which stood in the north-east, and which was pulled down in the reign of Henry III. having been rendered obnoxious to the royal party, in consequence of its having afforded a shelter to malcontent barons in the reign of his father, King John. Offa, king of the Mercians, is also buried here, in a small island, lying south-east of the town, called Jermyn's Harbour. One of the lanes of this town now goes by his name, being called Offa-lane to this day. In the year 900, Edward the Elder caused that part to be built which lies on the south side of the river, and called it Mekesgate. The priory to the north-west was founded before the Norman Conquest for secular canons. This town has five parish churches, and consists of one long street, extending nearly a mile in length from S. to N.; and several side streets. The adjacent soil being very fruitful in

corn,

corn, especially barley and the best wheat; the former is exported by its navigable river to Holland, by way of Lynn, and the latter is carried by waggons, 20 miles off, to the markets of Hitchin and Hertford, where it is bought again, ground, and carried in the meal to London. Its river sometimes, after a rain, makes such an inundation of the isle of Ely, that at such times it is common for the people there to say, "The bailiff of Bedford is coming." It has two weekly markets: the Tuesday is on the south side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north side, for corn. The annual fairs are, the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Dec. 19. The post-office opens at 9 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 5 in the afternoon. Near 2 m. beyond Bedford, on the left, is a turnpike road to Olney. Principal inns, *George*, *Swan*, and *Star*.

Bedfordshire, co. bounded on the north by Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, on the west by Buckinghamshire, on the south by the same county and that of Hertford, and on the east by the latter and that of Cambridge. Its limits are very winding and irregular; and its only natural ones are the Ouse, for a short space, on the east and west sides; and a rivulet on the south-west border. The utmost length of the county is 35 m. and the greatest breadth about 20 m. It contains 116 parishes, 10 market towns, and sends 6 members to Parliament. The face of the country is in general varied with small hills and vallies, and affords few extensive level tracts. On the south, the ridge of chalk hills rises to a considerable height, and frequently projects abruptly into the vallies in a striking manner. Under them is a large tract of hard steril land, which gives this part a dreary and uncomfortable appearance. Yet the chalky earth itself is used as a manure for other soils. From the south-eastern corner to the middle of the country runs a line of good dairy-land, which is terminated northwards by some sandy hills. The western side is for the most part flat and sandy, and well cultivated in the Norfolk mode. Great quantities of beans grow there. The northern and eastern parts have in general a deep soil, which, when cultivated, produces large crops of corn; and is furnished with a considerable quantity of wood. Indeed the country in general abounds with parks about the seats of noblemen and gentlemen. See Woburn, &c. and *Plate* 1, *fig.* 2. The great river of the county, the Ouse, enters it on the west from Buckinghamshire; and, taking a very winding course through fertile meadows, passes the town of Bedford, from which it becomes navigable, and makes its exit into Huntingdonshire. The stream of this river is remarkably slow, except in time of floods, when it is liable to great inundations. The Ouse receives most of the small streams of Bedfordshire, of which the largest is the Ivel, flowing from the south by Biggleswade, from whence it is navigable to the Ouse. The principal products are corn and butter, much of the former of which is sent down the Ouse to Lynn, and of the latter goes to London by land carriage. Some parishes are famous for producing large quantities of garden-stuff, which supply the country round. Its most valuable mine-

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ral product is fuller's earth, a kind of mixed clay, of great use in cleansing woollen cloth from all oily and greasy matters. It is dug out of pits in the neighbourhood of Woburn. This county partakes less than most parts of the kingdom in the benefits of trade and manufactures. The poor have scarcely any other employment than a little lace-making, chiefly on the Buckinghamshire side, which goes to the shopkeepers in exchange for goods; and a manufacture of straw-plat made into hats, baskets, and toys. See DUNSTABLE, WOBURN, &c.

BEDHAMPTON, (*Hampsh.*) vil. beyond Cosham, which see, 3 m. 4 f. A receiving-house for letters. On the left, are, a seat of Gen. Smith's; *Belmont*, (Clerk Jervoise, esq.); and a seat of .... Griffiths, esq.

BEDINGTON, or BEDDINGTON, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Croydon 2 m. W. It is a pleasant village. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, which descending to Richard Gee, esq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this estate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the mansion-house, and planted the gardens with choice fruit-trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight. The park is still famous for walnut-trees. The manor house, situated near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In this hall is the portrait of a lady, falsely shewn as Queen Elizabeth: a small room adjoining to the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carvings; over the chimney is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family, particularly one of Bishop Hacket, by Sir P. Lely. In the parlour, at the north end of the hall, are some other family portraits, among which is one of Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. In the aisles of the church, which is a beautiful gothic pile, are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals, having formerly belonged to Merton Abbey. Inn, *Plough*.

BEDKELERT, see BEDDGELERT.

BEDLAM, (*Glouc.*) v dist. from London 96 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Tewkesbury.

BEDMINSTER, (*Somersetsh.*) v. dist. from Bristol 1 m. S. It is of considerable length, very populous, and adjoins to Bristol by a continued street all the way from Redcliffe-hill, and is now considered as a part of Bristol.

BEDWIN, GREAT, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 79 m. 6 f. It is an ancient borough, and, in the time of the Saxons, was a city with a castle, the ditches of which are still visible. The church is a spacious fabric, in the form of a cross, built of flints, strongly cemented; with a high tower, and a ring of six bells: in it is the monument of Sir John Seymour, father of the protector, Somerset. The town is governed by a portreeve chosen by

by a jury at a courtleet, held yearly by the steward of the lord of the borough, and the portreeve chooses a bailiff and other officers. Its market-day was Tuesday; but it has been discontinued for many years. Fairs, April 23, and July 26. The post arrives every Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday, about 8 o'clock in the morning; and returns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, about the same hour in the evening. Beyond, on the right, is *Tottenham Park*, (Earl of Aylesbury.)

BEDWORTH, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Nuneaton, which see, 4 m. S. One mile on the left is *Arbury Hall*, the seat of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.; and a coal-mine belonging to him, from whence a cut is made to the grand canal.

BEEDING, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from London 52 m. 4 f. It is situate near the Adur River.

BEEDON, (*Berks*) v. dist. from Newbury 6 m. 7 f. Beyond, on the left, is *Langley Hall*, (C. Beckford Long, esq.)

BEER, or BERE, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 178 m. 3 f.

BEER-ALSTON, or BERE-ALSTON, (*Devon*) sm. bor. t. dist. from London 210 m. 6 f. It is situate in the western part of the county, and within a mile of the navigable river, Tamer. It is governed by a portreeve, who is always the returning-officer for members to serve in Parliament. It sends thither two members.—Here is a large tree, under which court is annually held for choosing the portreeve, town-officers, and parliament members, and from thence they adjourn to an inn. This being a burgage-tenure borough, and the property of the Earl of Beverley, to whom it was bequeathed by the will of his father, the late Duke of Northumberland, its representation depends upon the will of that nobleman. Although an ancient borough by prescription, the right of sending members was not restored to them until 27 Eliz. The right of election is in those who have land in the borough, and pay 3d. acknowledgment to the lord. The number of electors depends entirely upon the will of the lord, who may grant burgage-tenures, which are usually resigned, in this and all other similar boroughs, to their legal owners, immediately after the election is concluded. The number, therefore, of the voters may be said to be efficiently but one, although the burgage-tenures have sometimes amounted to 100. The parish church is about 2½ m. dist. from the town: it is a neat little edifice, by the side of the river Tavy. In this parish are four silver mines, which produce a large quantity of silver. It had formerly a weekly market. Inn, *King's Arms*.

BEER FERRIS, or BERE FERRIS, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from Tavistock 9 m. S. It was anciently celebrated for its mines of silver, which were a few years since opened again.

BEER REGIS, see BERE REGIS.

BEFSTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Leeds 2 m 3 f. It is a considerable place, noted for the manufacture of bone-lace and straw-hats.

BEESTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 3 m. 6 f. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Derby.

BEESTON CROSS, (*Bedf.*) dist. from London 47 m. 7 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Hitchin.

BEESTON REGIS, (*Norf.*) v. dis.

from Cromer, which see, 3 m. N. W. Here are the remains of a monastery of Augustine canons, founded by the lady Margaret de Cressy, in the reign of King John or Henry III. granted to Sir Wm. Wyndham and Giles Seafoule. *Beeston Heath* is dist. from Cromer 3 m. 4 f.; beyond it is *Felbridge House*, (Right Hon. W. Windham.)

BEETHAM, or BYTHAM, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from Milnthorpe, which see, 2 m. S. Here was an ancient castle, now in ruins: near it was Helslack tower, likewise in ruins. Helslack mosses are remarkable for ants; and in August, when they take wing, a thousand sea-maws may be seen catching them, which the country people call the *pismire fleet*.

BEGBROOKE, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from London 60 m. 1 f. It is remarkable for an ancient camp, with a subterraneous passage under the Cherwell. On the left, 1 m. is a turnpike road to Witney; on the right, 3 m. is *Bletchington Park*, (Arthur Annesley, esq.); and 1 m. beyond is *Kirtlington*, (Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart.)

BEGGARINGTON, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Halifax 2 m. A turnpike gate.

BEGGAR'S BUSH, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from London 43 m. 7 f. In 1720 an urn was found here, near the old Roman Ike, Mild-street, that had copper coins, some as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæsar in England. On the right is *Ewelm*, (late Sir H. Jacob,) now a school.

BEIGHTERTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Shiffnal, which see.

BEIGHTON, (*Suff.*) v. dis. from Bury St. Edmund's 5 m. 7 f. Beyond it, at Rougham, is the seat of the Rev. Roger Kedington.

BEKESBOURNE, (*Kent*) v. dis. from Canterbury about 4 m. E. where several of the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a small, but elegant palace, the gateway of which still remains.

BELBY, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 177 m.

BELFONT, see BEDFONT.

BELFORD, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 325 m. 4 f.—Though small, it is one of the neatest towns in the N. of England, situated on the ridge of a hill 2 m. from the Lear. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1700: near it are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by many tall oaks. At a little distance are the remains of a Danish camp, encompassed by a deep ditch, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. Market-day is Thursday; fairs, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and August 23. It is a post town. On the right is the seat of .... Onslow, esq.—Inn, *Blue Bell*.

BELGRAVE, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. It gives title of Viscount to Earl Grosvenor. One mile beyond it, on the right, at Red-hill, was the seat of the late —— Wyndham, esq.; 2½ m. at Wanlip, is the seat of Sir C. Grave Hudson, bart.; and a mile farther, on the left, is *Temple Rothley*, (Tho. Babington, esq.)

BELL BAR, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. 6 f. Near it is *Brookmans*, (—— Gaussen, esq.) Inn, *White Hart*.

BELLBUSK, (*York*) v. dis. from Skipton, which see, 5 m. Here is a muslin manufactory.

BELL-END, (*Worc.*) dist. from Bromesgrove 6 m. 4 f. Here is *Bell Hall*, (Mrs. Noel.)

BELLINGHAM, or BILLING-

HAM, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dis. from London 298 m. 1 f. Twenty-five houses were burnt down in this small place August 25, 1780.—Market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; and a fair, Sept. 15.—Here is a receiving-house for letters. Three m. N. E. is *Risingham*, an ancient Roman station. Between this and Wark, on the right, is *Lee Park*, (—— Charlton, esq.) No inn.

BELL ON THE HILL, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Tarporley 13 m.

BELLY BRIDGE, (*Yorksh.*) dis. from Halifax 4 m. On the right, going to Wakefield, a turnpike road to Huddersfield; on the left, to Skipton. Beyond, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike road to Huddersfield; on the left to Leeds. On the right is *Kirklee's Hall*, (Sir G. Armitage, bart.); beyond which is *Hewton Lodge*, (Colonel Barnard.)

BELPER, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from Turnditch 3 m. 2 f. Here are large cotton manufactories, and a chapel, lately built: also a receiving-house for letters. Within a mile, on the right, is a turnpike road to Derby; on the left to Matlock.

BELPER-LANE END, (*Derb.*) dist. from London 134 m. 5 f.—Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Belper; on the left to Ashburton. At the bridge is the seat of G. B. Strutt, esq.

BELSWAINS, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 20 m. 6 f. It leads to Hemel Hempstead.

BELTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 159 m. 6 f. On the right is *Temple bell Wood*, (Wm. Johnson, esq.); and 2 m. beyond, on the left, is *Hyrst*, (Cornelius Stoven, esq.)

BELTON, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Loughborough, which see, 7 m. W.

BENACRE, (*Suffolk*) vil. dist. from London 107 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike gate, where, on the left, is *Weston*, (.... Sawbridge, esq.)

BENACRE, (*Wilts*) v dis. from Chippenham 5 m. 4 f. between Laycock and Melksham.

BENEFIELL, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Kembolton, which see, 19 m. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

BENEGAR, (*Som.*) v. dis. from Shepton Mallet 3 m. 3 f.

BENENDEN, (*Kent*) v, dis. from Cranbrook, which see, 3 m. The church was so much damaged by lightning in 1672, that the whole was taken down and rebuilt.

BENGEWORTH, (*Worcester*) v. dist. from London 95 m. 4 f. It is seated on the Avon, and within the privileges of the town of Evesham. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1759. Here is a turnpike gate; on the right a turnpike road to Evesham and Alcester; on the left to Tewkesbury. Going to Coventry, from Tewkesbury, on the right, a turnpike road to Moreton in the Marsh; on the left to Pershore.

BENHALL, (*Suff.*) v. dis. from London 88 m. 5 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Aldborough; on the left is *Benhall Lodge*, (G. Mackay, esq.); between it and Saxmundham, on the right, is *Sternfield*, (Rev. William Long.) Inn, *Horse and Groom*.

BENHAM PARK, (*Berks*) dist. from London 57 m. 5 f. Near it is *Benham Place*, (Margrave of Anspach.)

BENINGTON, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Stevenage, which see, 4 m. S. E. Here was a palace of the Mercian kings; and a council was held here in 850. The castle still remains near the church; in

which are two ancient monuments. —Here was formerly a market, which has been for some time discontinued.

BENINGTON, LONG, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 118 m. 5 f.; and by Ware, 114 m. 2 f. Here was an alien priory of Cistertian monks, given by Ralph de Fulgetijs as a cell to the abbey of Savigney, in Normandy. It was seized on as an alien priory by Richard II. and given to the Carthusians of St. Ann, near Coventry. In the reign of Henry V. it was given to the priory of Montgrace, and finally to the church of Westminster.

BENNINGTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 6 f. On the right is the seat of Robert Walgrave, esq. See BOSTON.

BENSINGTON, or BENSON, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 1 f. It was once a royal town. Here was an hospital, founded by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. who, with his duchess, lies buried in the church. This hospital was called *God's House*, and still exists. The mastership is given to the regius professor of physic at Oxford. In the neighbourhood, near Wallington, was a royal palace, formerly a beautiful Saxon structure. The Roman way, cast up between Alcester and Wallingford, goes over the Thames here, on the west side of the church, and is called by the inhabitants, *Medler's Bank*. An urn, full of Roman coins, was found in this parish some years since. Here is a post-office, and a seat of Sir Rd. Cope. Three miles on the left is *Brightwell House*, (W. L. Stone, esq.); near which is *Britwell House*, (.... Wild, esq.) Inns, *Castle*, and *White Hart*.

BENTHALL, (*Shropsh.*) parish, adjoining Madely, which see.—Here are two large earthenware manufactories.

BENTLEY, (*Derb.*) v. dis. from London 142 m. 3 f. A mile beyond, on the left, is a turnpike road to Cheadle; going to Ashburton, on the right, ditto, to Leek, Newcastle, and Cheadle. Near it is *Dovedale and Ham*, (—— Porter, esq.)

BENTLEY, (*Suff.*) dist. from Ipswich 6 m.; and from London 63 m. 2 f. It was anciently a seat of the Tollemache family; and was also memorable for a monastery founded here by the Duke of Norfolk.

BENTLEY, (*Hants*) v. dis. from London 41 m.; and from Farnham 4 m. on the Southampton road. It is a delightful place, and has a large green adjoining, called *Bentley-green*: there is also a hop plantation. At Bentley-green is the seat of J. F. Butterfield, esq. Near it, on the left, at Mareland, is the seat of Lord Stawell; beyond it, on the right, is *Calarey*, (Tho. Rothwell, esq.)

BENTLEY CHAPEL, (*Warw.*) beyond Birmingham 3 m. leading to Upper Whiteacre. On the right is *Baxterley Hall*, (Joseph Baultbee, esq.)

BERDEN, (*Herts*) v. near Clavering, 4 m. W. from Newport. Here was an hospital, or priory of Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wroth. Here the learned Joseph Mede was born in 1586.

BERE, see BEER.

BERE REGIS, (*Dorset*) m. t. dist. from London 111 m. 4 f.; and from Wareham 6 m. It stands on a rivulet of its own name,

name, and has a large church with an ancient front; near it, on Woodbury-hill, are the remains of a Roman station, which has been strongly fortified with a rampart and ditches, part of which is yet visible, containing ten acres. Near Woodbury-hill is *Anchoret's Well*, and the foundations of an old chapel. It has a market on Wednesday; and a fair, Sept. 18, on the site of the Roman fort.—On the left is *Blaxworth*, (—— Pickard, esq.); on the right is *Philiols*, (H. King, esq.)

BERGHOLT, (*Essex*) dist. from Colchester 3 m. N. W. Here is a circular entrenchment, which Dr. Stukely thinks was a palace of Cunobeline.

BERNERBER, (*Devon*) v. between Comb-Martin and Ilfracomb. This is the native place of Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury.

BERKELEY, or BARKLEY, (*Glo.*) m. t. dist. from London 113 m. 1 f.—It is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Severn, and is a very ancient corporated town, though small, under the government of a mayor and 12 aldermen: it has also a court for the recovery of small debts, held every three weeks, by the steward of the lord of the manor. The name of the place is derived from *Berk*, a beech, and *Leas*, pasture: it consists chiefly of rich meadow-grounds; and above 30 parishes depend on this manor, for which a fee-farm rent was paid, in King Henry II's time, of 500l. 17s. 2d. which shews the vast extent and value of this estate. The castle, which is near it, is a noble Gothic structdre, and has been, for several centuries, the residence of the earls of Berkeley. It was begun to be built in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen, and was enlarged and repaired in the reign of Henry II.—Its hall is very large and much admired. It stands on a rising ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country and river Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably; as it did a few years since by an accidental fire. The present building consists of a range of apartments round an irregular court. The room in which King Edward II. was imprisoned is still to be seen. The town consists chiefly of one street of mean buildings. The church is a large handsome edifice; the tower, which is new, stands at a distance from it.—In the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys, who now have a vault built for the family. The Severn, for almost 6 miles, runs by this parish, which lies so low, that it is reckoned neither pleasant nor healthy; but it is famous for producing good cheese. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese. The market-day is Wednesday; and it has an annual fair on May 14. Here are two or three innkeepers; but the best inns and the post-office are at the village of Newport, dis. from this 1 m. See NEWPORT.

BERKELEY HEATH, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 111 m. 7 f.—It leads, by a turnpike road, to the town of Berkeley. Inn, *Bell*.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London 26 m. 4 f.—It was anciently a Roman town, and Roman coins have often been dug up here. It was called Durobrivæ by the Romans; and here are the ruins of an old castle which was very large and strong, on the north side of the town, where the kings of Mercia resided. The

castle was encompassed by a moat that covers above four acres. The keep is on the north side of the moat, and the remains of the bridge are visible now. The castle was judiciously set on the north side of the town, on dry ground, among springs, and made exceedingly strong by the Saxons. It was rebuilt by Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, brother to William I. and razed for rebellion in his son's time; and so, with the manor, fell to the crown. The castle was afterwards rebuilt, as it is thought, in the reign of King John; for the dauphin of France, in conjunction with the barons, besieged it, and the defendants surrendered not till they had the king's orders for it. When the castle was demolished, a large house was built out of its ruins, which is beautifully situated. What now remains of it is but the third part, and the back of the great house; for the other two-thirds were destroyed by fire, in the reign of Charles I. In the time of the grand rebellion, Colonel Axtel, a parliamentary officer, held it. It is now in the possession of the Roper family. A parliament was held here in 697, and Ina's laws published. William the Conqueror swore here to the nobility to preserve the laws made by his predecessors. King Henry II. kept his court here, and granted it all the laws and liberties it had enjoyed under Edward the Confessor, particularly that no market should be within 7 miles of it; that the inhabitants should not be obliged to attend to any assizes or sessions; and that their merchandize should pass free of toll or custom through England, Normandy, Aquitain, and Anjou. King James I. to whose children this place was a nursery, made it a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and burgesses of Berkhampstead St. Peter, the burgesses to be 12, to choose a recorder and town-clerk, to have a prison, &c. but the corporation was so impoverished by the civil wars in the next reign, that the government dropped, and has not been since renewed. It is a large town, with a handsome broad street, of a good length. Its church (St. Peter's) is an elegant structure, and has many chapels, oratories, and 11 of the apostles on its pillars, with each of them a sentence of the Creed; and on the 12th pillar is St. George killing the dragon.—The chief trade is bowl-turning, shovel and spoon-making, with a large quantity of frause lace, made by women. Dr. Ken, Bishop of Winchester, was a native of this town. The market-day was formerly Monday, but is now Saturday; fairs, Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, and St. James's Day; and a statute fair the day after Old Michaelmas-day, for hiring of servants. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and shuts at 9 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. There is an exceeding good road through this town to Aylesbury, which is 2m. 4 f. nearer than the other road by Amersham. On the right is *New Lodge*, (J. Moore, esq.); and farther on the left is *Bartletts*, (A. Pechell, esq.); on the right are also *Berkhampstead Castle*, (J. Roper, esq.); and *Pilkington Manor-house*, (Jos. Kirkman, esq) Principal inn, *King's Arms*.

BERNLY,

Berely, (*Somersetsh.*) v. near Frome, which see. It is a place of little note.

Berkshire, county. It has to the north, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Thames; to the east Surry, to the south Hampshire, and to the west Wiltshire. Its north-western corner just meets a point of Gloucestershire. In shape it is very irregular, the whole long northern side being figured by the windings of the Thames, which, taking a southern course from Oxford, almost cuts this county asunder at Reading, and renders its whole western part much broader than its eastern.---From east to north-west it extends above 50 m. and from north to south, in its widest part, about 23, though little more than six in its narrowest. It contains 140 parishes, and 12 market-towns.—Of this county, the western and middle parts are accounted the most fertile; the eastern is chiefly occupied by Windsor-forest and its appendages, and has much uncultivated ground. A range of chalk-hills runs across from Oxfordshire westward, and bounds the noted *Vale of White Horse*, so called from the gigantic figure of an horse rudely sketched on the naked side of a chalk-hill. This vale, with the other cultivated parts of the county, produces grain in great abundance, and of excellent quality, especially barley, of which vast quantities are malted and sent to London. About Newbury peat is dug, which is used for fuel, and its ashes are employed as a rich manure for the land. The principal town is Reading, next to which is Windsor. See *Plate* 1, *fig.* 3. The noble river Thames, which borders so large a part of this county, is of vast advantage to it, both in bestowing beauty and fertility on so many situations in it, and in affording a ready carriage by water of its commodities to the great mart of the metropolis. Berkshire has, besides, the benefit of another navigable river, the *Kennet*, which, making its entrance from Wiltshire, flows to Newbury, where it becomes navigable, and below which it is augmented by the *Lambourn*, and then keeps along the southern edge of the county, till, turning up to Reading, it mixes with the Thames. The *Loddon*, joined by several small streams out of the eastern extremity of the county, flows into the Thames a little lower.

Bernack, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Stamford 3 m. S. E. Here are the quarries which furnished the stone for Ramsay and Peterborough abbies. It is situate near the high Roman road, and abounds with ancient reliefs and windows in almost every house.

Bernard Castle, (*Durh.*) m. t. dist. from London 246 m. 5 f. It is seated on the river Tees, and was originally built by Bernard Baliol, great-grandfather of John Baliol, whom Edward I. made king of Scotland. It was a large structure, situated on a rock, great part of which is still standing. The castle, which belongs to the Earl of Darlington, is of great antiquity.---From this it takes its name. The town is populous, and was formerly famous for white leather breeches, and for tammies, or Scotch camblets, in which latter 400 weavers are yet employed; and there is a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient hospital,

hospital, founded by John Baliol, Market-day, Wednesday. See RABY.

BERRY, (*Somers.*) v. dist. from Minehead 13 m. 6 f. On the left a turnpike road to Dulverton.

BERRY POMEROY, (*Devon*) near Totness, which see; to which the parish joins by a bridge over the Dart. It had a castle, built in 1070.

BERSTED GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 36 m. 6 f.

BERWICK, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 340 m. 6 f. It is a town and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither. It is fortified with a castle, now in ruins, and encompassed with a wall, except on that side towards the sea, with which it is washed. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was one of the four towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention.—Ever since Edward I. took it from the Scots it has been many times taken and retaken. It has been possessed by the English ever since the reign of Edward IV. when it was taken by Sir Thomas Stanley. It is governed by a corporation. Its language and laws are a mixture of Scotch and English. Here is a post-office. Market-day, Saturday. Corn, salmon, and most other provisions are sold cheap in its market.—Here are manufactures of linen, damask, and diaper, sacking, sailcloth, cotton and muslins, stockings, carpets, felts, hats, boots, shoes, and gloves. It has a fine modern church, a good town-house and exchange, and a beautiful bridge of 15 arches, measuring 1164 feet in length, over the river Tweed, which leads to the suburbs, called *Tweedmouth*; and between the Town-hall and its once stately castle is a place called *Castlegate*. It sends two members to Parliament, and has the title of a duchy. The number of inhabitants within the liberties (including the suburbs of Spital and Tweedmouth) is estimated at 14,000. Here is a noble fishery of salmon, and a good manufactory of fine stockings. The harbour is indifferent, and it is not navigable far within it. After this place was taken by the English, the sheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market-town called *Greenlow*, which is seated on a river that joins the Tweed before it reaches Berwick. Inns, *King's Arms*, and *Red Lion*.

BERWICH IN ELMET, (*York*) v. dist. from Abberford 3 m. W. Here is said to have been a villa of the Northumbrian kings situated near the source of the Cock or Coker; and not far from it was a famous stone quarry, called Petres Pæst, as affording stone for the magnificent church at York, given by the Vavasors, owners of the quarry, who had a seat at Hesselwood.

BESSILLSLEIGH, (*Berks*) v. dis. from Farringdon 12 m. 1 f. Between it and Fifield is the seat of ....Lawrence, esq. Inn, *Chequer*.

BESWICK, (*York*) v. dist. from London 186 m. 2 f. About 1 m. 4 f. beyond on the right is *Watton Abbey*, (William Bethell, Esq.) and about the same distance on the left is *Kilnwick*, (Thomas Grimston, esq.) Inn, *Hare and Hounds*.

BETCHWORTH, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Dorking 4 m. and between it and Reigate: at west Betchworth, is a castle called Betchworth castle, and formerly belonged to the great Earl Warren; then

to

to the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel; from whom, by different descents, it devolved to Sir Adam Brown, whose daughter and heir married Mr. Fenwick; whence it came to the late Abraham Tucker, Esq. (author of an excellent work on Metaphysics, under the signature of Abraham Search, Esq.) He bequeathed this estate to his daughter, Mrs. Tucker; and on her decease Sir Henry St. John Pawlet Mildway, bart. became Lord of the Manor, who has let the castle to Henry Peters, Esq. At the distance of 1 m. at east Betchworth, is *Tranquil Dale*, an elegant villa, (—— Petty, esq.)

BETHELLERT, see BEDDGELERT.

BETHNAL GREEN, (*Midd.*) once a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was separated, in 1743, and formed into a distinct parish, by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is situated N. W. of the metropolis, extends over a considerable part of the suburbs, and contains about 490 acres of land, not built upon. The well-known ballad of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green was written in the reign of Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry III; and Henry de Montford, (son of the Earl of Leicester) who was supposed to have fallen at the battle of Evesham, is the hero. Though it is probable, that the author might have fixed upon any other spot with equal propriety, for the residence of his beggar, the story, nevertheless, seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants, that they shew an ancient house on the Green as the palace of the blind beggar. This old mansion, now called Bethnal Green house, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Kirby, a citizen of London, and is still called in the writings, Kirby Castle. It is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. and has been long appropriated for the reception of insane persons. Bethnal Green has upwards of 3000 houses, and 25000 inhabitants, with a church founded by the commissioners of the 50 new churches, the patronage of which is in Brazen-nose college, Oxford. The old Roman way from London led through this hamlet, and joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea-ferry, at Old-Ford. Here is that noble hospital Trinity-house, founded in the year 1695, for 28 decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters of ships or pilots, or their widows; each of whom receives 16s. the first Monday in every month, besides 20s. a-year for coals, and a new gown every second year. The hospital was built by the money arising from the ballast-office, light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. which is by parliament appropriated to this corporation.

BETLEY, (*Staff.*) m. t. distant from London 157 m. 1 f. It is a small pleasant place, situate on the borders of Cheshire. The soil is sandy, and abounds with capital gardens, which supply the greater part of Newcastle and the potteries with early cabbage, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. during the season there is a large fair for cattle and merchandise, July 31. Market-day, Tuesday. Near it is *Betley Hall* (C. Tollet, Esq.) and the seat of —— Fleming, Esq.

BETTIS-

BETTISFIELD, (*Flint.*) v. dist. from Ratcliffe Green 3 m. It leads to Welsh-Hampton; on the right is *Bettisfield Park*, (Sir T. Hanmer, bart.) near which is *Hanmer Hall*, (Mrs. Watson) and about 4 f. dist. is *Gredington*, (late Lord Kenyon.)

BETTUS, (*Merion.*) vil. dist. from Bala, (which see,) 6 m. N. N. E.

BETTWS, or BETTYWEYS, (*Caern*) v. dist. from London 24 m. 7 f. In its church is an ancient monument in memory of Davyd, brother to Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales. The road now leads into the luxuriant vale of Llanrwst. Many gentlemen's seats scattered around, give an air of civilization to this valley.

BETTWYS-GWERFYLOOCH, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Denbigh 18 m. 2f.

BEVERLEY, (*York*) m. t. dist. from London by Hull 179 m. 6 f. and by York 225 m. 4 f. It is a large, well built, populous, corporate, and borough town on the river Hull, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council, with a recorder. It has two parish churches (formerly four) besides the Minster, which is a neat structure, founded by king Athelstan. It has several monuments of the Percies, Earl of Northumberland. In 1664, the grave of St. John of Beverley, archbishop of York, was discovered, with his bones and many relics; and on a plate an inscription by which it was known that in 1188 it was consumed by fire; on the rebuilding of which, these bones were deposited in that vault. The principal manufactures of this town are malt, and tanned leather, and oatmeal; and the poor are much employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament. The market-place contains four acres, and is adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by 8 freestone columns, each of one entire stone, erected at the charge of its late members of parliament. Market days are Wednesday (for Coffee), and Saturday (for Corn). Also five principle markets for hogs, &c. on Wednesday before New Holy-Rood, Wednesday after Christmas Day, and Wednesday before April 5. Fairs, Thursday before Feb. 25, Holy Thursday, July 5 and November 5. At Beverley on the right a turnpike road to Leven, on the left to Hessle. Through Beverley on the left, a turnpike road to York; a mile beyond it on the left to Lund. Near this place are many seats, and among others *Pennyman House*, (Mrs Constable) those of J. Coltman, Esq. Wm. Beverley, Esq. R. Burton, Esq. W. Ellison, Esq. Inns, *Tyger*, *Beverley Arms*.

BEVERSTONE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 100 m. 2 f. It was anciently Bureston,, a market-town, tho' now a village with less than 40 houses. Here are the remains of a castle which was squared and moated on all sides with a tower at each corner; one of the towers are still remaining, and part of the castle is now used for a farm house. A market was granted by Edward I. but it has been long discontinued. At the distance of 2 m. on the right is a turnpike road to Gloucester, and, 1 m. further, on the left to Bath.

BEWDLEY, (*Worc.*) m. town, dist. from London 129 m. It is seated on the Severn, and enjoys a good trade in malt, leather, and

and caps The inhabitants have among them a considerable number of presbyterians, some anabaptists, and a few quakers; each of which have their peculiar meeting-houses. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage, in his own proper person, with Katherine the Infanta of Spain, by her proxy, was here performed on Whitsunday, May 19, 1499; and here his corpse rested on the night after St. Mark's day, 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worcester, the place of its interment. Since which time Bewdley has continued in the crown and royal family; and, from the reign of Charles II. it has been held by several lessees under the crown. King Henry VI. 38th year of his reign, gave all the stone for the building of the bridge at Bewdley, and it is not to be doubted but that work was immediately carried into execution under his successor, Edward IV. who, in the following year, took his place on the throne, and whose town and manor in particular were to be benefited by the undertaking. On the middle pier of the bridge stands a gate-house of timber; the north end serves as a dwelling-house for the toll-gatherer; and the other is used for the corporation's prison, and called the Bridge-house. On the front towards the town, has been set up of late years a board with an account of tolls to be paid, one of which is most enormous, viz. for a millstone 6s. 8d! The old timber chapel was a chapel of ease to the parish church of Ribbesford, and had chauntries within it; which, with others throughout the kingdom, were dissolved by stat. 1. Edward VI. and their estates vested in the crown; but the chapel remained in its original state: to which chapel King William and Queen Mary, by their letters patent under their great seals, granted a stipend of 8l. per annum. At the west end of the old chapel, just above the south door, there was a strong tower, with an inscription on its front towards the town-hall, expressing its builder, and the time of its erection; both which were taken down in 1745, in order to be rebuilt; towards which William Bowles, Esq. who then represented the borough, contributed considerably. The Rev. Thomas Knight, then rector of the parish of Ribbesford, took down the steeple, and rebuilt it so far as the old materials went, at his own expense; and there were other voluntary subscribers to the work. The new chapel, which is a neat edifice, situate in the centre of the town, was finished, and divine service performed in it for the first time on Lady-day, 1748. At no great distance below the chapel, were the old shambles, or the Walk, as commonly called, being a long range of timber-building open on both sides, which, upon the building the new shambles in 1783, were taken down. Henry VII. built a palace near this town for his son Arthur. At the end is an old gate. It had formerly two weekly markets, and four annual fairs; now one market on Saturday, and three fairs on April 23, July 26, and November 30. The present corporation had its beginning by the charter of James I. and still subsists by it: it consists of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and burgesses. It returns one member to parliament. Not far is *Blackstone-hill*, where there is an hermitage very curiously

riously cut out of a rock, with a chapel and several apartments. This beautiful rock is upon the edge of the water, adorned with oaks, &c. Here is a receiving house for letters; near the town on the right, is a turnpike road to Bridgenorth; on the left to Stourport; 3 m. dist. on the left, is a turnpike road to Tenbury: near, on the left, are *Spring Grove*, (Sam. Skey, esq.) *Sandbourne*, (John Soley, Esq.) and *Winterdyne*, (J. Philips, esq.) between it and Cleobury on the left is *Mawley Hall*, (Sir Walter Blount, bart.) Principal inn, *George*.

BEXHILL, (*Sussex*) dist. from Hastings 6 m. Near it are *Beauport*, (Mrs Murray), and *Crowhurst*, (H. Crepett Pelham, Esq.) At the distance of 1 m. 4 f. is *Bulver Hythe*, where William the Conqueror landed.

BEXLEY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 12 m. It is to the right of Dover. Bexley manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a professorship of history at Oxford. In this parish is *Hall Place*, (Richard Calvert, Esq); also *Danson Hill*, (Sir John Boyde, bart.). The grounds of this latter elegant seat are beautifully disposed and adorned with a grand sheet of water, which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable irregularities of surface, compose a delightful scene. This village, from whence *Bexley Heath* (dist. from London 11 m. 4f.) has its name, stands below at a little distance from the S. E. quarter of it; and the white steeple of the church is to be seen from the road. Inn at Bexley Heath, *Golden Lion*.

BIBURY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Cirencester 7 m. Here is the seat of —— Creswell, Esq. Inn, *Swan*.

BICESTER, BISSESTER, or BURCESTER, (*Oxfordsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 55 m. 1 f. It had once a monastery, and is now much noted for its excellent malt liquor. It is a place of antiquity, as appears by some Danish monuments dug up here. It is a large, handsome, well-built town in the hundred of Ploughley, and where the magistrates meet to transact business. The church is large and handsome, with a lofty tower. In the church and chancel are many curious and expensive monuments. The parish is in two divisions, called *Market End*, (inclosed) and *King's End*, (open field) each maintaining their own poor, and repairing their roads separately; but the latter paying in the proportion of one-fifth to the church-rates in common with Market End. It has a bye market on Friday in Easter week for cattle; the first Friday in June, ditto; August 5 in King's End part of the town for leather, cattle, toys, &c. the first, second, and third Fridays after New Michaelmas day, in that part called Market End, for hiring servants; and the Friday following, Dec. 15, for cattle. There is a daily post to and from London, which is open from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 5 in the evening. Inn, *King's Arms*

BICKHAM BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 201 m. 5 f. It is over the Area River.

BICKINGTON, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 188 m. 2 f. Here is a church. At the end, on the left, is a turnpike road to Newton Bushel.

BICKLEIGH, or BICKLEY, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from Exeter 10

is

m. It is by the Exe river. Here is a bridge, at the top of which a turnpike road to Exeter.

Bickenell, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Birmingham 6 m. 7 f. Inn, *Cock.*

Bideford, or Biddeford, (*Devon.*) m. t. and seaport, dist. from London 203 m. 7 f. This is a seaport town in the W. of Devonshire, and was anciently written *By-the-ford*. It obtained its name from its situation, there being a fording-place just above the town, which was, before the erection of the bridge, the common passage from one side of the township to the other. The town is pleasantly situated on both sides of this river; about three parts lying on the slope of a pretty steep hill on the west side, and the remainder at the bottom of a hill on the opposite side. The two divisions are joined by a bridge which has 24 Gothic arches, and is half a quarter of a mile in length. This bridge was built in the middle of the fourteenth century, by the charitable donations of the principal persons in Devon and Cornwall, particularly those of the Granville family, who were uninterruptedly lords of the place till a few years since. For the management of the bridge-lands, a decree of the court of chancery in 1618, has appointed that there be always a number of the principal inhabitants of the town, not less than 18, as feoffees, who are to elect annually two wardens, two treasurers, and a clerk. Notwithstanding the foundation of the bridge is so firm, it is said to shake at the slightest step of a horse. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. but in consequence of poverty, obtained leave to be released from what, in those days, was accounted a grievance. It was incorporated by charter in 1574, but the great exemplification and enlargement of its privileges was by James I. in 1610. This charter grants the burgesses of the town a power to arrest in the borough for any sum without limitation; and appoints for its government, a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, ten capital burgesses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. In 1661, it gave a baronial title to John Granville, Earl of Bath, and in 1711 to George Granville, created Lord Lansdowne. Here is a very excellent quay, a noble river, and every advantage necessary for carrying on an extensive and profitable foreign trade. Timber is exceedingly plenty and cheap, as also are labour and provisions of all kinds. Few towns in Devonshire are more healthy, or equally pleasant. Large quantities of coarse earthen-ware are manufactured here, and carried to various parts of England and Wales. Many cargoes of oak bark are annually exported from hence to Ireland and Scotland, and a considerable trade is carried on to the West Indies and Newfoundland. The parish church is a plain, neat, structure; but, though it has been twice enlarged since 1715, it is scarcely spacious enough to contain the congregation that usually attend. The parish contains about the space of 8 m. and has a number of very respectable and opulent farmers. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 11. The market is large and well supplied with corn, cattle, and all kinds of

provisions. Here is a receiving house for letters. On the left a turnpike road to Torrington. On the right is *Raleigh*, (T. Anthony, esq.) and near the sea is *Cornborough*, (—— Vidal, esq.). On the left is *Annery*, (B. Jackson, esq.). About 1 m. 4 f. on the right is *Burroughs*, (Capt. Downe) and beyond it is *Knap*, (P. Benson, esq.). One m. beyond it is *Daddon*, (Mrs. Buck). Three m. beyond it, on the left, is *Yeo Vale*, (Rev. Mr. Morrison) Between it and Hartland, on the right, are *Portleidge*, (Pine Coffin, esq.); and *Porthil*, (A. S. Willet, esq.); on the left, *Shebbeare*, (W. H. Hathedly, esq.); between it and Barnstaple, on the right, are *Tapeley*, (John Cleveland, esq.); and *Southcott*, (—— Cutcliff, esq.) Principal inn, *White Pack-Horse*. Here are also *Black Pack-Horse*, *New Inn*, &c.

BIDENDEN, or BIDDENDEN, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 53 m. 1. f. It is at present populous, though the cloathing manufacture, which first gave occasion to the population of this part of the country, in the reign of Edward III. when the Flemings first introduced it, has for many years failed; yet several farm-houses, still remaining, discover the wealth of its former inhabitants. The church is a handsome and regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable eminence and strength: by the old part now remaining it appears to have been originally but small. Here is a free grammar-school, endowed with a good house and garden, and a salary of 20l. per annum, Two maiden sisters left some lands, adjoining to the glebe, of the rent of 20l. a-year, which is held by the church-wardens, and distributed in bread to the poor on Easter-day, on which is impressed a representation of the donors. Here is a fair on Nov. 8. Also a receiving house for letters. No inn.

BIDFORD, see BITFORD.

BIGGLESWADE, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London 44 m. 7 f. It is pleasantly situated on the Ivel, over which it has a stone bridge, and which is here navigable.—The river Ivel comes no farther than this place; it joins the Bedford river called the Ouse, at Tempsford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It serves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandise from Lynn, to supply this and the neighbouring towns and villages; which it does with great convenience, being so situated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. The soil around, and almost throughout the county, resembles a fine reddish gravel, yet is very rich and desirable land for the growth of wheat and other grain, which its neighbouring counties produce... The air is allowed to be very pure, and the springs, which lie near the surface of the earth, very salubrious. Here was a terrible fire on June 16, 1785, which raged with astonishing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houses in ashes, besides several malt-houses, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market-place. The loss was estimated at 240,000l. Most of the houses are rebuilt with brick and tile, and in a more modern taste: but, the loss which the town experienced by the fire, it

it has not in general recovered; for it occasioned several substantial and independent inhabitants to quit the place, nor have they yet returned. However, it is thought the town, as it respects the trade, is increasing, and has been so ever since the civil war in 1745. Feb. 25, 1792, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half past eight in the morning, which threw down some old houses; but happily no lives were lost. It lasted several seconds, and considerably alarmed the inhabitants. The shock was felt northward at Doncaster, and extended towards the sea-coast of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. In June, 1770, a ploughman dug up here a pot of gold coins, of Edward VI. Here is an inconsiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings; which are made in some parts of this county in large quantities. The church is a strong ancient edifice, built in the year 1230. The parish of Biggleswade includes two small hamlets, viz. Stretton and Holme; the inhabitants of each being free tenants of this church, by reason of its being a peculiar vicarage. There are not more than three or four in England that are peculiar. No one can lock up a pew in this church; all are free; and the inhabitants are to repair or rebuild it when necessary. The market-day is Wednesday, and is one of the greatest markets in England for barley, pease, horse-corn, &c. Fairs, Feb. 13, for horses; Saturday, in Easter week, for toys; Aug. 2, ditto; and Nov. 8, for sheep. Here is also a statute annually for hiring servants, about three weeks before Michaelmas. The post comes in every morning, except Monday, about 9 o'clock; and goes out every evening, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock. On the right is a turnpike road to Potton. Also *Stretton Park*, (Charles Barnet, esq.), and the elegant little lodge of general Barnet. Principal inn, *Sun*; besides which, are several others: *Spread Eagle, Red Lion, Cross Keys, White Horse, Bear*, &c.

BIXEN, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 278 m. 4 f. On the left is *Heaton Hall*, (Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.). One m. beyond on the right, is the seat of J. Surpes, esq. Also *Benton House*, (T. C. Bigg, esq.)

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, (*Suffolk*) dist. from London 66 m. 3 f. a small manufacturing town, meanly built. It had formerly a market on Wednesday, and has still two fairs on Ash Wednesday and Holy Thursday. Here is a large church standing on a hill at the west end. This town was formerly famous for the manufacture of blue cloth and blankets, but the chief business now is the spinning of yarn. Inn, *Crown*.

BILDEWAS, (*Shropsh.*) near Middle, situated at the foot of the celebrated hill called the *Wrekin*, which is by some thought to be derived from Uriconium, an ancient city, and capital of the Cornavi, of which the remains are supposed to be found at Wroxeter, 2 m. E. from Weeping Cross, on the left bank of the Severn; it is encompassed with a wall and ditch; the wall, of which one piece remains, appears to have been three yards thick, and 3 m. in circumference: many antiquities of various kinds have been dug up here.

BILINGSGATE, see LONDON.

BILLERICAY, (*Essex*) m. town, dist. from London 23 m. 1 f. It is a hamlet only, and chapelry of the parish of Great Bursted, seated on a fine eminence, commanding a most beautiful prospect over a rich valley to the Thames. It has an ancient chapel, but the mother church is at Great Bursted. Market-day, Tuesday, and is very considerable for corn. Fairs, July 22, and Oct. 27. Post days, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. At *Blunts Walls*, near this place, are traces of a Roman Vallum and ditch. Principal inn, *Crown*. The post and excise offices are at the *Red Lion*.

BILLESDON, (*Leic.*) t. dist. from London 94 m. 3 f. It is a place of great antiquity, where are still to be seen the remains of a strong Roman camp, that encloses 18 acres, and appears to have been fortified with a high rampart and deep ditch. Near it is one of the temples where the Romans sacrificed to their deities.

BILLING, GREAT, (*Northam.*) v. dist. from Northampton 4 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of Lord F. Cavendish.

BILLINGFORD, (*Norf.*) v. a little to the E. of Osmondiston, which see. Here an hospital was founded by William Beck, in the reign of Henry III. with 13 beds, for the accommodation of poor travellers, granted to Sir John Parret.

BILLINGHAM, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 250 m. 7 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Sunderland.

BILLINGHAM, see BELLINGHAM.

BILLINGHAY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 120 m. 7 f. It is near the old Witham river.

BILLINGHURST, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 48 m. 1 f. It is small, but pleasant. The noted highway called *Stanes-street-causey* passes by it to Arundel.

BILLINGLEY, (*Yorksh.*) v. between Newhall and Hickleton. See HICKLETON.

BILLINGSLEY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Cleobury Mortimer, which see, 10 m.

BILLINGTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Stafford 3 m.

BILLOCKBY, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Yarmouth 8 m. 4 f. The church exhibits a curious appearance; the nave and tower are in ruins, and the chancel covered with thatch, is used for divine service. Near it is a marsh.

BILLOWBRIDGE GATE, (*Glos.*) dist. from Gloucester 14 m. 7 f. going to which is a turnpike road on the right to Dursley. Going to Dursley, ditto, on the left, to Gloucester.

BILITER GERRIG, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from Bala 7 m. 4 f.

BILNEY, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Lynn 7 m. 6 f.

BILNEY, EAST, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from East Dereham 3 m. N. W. It gave birth to Andrew Perne, dean of Ely, one of the translators of what is called the Bishop's Bible, under the superintendance of archbishop Parker.

BILSDEN, see BILLESDON.

BILSTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 127 m. 6 f. It is one of the largest villages in England, being more than 1 m. 2 f. in length, and containing near 1000 houses. Here are very considerable mines of coal, iron stone, quarry stone, and clay, all of excellent qualities. Furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and slitting mills, which are worked by steam engines, abound here. Its manufactories consist

consist chiefly of japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle chapes, which are wrought in great perfection. Here is a deep orange coloured sand, which is sent for by distant artists, to be used as a sand to cast metals in. It is noted also for a quarry of remarkable stones, lying horizontally one under another, of which the inhabitants make cisterns, troughs, &c. some of it is curiously streaked with black. No fair. On the right is a turnpike road to Walsall; on the left to Wolverhampton. Principal inn, *Bull*; several others.

Bilton, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London 174 m. 6 f. It is in that part called Holderness, which is a large promontory, shooting out into the sea at the mouth of the Humber.

Binagar, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Wells 4 m. N. E.

Binbrook, (*Linc.*) t. dist. from London 160 m. 4 f. It is seated on the river Anklam, (which is remarkable for its fine eels), near the centre of the highlands, called the *Wolds*, in a low valley, on a poor chalky soil, and on a small brook; hence the name, which is of Saxon derivation from *Binne* and *Brook*, signifying a repository or store-house on a brook, which this place, from its situation, probably in Saxon times might have been. It is now a decayed place, though formerly of great repute. It has two parish churches, and had a market on Wednesday. There is still a fair on Easter Tuesday; at which there are horse-races.—The nearest post-office is at Louth. Here was the seat of the late Peter Genest, esq. One m. W. is *Kirmond*, (Edw. Turnor, esq.) and about the same dist. N. is *Swinhop House*, (Rev. M. Allington.)

Binchester, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Aukland 1 m. N. It bears marks of former grandeur.

Binfield, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London, by Egham, 29 m. 6 f. and by Windsor 30 m. 3 f. Here Pope resided with his father the younger part of his life, and composed his "Windsor Forest." On one of the trees in the wood is cut this inscription, "Here Pope sung." On the left of Binfield place, on the forest, Julius Cæsar was encamped with near 200,000 men: the entrenchments still remain. At the dist. of 7 m. on the right is a turnpike road to Maidenhead.—About 2 m. on the left is a turnpike road to Oakingham. Here are the seats of —— Goodenough, esq. admiral Vernon; —— Mosfat, esq. &c. On the left is *Billingsbare*, (Lord Braybrook,) and dist. 1 m. *Bill Hill*, (late admiral Gower's, now the seat of Marq. of Blandford.) At Binfield bridge is *Binfield House*, (Lord Kinnaird) and opposite, a seat of Mrs. Elliot. On the forest, is *Binfield Place*, (Gen. Rowley.) Inn, *Stag and Hounds*

Binham, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Wells 4 m. S. E. Here are the remains of a priory of benedictine monks, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Peter de Valvines, nephew to the Conqueror, as a cell to St. Albans, granted to Thomas Paston.

Bingham, (*Nottingh.*) m. t. dist. from London 124 m. It is situated in the centre of the fertile vale of Belvari, and was formerly much larger. It is noted for an old large handsome Gothic

church, formerly collegiate: the steeple, which consists of a tower and spire, is rather more than 40 yards high, is remarkably strong built, and has a ring of 6 bells. The town consists principally of two streets, which run parallel to each other; one of which terminates in the market-place, which is very large; there are, however, two or three smaller streets, and the number of inhabitants is something more than 1000. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Feb. 13 and 14, for black cattle; Thursday in Whitsun week, town fair, and Nov. 8 and 9; chiefly for foals and hogs; there is also a shew of stallions on Easter Thursday; and a very large statute for hiring servants the last Thursday in October. Here is a post-office which opens at 7 o'clock in the morning, and closes at 9 in the evening. The turnpike road from Nottingham to Grantham runs through this town.—There are three or four inn-keepers here, but no sign to distinguish their inns.

BINGLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. town, dist. from London 206 m. 5 f. It is situate on the river Aire. Market-day, Tuesday.—Here is a market cross, and a receiving house for letters. Near it is *Myrtle Grove*, (J. A. Busfield, esq.). On the left is *St. Ives*, (Ben. Ferrand, esq.); and a mile beyond, *Rushforth Hall*, (W. M. Willett, esq.).

BINLEY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Coventry 2 m. 7 f. Between it and Brinklow, on the right, is *Coombe Abbey*, (Earl of Craven.).

BINSTEED, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Farnham 6 m. The inhabitants are few.

BIRCH, GREAT, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 128 m. 4 f. Here is a church. On the left may be seen *Bryngwin*, (Capt. Philips,) and *The Meend*, (.... Symonds, esq.).

BIRCHAM, GREAT, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 118 m. 5 f. Between it and Flitcham, on the left, is the seat of James Coldham, esq. Near 2 m. beyond it, is *Mount Ida*, (Sir Henry Lambert).

BIRCHAM NEWTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 119 m. 5 f. It is near Great Bircham.

BIRCHES, THE, (*Shropsh.*) between Colebrooke Dale, and Builder's bridge. Here in May 1773, a high bank, that lay by the Severn, slipt quite across the river, entirely stopped up the channel, and turned the course of the river over a meadow that lay on the other side. That part where the river ran, instantly became a high bank, with twenty lofty oaks standing upon it; and, where the ground divided, a chasm was left seven or eight yards wide, and five or six deep. The depth of the earth that moved, appeared to be twenty yards, and the quantity of land rather more than 20 acres. The turnpike road was removed several yards, and turned up edgeways. As soon as the bank had stopped up the bed of the river, the vessels below were left dry at the bottom of the channel, and the water took its course over the meadow. About 400 yards from the river's bank stood a house, where a family dwelt. The man got up about 3 o'clock in the morning, and hearing a rumbling noise, and finding the ground shake under him, he instantly called up his family.—They perceived the ground begin to move, but knew not which way to run for safety. However, they hastened off the spot, and, just

just as they had got to a neighbouring wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood. The house was left standing, but a barn, that stood near it, was thrown down.

BIRCHINGTON, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Canterbury 13 m. situated on the N. coast of the Isle of Thanet. Here is an ancient house, where William III. usually abode, till the wind was fair for Holland.

BIRCHOVER, (*Derbysh.*) dist. from Winster, which see, 1 m. N. This place is visited by numbers from Matlock and Buxton to see the famous rolling-stone, a great curiosity, which one person can move to and fro with his shoulder, though supposed to weigh about 90 tons; it is 4 yards high, and 12 round. This great stone stands amongst many more of the same kind.

BIRCHWOOD CORNER. (*Kent*) dist. from London 14 m. 2 f. It leads to Farningham.

BIRDLIP, or BIRLIP, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London, by Barnesley, 99 m.; and by Cirencester, 98 m. 2 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Cheltenham; on the left to Stroud: also, on the left, is *Whitcomb Park*, (Sir How Hicks.)

BIRDWOOD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 110 m. There is a common which leads to Huntley.

BIRKBY, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Maryport 1 m. 6 f. See MARYPORT.

BIRKENHEAD, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Great Neston 7 m. N. on the bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool. Here was a priory of benedictine monks, founded by Hamen Massy, third baron of Dunham Massy, subordinate to the abby of Chester in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.

BIRLINGHAM, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Norwich 9 m. 3 f. It is situated between Acle and Blowfield. On the right is the seat of .... Burrows, esq.

BIRMINGHAM, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Banbury, 116 m. 5 f.; by Coventry, 109 m. 6 f.; and by Oxford, 116 m. 7 f. This large and populous manufacturing town (vulgarly called *Brummagem*) is seated on the side of a hill. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets. To enter into a detail of the several productions of this great assemblage of manufactories, would require a volume; it will be sufficient to remark, that whatever can be desired, either for utility or ornament, in the various branches of hardware, the endless variety of buttons, buckles, plated articles, toys, trinkets, and jewellery: also fire-arms, and the ponderous productions of the casting-furnace, rolling-mill, and smelting-work, are abundantly supplied by Birmingham. About a mile and a half from the town, on the Wolverhampton road, and near the Soho, are the works of Mr. Egginton, where we find the lost art of painting upon glass revived, with a glow of colouring equal to the brightest of the ancients, and with an execution of the pencil wholly unknown to them. A superb window, placed over the communion-table of St. Paul's chapel, in this town, lately put up by Mr. Egginton, will fully justify this remark. At the Soho, belonging to Mr. Bolton, is one of the most extensive manufactories

ries in the kingdom, as well for the number of hands employed, as the variety of different articles they produce. It consists of four squares, with connecting ranges, or rather streets, of shopping, warehouses, &c. capable of employing above a thousand workmen, in all the varieties of the button, buckle, plated, or *argent-moulu*, steel-toy, and trinket manufactories. Birmingham goods are dispersed throughout the kingdom, and exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in respect of shew and cheapness, they are unrivalled; so that this town has become (to use the emphatical expression of Burke,) "The Toy-shop of Europe." The improved steam-engines, made here by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank among the productions of human ingenuity. The number of inhabitants are about 60,000; the amount of the houses, rated and unrated, in the two parishes of St. Martin and St. Philip, and the hamlets of Deritend, being above 11,000. Yet this great town does not possess any chartered privileges, and is governed only by a high and low bailiff, and two constables, chosen annually, although, for wealth and respectability, they are not inferior to the magistrates of almost any city or town in the kingdom. The not possessing chartered privileges may, however, be considered amongst the first advantages enjoyed by this town: as thereby the attention of the industrious manufacturer can seldom be called off by the interference of party interest; and that grand principle, which should ever animate a flourishing commercial establishment, universally pervades the great body of the inhabitants, viz. the uninterrupted application of each individual who composes it to his own peculiar concerns. It had a court of requests established in 1752; their lamp-act is dated 1773. It may seem singular to a modern eye, to view Birmingham in the light of one vast tan-yard. Though there is here no appearance of that necessary article now, yet Birmingham was once a famous market for leather. Digbeth not only abounded with tanners, but large numbers of hides arrived weekly for sale, where the whole country found a supply. When the weather would allow, they were ranged in columns in the high street, and at other times deposited in the Leather-hall, at the east end of New-street, appropriated for their reception. This market was of great antiquity, perhaps not less than 700 years, and continued till the beginning of the present century. There are still two officers annually chosen, by the name of leather-sealers, from a power given them by an ancient charter, to mark the vendible hides; but, now the leather-sealers have no duty; for shops are erected upon tan-fats, and the Leather-hall is gone to destruction. It has two churches, several chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The church of St. Philip is justly admired for its architecture and situation. In each steeple is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. Here are two crosses, one called the Welch, and the other the Old Cross: over the latter is held the court of requests,

quests, and some of the town-meetings. Here is an elegant new theatre: the front is of hewn stone, and the arrangement every way worthy the first rational place of amusement in a capital town. Duddeston Gardens, or Vauxhall, within about a mile and a half from the centre of the town, likewise furnishes an agreeable fund of amusement during the summer, being disposed upon a plan somewhat similar to that of London, for music and other entertainments. Here also is a fine bowling-green, billiard-table, &c. In winter there are concerts and balls, in a superb assembly-room, at the hotel; a building deservedly admired for its elegance and convenience. As this town is situated in the centre of the kingdom, it has been consequently but badly supplied with marine fish. The inhabitants, therefore, entered into a public subscription for a regular supply twice a week. A contract was made, proper offices appointed, and a shop opened in Bull-street for the purpose, Oct. 11, 1791. This town derives an important advantage from its navigable communication to most parts of the kingdom, whereby the great expense incurred by land-carriage is avoided, and her heaviest products conveyed to the most remote distance, without a material addition to their original price. The old canal, which was made in 1768 and 1769, brings hither various raw materials, and the produce of the Wednesbury collieries, thereby supplying that necessary article, fuel, at little more than half the price formerly paid for it. This cut was, in 1772, extended to Autherley, from whence there is a communication to the Severn, and thereby to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Bristol, and, with the Trent, to Gainsborough, Hull, and London. From this canal there is likewise a junction with the Grand Line, running along the Pottery in Staffordshire, and thence extending to Manchester and Liverpool; thus conveying the manufactures of Birmingham and its vicinity, entirely by water-carriage, to the principal ports of the British Ocean, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. By the New Canal, a communication is opened by Fazely to Fisherwick, Tamworth, Polesworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry, to Oxford, and from thence, by the Canal, or Thames, to London; thereby obtaining a navigable conveyance to the south-east extremity of the kingdom, and diffusing, as it were, from a centre, in four grand and opposite points, the various products of British industry, to be dispersed from her chief ports, amongst the inhabitants of every clime: and thus raising, in every known region of the globe, a perpetual monument of the commercial superiority of the British empire. In the neighbourhood are a great number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats, and many of the merchants and manufacturers have their country-houses in the environs of this town. During the riots in 1795, several beautiful houses were destroyed; four men were capitally convicted of being concerned in these riots; two suffered the sentence of the law Sept. 8; and the other two received His Majesty's pardon. The air of this town is naturally exceeding pure, and, notwithstanding the disadvantages which must result from its close population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades,

trades, and, above all, the continual smoke arising from the immense quantity of coals consumed, it is remarked, by the most accurate observer of the probability of human existence, (Dr. Price,) to be one of the healthiest towns in England. The foundation being a dry reddish sand, the lowest apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of distempers incidental to moist situations, are here unknown: the instances of longevity are strikingly numerous, and every means for the preservation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the most extensive and compleat set of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. An oblong piece of water, 36 yards by 18, is situated in the centre of a garden, accommodated with 24 recesses for undressing, and surrounded by a high wall; beside these, seven marble baths are at all times ready for hot or cold bathing, and all other suitable conveniences for medical purposes. This place, esteemed the second at present in England for population and extent, appears, by the accurate survey of Sir Hen. Spelman, not even to possess the credit of being a market-town, so late as in 1676, while its near neighbours, Walsall and Wolverhampton, now so exceedingly inferior, enjoyed then their present rank. The market-day, Thursday, is most plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision, and well stored with live cattle of all kinds. Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun-week; and Sept. 29, for black cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c. The following hours are to be observed for putting the letters into the post-office: *North Mail*—every morning at 9 o'clock, which takes all letters for Scotland, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gainsborough, Brigg, Barton, and Kirton, in Lincolnshire, Anglesea, Caernarvonshire, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lichfield, Stone, Newcastle, Tamworth, Stafford, and places adjacent in that county; Coleshill, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, in Warwickshire; Stoney and Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire; Newport-Pagnel, Woburn, and Dunstable, in Bedfordshire; St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire; and all Ireland, except the south-west parts of that kingdom, which go by way of Bristol. *Shrewsbury Mail*—every day at 12 at noon, which takes all letters for the intermediate places, and Oswestry, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Merioneth, and Montgomeryshire.—*Bewdly Mail*—every day at 12 at noon, which takes all letters for Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Stourport, and places adjacent. *London Mail*—every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (Saturdays excepted,) which takes all letters for the intermediate places, Oxfordshire, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Warwick; Abingdon, Farringdon, Wallingford, and Wantage, in Berkshire; Cricklade, Swindon, Malmsbury, and Wootton-Basset, in Wiltshire. *Coventry Mail*—every day at 2 o'clock, which takes letters for that city and its delivery. *Bristol Mail*—every day at half-past 4 in the afternoon, which takes letters for the intermediate places, Worcestershire, (except those parts sent by

by the Bewdley mail) Gloucestershire, South Wales, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire; Ludlow and Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire; Reading, Hungerford, and Newbury, in Berkshire; Somersetshire, Wiltshire, (except those parts which go by way of Oxford); Sherborne, Bedminster, Bridport, and Lyme, in Dorsetshire; Devonshire, Cornwall, and south-west parts of Ireland. The other parts of the kingdom, not mentioned, go by way of London. The return of the mail to Birmingham is as follows:—*North*, every day at 9 o'clock in the morning.—*Shrewsbury*, every day at 2 in the afternoon.—*Bewdley*, every day at 12 at noon.—*London*, every day at 12 at noon.—*Coventry*, every day at one in the afternoon.—*Bristol*, every day at 9 in the morning.—On the right is a turnpike road to Litchfield; on the left to Bromesgrove, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Dudley. One mile and a half dist. on the right is the seat of —— Eggington, esq.; on the left are *Aston Park*, (Hennage Legge, esq.); and *Sandwell*, (Earl of Dartmouth). Principal inns, *Lloyd's Hotel, Hotel, Castle, Swan, Hen and Chickens, Dog*, and *George*.

Birstall, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Huddersfield 8 m. 4 f. It is a populous place, where broad-cloth is manufactured, so called in distinction from kerseys, druggets, &c.; but, in London, called narrow, when compared with the broad-cloth made in Wells, &c. This place is famed for dying; and here is made a sort of cloth in imitation of Gloucester whites, which is as good in colour, though, perhaps, not in fineness. Near it is *Okewell Hall*, (.... Fearnley, esq.)

Birtles, (*Chesh.*) v. dis. from Macclesfield 2 m. 6 f. Near it is *Birtles Hall*, (R. Hibbert, esq.)

Birtley, (*Durh.*) v. dis. from London 271 m 2 f. A mile to the E. is *Usworth House*, (Wm. Peareth, esq.); 3 m. N. W. is *Ravensworth Castle*, (Sir H. T. Liddell, bart.) Inn, *Lion and Cock*.

Bish Bridge, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 177 m. 6 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Tiverton.

Bish Mill, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 182 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Dulverton.

Bisham, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 30 m. It is pleasantly situated on the Thames, almost opposite to Great Marlow. Its church, though small, is well worth seeing, and contains some curious monuments; on the river, not far from hence, are those called the Temple, or Brass Mills, for making brass pans, &c. of all sorts, which were attended with great success till 1720. Here was formerly an abbey; but little or no remains of it are to be seen. Here is *Bisham Abbey*, (George Vansittart, esq.)

Bishop Burton, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 224 m. 2 f.—Near it, on the left, is the seat of Richard Watts, esq. Inn, *Horse*.

Bishop's Auckland, (*Durh.*) m. t. dist. from London 256 m. 7 f. It takes its name from a palace belonging to the Bishop of Durham, (who is Lord of the Manor,) and which is near the conflux of the Were with the Wandless; it is reckoned one of the best towns in the county, and has a stone bridge, built by Waller Skiddaw, Bishop of Durham, in 1400. The church is a stately structure, in the gothic style, in a small village, about

about 1 m. to the S. called *St. Andrew Auckland*, or *South Church*, and was formerly collegiate. The palace is large and elegant, having been rebuilt since the civil wars. The air of the town is esteemed healthy. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin. Market-day, Thursday. Here is a receiving-house for letters..... Principal inns, *Talbot*, and *King's Arms*. See AUCKLAND, WEST.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 159 m. 5 f. It is a small town, on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation; which consists of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen. Its castle, formerly the residence of its bishops, from whence it was named, is totally destroyed. The town-house is a neat structure. Market-day, Friday; and it is noted for cattle, and all sorts of commodities, and much frequented by the Welch, as are likewise its fairs, which are, Friday before Feb. 13, Friday before Good-Friday, the first Friday after May-day, July 5, Sept. 9, and Nov. 13; the days preceding the three last are for sheep and pigs. Post-office.—The London mail through Oxford, Worcester, and Ludlow, comes in about 9 o'clock every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings; goes out in the summer-season on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at 5 o'clock; in the winter one hour sooner. This mail is carried on horseback from Ludlow.....The mail from Shrewsbury, (on horseback,) through Welch Pool and Montgomery, comes in every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, about 8 o'clock; returns Monday evening at 4; and on Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock at noon. By this mail the kingdom in general have a most expeditious communication with all North Wales. On the right is a turnpike road to Shrewsbury; on the left to Knighton; going from Shrewsbury to Knighton, on the right, ditto to Montgomery and Newtown, on the left to Ludlow. Within 3 m. is *Walcot House*, (Lord Clive.) Principal inns, *Castle*, *Owl*, and *Three Tuns*; several others.

BISHOP'S CAUNDELL, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Sherborne 3 m. 6 f.

BISHOPSDALF, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 256 m. 7 f. It is between Askrigg and Kirby Stephen.

BISHOPS HULL, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 146 m. Here is a church. On the right is the seat of .... Tyrwhitt, esq.

BISHOPS LYDIARD, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Taunton 5 m. N. W.

BISHOPS MOAT, (*Mont.*) vil. dist. from London 161 m. 5 f... This was the residence of Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed Kett's rebellion. It was an ancient entrenchment.

BISHOPS NYMET, (*Devon.*) dis. from Southmoulton 3 m. and from Tiverton 15 m. The manor is annexed to the bishopric of Exeter, and the Bishop grants three lives on it. It is now held by the Southcomb family. In this parish are good lime rocks.

BISHOP'S STOKE, (*Hants.*) situated to the left of Atterbury, which see. It is a large parish, but contains nothing remarkable.

BISHOPSTONE, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from Brighthelmstone 14 m. 2 f. Here is a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

BISHOPS STORTFORD, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 30 m.—

It

It is situated at the extremity; about half a mile the road divides, one going through Hockerill and the other through Stortford. The roads join again at the same distance between each place. Bishops Stortford and Hockeril are both situated on a rising ground, with a wharf, or quay, on a canal made navigable to the river Lea, between them in a valley, where a number of warehouses are built for the reception of corn and malt. On the north side of the road leading from Hockerill to Stortford, upon an artificial hill, are the remains of a castle built in the time of William the Conqueror, and was originally called Waytmore-castle, now only Castle-hill. At that time a prison stood at the bottom of the hill, where soldiers mounted guard, and the rents of certain lands were given to the support of it. William the Conqueror afterwards gave it to the Bishop of London, (whence its name,) and ever since that time the bishops of London have appropriated the money which is paid for castle-guard to themselves. The castle and prison were both demolished by King John for the offence of the then bishop, who was one of those who published the pope's interdict against the English nation. The bishop was restored by the same prince, and satisfaction made him for demolishing the castle. The hill or keep of the castle is artificial, made of earth carried thither, with a breast-work at top of stones and mortar. A bank of earth leads from it through the moory ground, on which it was situated, to the north-east. There is a large wall from the top of the hill yet remaining. The bishop's prison was in being in Bishop Bonner's time; though all the old buildings are demolished. Where the prison stood an inn was erected, which still continues as a public-house. The town itself is built in the form of a cross, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles. No particular manufactory is carried on here; the staple commodity is malt, of which large quantities are made. Market-day, Thursday, and is very considerable for all kinds of grain. Fairs, Oct. 10, 9 days before Whitsuntide, and 9 days after, for horses, horned cattle, &c. The church is lofty, stands on high ground, and has a fine ring of 8 bells: number of inhabitants about 3000. Here is a regular post-office. At Hockerill, on the right, is a turnpike road to Dunmow. Between it and Spelbrook, on the left, is *Thorley Hall*, (.... Grant, esq.); on the right of Bishop's Stortford is *Wallbury*, (John Houblon, esq.) Principal inns, *Crown*, (Hockerill); *Red Lion*, (Bish. Stortford.)

BISHOP'S SUTTON, (*Hants*) v. dist. from London 56 m. 1 f. It takes its name from a palace which the bishops of Winchester had here. Inn, *Ship*.

BISHOP'S THORPE, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from York 3 m. S. Here the archbishop has a palace, the only one remaining to the see; the manor was purchased, and the mansion built by Archbishop Gray, about the year 1241; and a neat chapel, in which he founded a chantry, is still standing... Archbishop Scrope was sentenced here by one Fulthorpe, a lawyer, after Judge Gascoigne had refused the office, and was executed in 1405, in a field between his palace and the city.

Bishopstone, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from London 61 m. 7 f. It is near the Ouse river.

Bishop's Waltham, (*Hants*) m. t. dist. from London 67 m. 2 f. The bishops of Winchester had a stately palace here, which was demolished in the civil wars. This town gives name to the adjacent forest. The church is a neat structure, having undergone many repairs at various times. This place may be called a little university, as it ever has been famous for its schools. Market-day, Friday; fairs, second Friday in May, July 30, and Friday after Oct. 10. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Within a mile is *Dundridge*, (.... Thale, esq.) Inns, *Dolphin*, *Crown*, *George*, and *White Hart*.

Bishop's Wearmouth, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London, by Durham, 274 m. 3 f.; and by Stockton, 275 m. 3 f. It was once a place of note. By the intermediate buildings, it is now nearly joined to Sunderland. See Monk Wearmouth. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth. On the left, going by Durham, is a turnpike road to Stockton; and, going by Stockton, is a turnpike road to Durham. Here is the *Parsonage*, (Dr. Paley.) One mile on the left is *Barnes*, (W. Ettrick, esq.); on the right are *Thornhill*, (J. Thornhill, esq.); and *The Grange*, (John Maling, esq.) Inn, *Bridge*.

Bisley, (*Glouc.*) town, dist. from London 97 m. small and inconsiderable, but a very extensive and populous parish, in which the broad-cloth manufactory is carried on to a very considerable extent, particularly at Chalford, a village in this parish. The church is very large and spacious, and, on account of its situation, may be seen several miles round. Here is a free-school for boys, and a donation for clothing six widows yearly. The canal, that unites the Thames with the Severn, runs through this parish; and on the verge of it commences that wonderful exertion of art and labour, a *tunnel*, which conveys the water of the canal 2 miles 5 furlongs under ground. Their majesties honoured this stupendous undertaking with a visit in August 1788. No market. Fairs, May 4, and Nov. 12, chiefly for sheep.—Hampton, or Minchinhampton, is the post-town. *New Inn*, (an excellent house for accommodation.)

Bitford, or Bidford, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 99 m. It was formerly a market town, and had two fairs; it is now much reduced. Inns, *White Hart*, and *White Lion*.

Bittern, (*Hants*) dist. from Southampton 1 m. N. Here Camden saw the remaining walls and ditches of an ancient castle of the Bishop of Winchester, half a mile in circumference, and surrounded on three sides by the sea at high water. Here the Rev. Mr. Warner fixes the site of the ancient *Clausentum*, and thinks the name was derived from the words *Clausus* and *Intus*, being, as it were, land-locked on the river Itchen; the discovery of many Roman coins on this spot seems to confirm Mr. Warner's opinion.

Bitteswell, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 1 f. a place of little note.

Bix, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from London 37 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

Bixley, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Norwich

Norwich 2 m. 2 f. Near it are *Bixley Hall.* (Earl of Roseberry), and *Kirby Hall,* (Rev. G. Wilson).

Bixthorpe, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Aylesbury 2 m. 7 f.

Blaby, (*Leicest.*) vil. dist. from Leicester 4 m. 2 f. It is on the river Stour.

Blackborough, (*Norfolk*) vil. dist. from Lynn 3 m. S. E. Here was a priory founded by Robert de Scales and his wife, for the religious of both sexes, in the reign of Henry II. but afterwards settled upon Benedictine Nuns, which continued till the suppression, when the site was granted to the see of Norwich, the small remains of which are converted to a dove-house. In this parish was a seat or castle of Lord Scales; the gatehouse of which is still standing.

Black Bourton, see Bourton, Black.

Black Bull Inn, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London 231 m. 2 f.

Blackburn, (*Lanc.*) m. town, dist. from London 210 m. 4 f. It is an ancient town, pleasantly situated on the Darwent, from the blackness of whose waters it derives its name, and over which are four stone bridges. Here are three churches, Old Church, St. John's, (lately built) and St. Paul's. The manufactures carried on are cotton, calicoes, and muslin. Market-day, Monday, formerly Wednesday; fairs, Easter Monday, May 11, and September 29. The post comes in about 9 o'clock in the forenoon every day except Tuesday; and goes out every afternoon at 4, except Friday... Comes in from Lancaster, Preston, Chorley, Wigan, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Bolton, Rochdale, Bury, and all parts south and north of Blackburn, about 9 every morning; goes out at 4 in the afternoon. Comes in from Burnley, Colne, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, York, Hull, Skipton, Settle, &c. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on other days Yorkshire letters are received by way of Manchester, Chorley, &c. goes out Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, morning. Comes in from Whalley, Clitheroe, Chatburn, Downham, &c. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; goes out at half past ten o'clock same nights. Comes in from Church Martin, Oakenshaw, &c. every day; goes out at half past ten o'clock every night. Going to Burnley on the right, is a turnpike road to Haslingden; on the left to Clitheroe. Principal inns, *Queen's Head, Dun Horse,* and *Black Bull*: here are several others.

Black Brook, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Prescot 5 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of J. Orrel, esq.

Black Burton, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Hawes 18 m. Here is *The Hill,* (Rich. Hetherington, esq.). On the left is *Whaitber,* (John Atkinson, esq.)

Black Chapel, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Dunmow 3 m. 4 f.

Blackdown, (*Dors.*) v. dist. from Lyme Regis 9 m. going to which, on the left, is a turnpike road to Beaminster. Here is *Blackdown House,* (J. Pinney, esq.) beyond which 1 m. is *Racedown House,* (Preston Pinney, esq.)

Blackenham Magna, (*Suff.*) see Blakenham.

Blackerook, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Prescot 2 m. Near it is

Gurswood Hall, (Sir William Gerard.)

BLACKFORD, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London by Boro'bridge 305 m. 4 f. and by Lancaster 309 m. 4 f.

BLACK GATE, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham 5 m. 6 f. It is near the Skern river, and leads to Sedgefield. On the left is *Coxhoe Hall*, (J. Forster, esq.)

BLACKHEATH, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 5 m. 3 f. It is a fine elevated spot, commanding some noble prospects. At the entrance on the left is Greenwich park; and on the right is Morden college, which was built by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, for decayed Turkey merchants. Here are also some pleasant villas; among others, of the princess of Wales, duke of Buccleugh, earl of Dartmouth, Richard Hulse, esq. and captain Darken. Here stood the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page, now, an emblem of human grandeur! levelled with the earth. Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page. Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an act of parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction to John Cator, esq. for 22,550l.—This gentleman sold it again by auction in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots. In 1780, a cavern was discovered on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large rooms, from 28 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water, 27 feet deep.—Inn. *Green Man*

BLACK HORSE, (*Durh.*) Inn, dist. from Durham 16 m. 2 f.

BLACK MOOR FOOT, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Huddersfield 13 m. 4 f.

BLACKMORE, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Ingatestone 3 m. and from Chelmsford 7 m. It is between Ongar and Ingatestone. An ancient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of king Henry VIII's pleasure houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished earl of Surry, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century.—This ancient structure was repaired, and some additions made to it, about 76 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, bart. whose daughter, lady Wheate, sold it to the present possessor, Richard Preston, esq. The river Can, which partly surrounds the garden, is still called here *The River Jordan*.

Jordan. Not far from Jericho, is *Smyth's Hall*, (C. A. Crickitt, esq.) The present owner has new-fronted this old mansion, in a window of which was some fine stained glass, of great antiquity, representing ancient military figures. These he has carefully preserved, and formed into a beautiful window for the stair-case.

BLACKNEST, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Egham 4 m. 5 f. Here is a seat of —— Barwell, esq.

BLACKNEY, or BLAKENEY. See SNITTERLEY.

BLACK NOTTLEY, (*Essex*) par. dist. from Braintree, which see, 1 m. S. E. Here some antiquities were found in 1752. The Rev. Mr. Kay, the great naturalist, and Wm. Bodell, bishop of Kilmore, were both natives of this parish. Mr. Kay resided here some of the latter years of his life. Here he died, and was buried in the church-yard; over whose grave a monument was erected, with an inscription in Latin.

BLACKPOOL, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 234 m. 4 f. It has a fine beach, and is much frequented as a bathing place. Near it are *Rossal*, (B. F. Hesketh, esq.), and *Lytham Hall*, (John Clyfton, esq.)

BLACK ROCK, (*Glam.*) dist. from Cardiff 17 m.

BLACK ROCK INN, (*Monm.*) dist. from London 142 m, 5 f. From it on the right is a turnpike road to Chepstow.

BLACKRODE, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 203 m. 2 f.

BLACKWALL, (*Midd.*) between Poplar (to which hamlet it belongs) and the mouth of the river Lea; it is remarkable for the ship-yard and wet dock of John Perry, esq. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 19 acres. It can receive 28 large East-Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to any other. On the spacious south quay are erected four cranes, for the purpose of landing the guns, anchors, quintaledges, and heavy stores of the ships. On the east quay, provision is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ships; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample convenience for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and sails of the ships. On the west quay is erected a building 120 feet in height, for the purpose of laying up the sails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for masting and dismasting the ships: whereby the former practice of raising sheers on the deck, so injurious to the ships, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The first ship masted by this machine was the Lord Macartney, on the 25th of Oct. 1791; her whole suit of masts, and bowsprit, being raised and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service. On each end of the north bank, are erected houses for the watchmen, who have the care of the ships night and day; with cook-rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The basins without the dock gate are so prepared, that ships are

continually laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expense are saved. Toward the end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a sound and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south. Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley; the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLACKWATER, (*Cornw.*) v. d. from London 260 m.

BLACKWATER, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from London 30 m. 1 f.—Here is a receiving house for letters. On the right is the seat of —— Collins, esq. and on the left, of —— Norris, esq. Inn, *White Hart*.

BLACKWATER ST. ANN, (*Essex*) dist. from London 36 m. Blackwater Bay, famous for the Wallfleet oysters, begins a little beyond Malden. Near it is *Stifted Grange*, (Rev. —— Onley.).—Inn, *Castle*.

BLAGDON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Taunton 5 m.

BLAKENEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. London 119 m. 3 f.

BLAKENEY, (*Norf.*) see SWITTERLEY.

BLAKENHAM, or BLACKENHAM, MAGNA, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Needham 3 m. 3 f. Here was a priory of benedictines, cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, founded by Walter Gifford, earl of Beckenham, in the reign of William Rufus, granted to Eton college.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD-FORUM, (*Dorset.*) m. town, dist. from London 103 m. 4 f. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs. It is a place of great antiquity, as appears from Domesday-book, as well as from several stone coffins that have been dug up here, and from the head of a spear belonging to the ancient Britons, who were settled here before the arrival of the Romans. This town has suffered considerably by several great fires; Camden and Coke speak of one that was before 1579; about 1677 a collection was made for Blandford, on account of a similar one; July 9, 1713, the lower part of East-street was consumed, supposed by some malicious persons: June 4, 1731, the whole town (excepting the lower part of East-street, which was burnt in the last fire) was destroyed. It began at a soap-boiler's or tallow-chandler's, the corner of Brianstone and Whitecliffe Mill streets; three fire-engines were burnt or rendered unserviceable in a short time; a brisk north-west wind carried the fire into distant parts of the town, and a grocer's shop blew up, having a cask of gunpowder in it, by which means the thatch was blown over the town, so that in the space of a quarter of an hour, near twenty houses were on fire; the wind, shifting to the north-east and east, carried the flakes to every other part of the town, and to the adjacent villages Blandford St. Mary and Brianstone, and consumed all but three houses. It is remarkable, that the

the houses destroyed by the fire in 1713 and rebuilt, were not burnt in the last fire in 1731; so that, in the space of twenty years, the whole town was burnt, except a few out-houses; the fire was so violent and rapid, that very little property was saved; about sixty families had the small-pox raging during this calamity, none of whom perished in the flames, but were removed under hedges in the fields, gardens, and under the arches of the bridges, and but one died. The loss amounted to 35,726l. and upwards, exclusive of insurances. In 1732, an act passed to rebuild the town with brick and tile, and determine differences. The king gave 1000l. the queen 200l. and the prince of Wales 100l. This town gave title of marquis to John Churchill duke of Marlborough, December 14, 1702; which honour still remains in his descendant, George Spencer, duke of Marlborough, and the title belongs to the eldest son of that family. It contains about 400 houses, 2200 inhabitants, and is divided into two parts. It is governed by a bailiff, and ten capital burgesses or common-council, who have power to purchase and enjoy lands in fee, &c. to have a common seal, and a serjeant at mace. It has a manufacture of shirt buttons, more of which are made here than in any other place in England. The church is an elegant modern structure 120 feet long, built in 1739, and cost 3200l. Few towns have such handsome buildings and good shops. Market-day, Saturday, and is well supplied with butchers' meat, &c. Fairs, March 7, July 10, and Nov. 8, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary goods. The bags for the west of Blandford are sealed at the post-office a quarter before 10 in the morning, and at half past 2 in the afternoon for London. No post down on Mondays, nor up on Saturdays. At a small distance from the bottom of the town, was a remarkable oak tree, called *Damary Oak*; in 1747 it measured seventy-five feet, the branches extending seventy-two feet, tho' many were torn off in a storm in 1703; the trunk was twelve feet in diameter at seventeen feet above ground; the circumference on the surface of the ground was sixty-eight feet, and its diameter twenty-three; the cavity at bottom was fifteen feet wide and seventeen high, and would contain near twenty men. In the civil war, and till after the restoration, an old man sold ale in it. After Blandford was burnt down in 1731, a family lived in it. It was sold standing for 14l. and rooted up in 1755, the wood being fit for little more than firing. On the left is a turnpike road to Wimborn Minster. On the right is *Steepleton*, (P. Beckford, esq.) Near it are *Handford*, (H. Seymour, esq.) and *Ranston*, (P. W. Baker, esq.). On the left is *Langton*, (Geo. Snow, esq.). Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Grey Hound*.

BLANDFORD ST. MARY, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Blandford 1 m. by which it is divided by the Stour river. Beyond it, on the left, a turnpike road to Dorchester. Near it is the seat of Mrs. Farquharson.

BLANERNOSE, (*Caerm.*) v. dist. from London 191 m. 3 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

BLANEPORT, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Cardigan 5 m. 7 f.

BLASEY, or BLAIZEY, see SAINT BLAIZEY.

BLEACH-

BLEACHLEY, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Fenny Stratford 2 m. W. Here is an hospital and chapel, founded by Sir George Crook.

BLEAK HALL, (*Bedf.*) d. from London 42 m. 1 f. It leads to Biggleswade.

BLECHLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 153 m. 3 f.

BLEDLOE, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Risborough about 2 m. S. W. It is thought to be a corruption of *Blood Law*, or *Bloody Hill*.

BLENCOW, LITTLE, (*Westm.*) v. dist. from Penrith 2 m. N. E. Here is a grammar school, founded and endowed by Thomas Burbank, a native of the place, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

BLETCHINGLEY, (*Surry*) dist. from London 20 m. It is a small borough, without a market; and being situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Sussex and the south Downs. The Manor of Blechingley, upon the Norman survey, was held by Richard de Tonebridge, a relation of William the Conqueror; and his freemen possessed to the value of 73s. and 4d. The borough consists of about 60 small houses; the right of voting is burgage tenure, and the members are sent to parliament by the borough holders only, without any officer's return... However, this place has sent members to parliament from 23d. Edward I. Here are the remains of a castle, built, it is said, by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent. Here is a post-office.

BLETCHINGTON, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from London 58 m. 7 f. On the right is the seat of Arthur Annesley, esq. and a little further is *Kirtlington*, (Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart.).

BLETCHINGTON, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Brighthelmston 15 m. 6 f.

BLETCHLEY, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Whitchurch 5 m.

BLETSOE, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 56 m. 3 f. Here are some remains of the castle belonging to Lord St. John. Beyond 2 m. is *Sharnbrook*, (W. Gibbard, esq.); beyond which is *Colworth House*, (W. Lee Antonie, esq.). Inn, *Falcon*.

BLICKLING, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 122 m. 4 f. Here, in the reign of Richard II. was the seat of the Dugworths, and afterwards of the Boleyns, ancestors of Ann, queen to Henry VIII. The mansion now belongs to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, created Baron Hobart of Blickling, in 1728.

BLISWORTH, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Brackley 15 m. Here is a church.

BLITHBURY, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 126 m. 6 f. It takes its name from the Blith river. —Here was a small monastery, founded by Hugh Malvesin, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen; at first for benedictine monks and nuns, but afterwards appropriated to nuns only.

BLITHE, see BLYTH.

BLITHEMARSH, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne 7 m. 4 f. On the right a turnpike road to Leek; a little further on the left a turnpike road to Uttoxeter and Stone, and to Stafford and Stone.

BLOCKLEY, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Worcester about 23 m. It is near the limits of Gloucestershire, and contains several hamlets. Here is a church, which

was

was rebuilt in 1727. There were annually 3 chapels in the parish, of which no vestiges remain... Here was a monastery, afterwards converted into a palace for the bishops of Worcester, in which they had frequently resided before the reformation, but now entirely destroyed. Fairs, second Tuesday after Easter day, and old Michaelmas day. No inn.

BLORE-HEATH, (*Shropsh.*) between Drayton and Newport: it is famous for a battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein Nevil Earl of Salisbury, for the former with 5000 men only, beat Lord Audley with 10,000, after a most bloody engagement. A remarkable stone cross is erected upon the spot where Lord Audley was slain. Near this heath stands *Oakley*, (Sir J. Chetwode, bart.).

BLOWFIELD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Norwich 6 m. 3 f.

BLOXHAM, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from Burford, which see, 20 m. On the left, about 1 m. is *Broughton castle*, (Lord Saye and Sele).

BLOXWICH, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stafford 15 m. and from Walsall 2 m.

BLUE ANCHOR, (*Surry*) dist. from London 23 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike gate

BLUE ANCHOR, (*Somerset.*) d. from London 156 m. 4 f. It leads to Carhampton.

BLUE BALL, (*Devon.*) dist. from Honiton 3 m. 3 f. On the right is *Hambury Fort House*, (Rich. Graves, esq.); and 1 m. beyond are *The Grage*, (Francis Drew, esq.), and *Strawberry Hill*, (Earl of Montrath).

BLUE VEIN, (*Wilts.*) d. from London 100 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

BLUNDESTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Lowestoff, which see, 3 m. N. W. Here are two neat modern houses.

BLUNTSHAM, (*Huntingd.*) vil. dist. from Somersham, which see, 2 m. S. Here is a free school. ..A most tremendous hurricane happened here in Sept. 1741. The rector's house, (Dr. Knight, the learned antiquary,) was untiled, the statues, &c. blown down, the stabling, 60 empty barns in the parish, the alehouse, and about 12 dwelling-houses out of 200, and all shook from their underpinnings; the mills in the country, and many stacks of hay and corn; the pigeons that were flying in its track were dashed to pieces against the ground. The fine spire of St. Ives, and that of Hemmingford, were blown down. Very few trees escaped. Its course was from Huntingdon to St. Ives, Erith, between Wisbeach and Downham to Lynn, and so to Snetsham, not further S. W. than Huntingdon, or N. E. than Downham. This storm blew down St. Margaret's great church at Lynn, which cost the town 8000l. to rebuild.

BLYFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Blythburgh 3 m. and from Halesworth 2 m. This is a small village, with a church in it.

BLYMHILL, (*Staffordsh.*) vil. near Shiffnal, which see.

BLYTH, or BLITHE, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Carlton 3 m. N. E. Here was a priory of benedictine monks, founded by Roger de Builly and wife, about the year 1088. The site was granted to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden. Here was likewise an hospital for lepers, founded by William de Cressy.

BLYTH, or BLYTHE NOOK, (*Nor-*

(*Northumb.*) t. dist. from Newcastle upon Tyne 14 m. N. W. and from North Shields 12 m N. It is commonly called Blythe Nook, to distinguish it from Blythe in Nottinghamshire. Here is a quay, and some other conveniencies; though at low water the sea, at the opening of the creek, may be safely passed on horseback. This place derives its origin from the coal trade, having some advantage from its situation, which brought it first to be regarded, and has since preserved it in esteem. We find the name in some of our old maps; but, from comparing all circumstances, it seems probable that it was very little considered, or those works raised, till about the time of the restoration. In the space of fifty years from thence, the vessels loading there were not numerous enough to attract notice: about ten years after, or a little more, they became at least double, though there was no village at the place, nor any tolerable town near it. In 1728 it seems to have doubled again, since 207 vessels were that year entered in the custom-house books, as coming from this place; and things have been improving ever since. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcastle. The post, by way of North Shields, arrives here every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. About 3 miles S. lies *Seaton Sluice*, an artificial port, or as the common people style it, a harbour made by hand. Sir Ralph Delaval, an able admiral of the last age, was continually contriving new improvements, in the exercise of which he never hesitated at expense; and, amongst the rest, made this port on his own plan, and entirely at his own charge, for the benefit of his tenants and self immediately, but without excluding others who chose to use it. In the construction of this small harbour he found enough to exercise his skill and patience, the stone-pier which covered it from the north east wind being carried away by the sea more than once; and, when he had overcome this difficulty by using timber as well as stone, he felt a new inconvenience, by his ports filling up with mud and sand, though a pretty sharp rill ran through it, which had so hollowed the rock, as to produce that very basin which Sir Ralph would convert into an haven. In order to remove this mischief, he placed a new strong sluice with floodgates upon his brook; and, these being shut by the coming in of the tide, the back-water collected itself into a body, and, forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, and twice in 24 hours scoured the bed of the haven clean. King Charles II. who had a great turn to matters of this kind, made him collector and surveyor of his own port, and it still bears his name. It admits small vessels, yet larger vessels may lie safe and receive their lading in the road, which renders it very commodious.

BLYTHBURGH, BLYTHINGBURG, or BLYTHBOROUGH, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 99 m. 4 f. It is seated on the river Blyth, between Dunwich and Halesworth, in the road to Yarmouth. It is reckoned ancient, from several Roman urns dug up not many years ago among old buildings; and the sessions are supposed to have been held in the Saxons time, because of its having the

the gaol for the division of Beccles. It has a large ancient church, 142 feet long, and 54 feet broad within the walls; here are also the ruins of an old abbey. It was formerly a market-town, but has lost its charter. There is a fair annually on old Lady-day. There is no post to this place; the letters are sent to Halesworth. Inn, *White Hart*.

BLYTHBURG-BRIDGE, (*Suff.*) dist. from Blythburgh 4 f. A new road to Yarmouth, leaving *Henham Park*, (Lord Rous) on the left.

BOARS HEAD STREET, (*Sussex*) d. from Brighthelmston 12 m. 4 f.

BOBBERS MILL, (*Nott.*) dist. from Nottingham 1 m. 4 f.

BOBBINGWORTH MILL, (*Essex*) dist. from Epping 4 m. 6 f. At the dist. of about 1 m. is *Blake Hall*, (Capel Cure, esq.); beyond which is *Shelly Hall*, (J. Crabb, esq.).

BOCKING, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 40 m. 7 f. It is one of the largest villages in Essex, united to Braintree, and once famous for the same manufactures. It was formerly a very rich town. Inn, *White Hart*.

BODBINNICK, see POLRUAN.

BODEDERN, (*Anglesea.*) v. dist. from London by Chester 269 m. 5 f. and by Shrewsbury 271 m. 4 f. It is a small place lying on the post-road. Inn, *Swan with two Necks*.

BODENHAM, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 83 m. 7 f. Near it is *Longford Castle*, (Earl of Radnor). Just beyond it is *New Hall*, (Wm. Batt, esq.). Between it and Downton, on the left, are *Standlynch House*, (Henry Dawkins, esq.), and *Barford House*, (Lord Malmsbury). For other villas see DOWNTON.

BODFARI, or BODVARI, (*Flint.*) vil. dist. from London 213 m. 6 f. It is thought to be the same as Varis of the Romans, and in the present term signifies the mansion of Varus. On the right is a turnpike road to Mostyn.

BODGAM, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from Winchelsea 9 m. N. E.

BODMIN, or BODMAN, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 234 m. 2 f. It lies between two hills, almost in the centre of the county, about 12 m. from each of the two channels. It is a borough and town corporate, (though now of little consequence) consisting by charter of queen Elizabeth, of 37 members, viz. a mayor, 11 capital burgesses, common clerk, and 24 common council, who elect the members of the borough. This town is very ancient; and some centuries past is supposed to have been much larger than at present. It had formerly an abbey, and an hospital for lazars. About the year 905, king Edward erected here a bishop's see, which, in the heat of the Danish war, was translated to St. Germain's, in this county, from thence to Kirton, in Devonshire, and from thence to Exeter, where it now remains. The bishopric was succeeded by a priory, and a friary of the order of St. Austin; the former was dissolved, at the general dissolution of monasteries, in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VIII. This place began to send members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. It was formerly one of the towns for stamping tin, but lost that privilege to Lestwithiel. The town consists almost of one street, leading east and west, near a mile in length. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was reckoned the largest

town

town in the county. The houses in general have much the appearance of antiquity, and are ill built; but of late there have been many new buildings, and population and trade are at present in an increasing state. There is no particular manufactory in the place, except of a few common serges, though it was once the staple of the county for the yarn-manufactory; but there are many considerable dealers in unmanufactured wool, which is washed and sorted here, and taken to the neighbouring parishes to be spun; the yarn is sent to Ashburton, and several other towns in Devon. This employs a great number of poor persons. Here also large quantities of wool are deposited for sale, which bring together many dealers in that article from the other parts of the county. It had anciently several churches, of which one only now remains, which is very capacious, and well built, and has a handsome organ, which was presented a few years since by the members of the borough. The church is reckoned the largest in Cornwall; the spire was destroyed by a thunder-storm in 1699. Very near the town is the county-gaol, sheriff's ward, and bridewell, built, about the year 1780, upon the principle suggested by the late Mr. Howard. It is a very handsome compact building, and is remarkably well situated for the accommodation and health of the prisoners. The summer assizes, and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, for the county, are always held here, and generally the county meetings. The registry and court of the archdeacon of Cornwall are kept here. There is a well near this town, whose water is remarkable for being much heavier than other waters, and for preserving its scent and taste the best part of a year; but, though it is called *Scarlet-well*, it represents many colours like the rainbow. Also in the neighbourhood are those monumental stones, called the *Hurlers*, which Dr. Stukely makes no doubt are the remains of an ancient Druid temple. They stand on a down in three circles, and had the name from the peasants' superstitious notion that they were once men, but transformed into stones for diverting themselves on a Sunday at hurling; a recreation for which the Cornish men are particularly eminent, as well as for wrestling, &c. Market-day, Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions, being remarkable for good corn. Fairs, Jan. 15, Saturday before Easter eve, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whitsunday, and Dec. 6. There are also two fairs every year, August 21, and Oct. 30, about a mile from the town, granted by charter of the 2d of queen Elizabeth, with other lands, for the benefit of those afflicted with the leprosy. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 10 in the evening. On the left is a turnpike road to Lestwithiel; and through the town, on the right, is a turnpike road to Padstow. For country seats, see TEMPLE.—Principal inns, *White Hart*, and *King's Arms*. Several others.

BODYHAM, (*Kent*) vil. toward the S. of Sandhurst, which see. Here is an ancient castle, once belonging to the Dalegrigs, or Dalingrigs, whose arms and crest are over the great gate: it now belongs to Sir G. Webster.

BOONOR, GREAT, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 69 m. 1 f. It is

is situate on the coast, and much frequented for sea bathing. Near it, at Aldwick, are seats of the Hon. Adm. Cornwallis, and A. Williams, esq. Here is also *Hothampton*, (Col. Scott). Inn, *Hotel*.

BOLD, (*Lanc.*) v. d. from London 193 m. 5 f. Here is *Bold Hall*, (Mrs. Bold).

BOLD HEATH, (*Lanc.*) d. from London 193 m. 1 f.

BOLDEN, EAST, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 280 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of James Browell, esq.

BOLDEN, WEST, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 281 m. 3 f. Here are the seats of Robt. Pemberton, esq. and Rev. Henry Blackett.

BOLDER, (*Hants*) v. dist. from London 92 m. 4 f. *New Inn*.

BOLINGBROKE, or BULLINGBROKE, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist from London 128 m. 6 f. It is seated at the spring head of a river which falls into the Witham, and is an ancient town. It was the birth-place of king Henry IV. from thence surnamed Henry of Bolingbroke. Its only manufactory is a pottery of earthen-ware. The church was formerly very large, but the greatest part thereof, with the steeple, was demolished by Cromwell. It gives title of Viscount to the family of St. John, as it did formerly the title of Earl. Market-day, Tuesday. There was a fair held on St Peter's day. Here is a receiving house for letters. No inn.

BOLLING, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Halifax 3 m. near Great Horton. Here is *West Bierley*, (Mrs. Richardson).

BOLLINGTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Altrincham 3 m. near the Bollin river.

BOLNEY, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from New Shoreham 9 m. N.

BOLSOVER, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 146 m. 3 f. It is large, well built, and noted for its manufacture of tobacco pipes. It commands an extensive prospect, and is very healthy and pleasant. At the N. W. side of the town, in a very romantic situation, stands the castle, a venerable pile. But one part of it, that was erected by John, the great duke of Newcastle, in the time of Charles II. (who was with his court entertained here with a masquerade ball,) is now very much out of repair. The part called the Old Building, is a most noble and lofty structure, nine stories high; the floors, and roof, which is flat, are all supported by stone pillars, and the most curious Gothic groins. This building is kept in good repair, and some of the rooms are furnished. It is the property of his grace the Duke of Portland. As one side of the town and castle stands on the summit of a very high and steep hill, the other sides (except where openings have been cut for roads) are surrounded by a very deep ditch and high bank upwards of ten yards from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the bank. This bulwark or intrenchment, as it may be called, extends about half a mile, and at one end of the town next the church is double. It is much noticed by the curious stranger; but upon what occasion it was done is not well known,—very probably in the barons wars. This town contains about 140 families, and is governed by a constable and two head boroughs. A copy-hold court, under his Grace of Portland, is held every

three weeks. In this court debts within the manor under 40s. are recoverable. At Lady-day and Michaelmas are two great courts; a jury of copy-holders and free-holders are impanelled, who take cognisance of all nuisances within the manor. Market-day, Friday, for fruit, garden stuff, earthen ware, butter, eggs, &c. Fair, Midsummer-day, and on All-Saints a statute for the hiring of servants, which is very much resorted to. Inns, *Anchor*, and *Cross Keys*.

BOLTON, GREAT, or BOLTON-LE-MOOR, (*Lanc.*) m. town, dist. from London 197 m. 4 f. It is a populous town, standing amidst dreary moors. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fustians and counterpanes; great quantities of dimities and muslins are also made here. A small rivulet runs eastward through the town, and turning towards the south, divides Great and Little Bolton; but they are generally considered by travellers as one. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, July 31, and Oct. 14, for horses, hardware goods, &c. and on the forenoon of the day preceding each, is a fair for horned cattle. Here is a parish church, and a receiving house for letters. The Earl of Derby was beheaded here Oct. 15, 1651, for proclaiming king Charles II. It is noted for medicinal waters. Between it and Wigan is found great plenty of what they call canel or candle coal, which is superior to what is found in any part of the globe. By putting a lighted candle to them, they are presently in a flame, and yet hold fire as long as any coals whatever, and burn more or less as they are placed in the grate flat or edgeways. They are smooth and sleek, when the pieces part from one another, and will polish like alabaster. A lady may take them up in a cambric handkerchief, and they will not soil it, though they are as black as the deepest jet. They make many curious articles of them, as snuff-boxes, nutmeg-boxes, candlesticks, salts, &c. It is said, that the queen was presented with a toilet-table, composed of hexagonal pieces of this coal, each piece set in, and the whole bordered with silver, which made a very elegant appearance. On the left is a turnpike road to Newton; on the right is *Darcy Lever*, (J. Bradshaw); also *Birch House*, (Capt. Ramsbottom), and *Raikes Hall*, (—— Horridge, esq.) Principal inn, *Boars Head*.

BOLTON, LITTLE, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 243 m. 5 f. Here is a chapel of ease. Between it and Carnford is a fine view over the Lancaster sands. Inn, *Bull*.

BOLTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Skipton, which see, 6 m. E. It is distinguished by the remains of the abbey, and a beautiful and romantic situation on the river Wherfe. It is visited on account of this abbey, the scenery, and a place called the *Stride*, in which the river, roaring amidst impending woods, is so straitened by immense masses of rock, as to render it easy for any one to cross it with a stride. Inns, *Angel*, and *Cross Daggers*.

BONDS GREEN. (*Heref.*) dist. from London 150 m. 3 f.

BONE END, (*Bucks*) dist. from London 28 m. A little beyond it, on the left, is *Bisham Abbey*, (Geo. Vansittart, esq.).

BONINGALE, (*Shrops.*) v. dist. from

from London 138 m. 1 f. About 1½ m. on the left is *Patshall*, (Sir Geo. Pigot, bart.). Near 3 m. on the right is *Kilsall*, (J. Bishton, esq.); 1 m. beyond which are *Tongcastle*, (Geo. Durant, esq.) and *Neach Hill*, (G. Baylis, esq.); 3½ m. on the left is *Hatton*, (Robt. Slaney, esq.); about 5½ m. on the right is *Weston*, (Lord Bradford).

Bonington Green, (*Essex*) dist. from Dunmow 5 m.

Bonvilston, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from London 167 m. 6 f. Here is a church. Through it, on the left, is *Llantrithyd Park*, (Sir John Aubrey, bart.).

Bookham, Great, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 20 m. 6 f. The church was built by John de Rumerwick, abbot of Chertsey, in 1340. On the right is *Eastwick Park*, (Earl of Effingham). On the left a house built by the late admiral Broderick. Here also is *Norbury Park*, (W. Lock, esq.); swelling hills, a meandering river, with a rich surrounding country, and a great extent of distant prospect, compose the charms of this delightful place, belonging to a gentleman, whose taste, elegance, and judgment, in what is most exquisite in art or nature, are almost unrivalled. Inn, *White Hart*.

Bookham, Little, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Great Bookham 1 m. 4 f. On the right is the seat of —— Pollen, Esq.

Booth Ferry, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London 174 m. near the river Ouse. Inn, *Booth Ferry House*.

Booth's Lane, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 163 m. 6 f. Inn, *Bull*.

Booth's Town, (*Yorksh.*) dis. from Halifax 1 m. 2 f.

Boot, The (*Lanc.*) Inn, dist. from London 200 m. Near it, on the right, is *Harpers*, (R. Dewhurt, esq.).

Bootle, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Ravenglass 5 m. See Ravenglass.

Booton, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Cawston, which see, 1 m. Here is the seat of Peter Elvin, esq.

Boreham, (*Essex*) v. d. from London 32 m. 6 f. On the right is *Boreham House*, (John Tymee, esq.). Inn, *Cock*.

Boreham, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 95 m. 1 f. It leads to Warminster.

Boreham Street, (*Sussex*) d. from Hastings 17 m. A receiving house for letters, and a bridge dist. 5 f. from the street.

Boroughbridge, (*Yorksh.*) m. t. dist. from London by Leeds, 222 m. 2 f.; and, by Newark, 206 m. 1 f. It is so called from its fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches over the river Ure. It is governed by a corporation, and sends two members to Parliament. It is famous for its trade in hardware. Many Roman coins have been found here; and, in a field near the bridge, are four large stones, (called, by the vulgar, the Devil's Bolts, or Arrows,) standing at an equal distance, and supposed to have been placed there by the Romans as a mark where their roads crossed. Two famous battles were fought here in 1321 and 1322. The market is on Saturday. On the right is a turnpike road to York: near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Knaresborough. Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Three Greyhounds*.

Borough Green, (*Kent*) dis. from Maidstone 10 m. 4 f.

Borough-Street, (*Surry*) dis.

from Hounslow 13 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of Christ. Buckle, esq.

Borrough, or Burrow, (*Lanc*) vil. dist. from Bridgewater 6. m. S. Here is an ancient chapel, much injured in the civil wars of the 17th century. A mile beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Settle; on the left to Kirby Lonsdale. On the right is *Burrow Hall*, (T. Fenwick, esq.); a single house, situate in a very deep narrow valley, hemmed in on every side by mountains covered with verdure; a fine stream serpentines through the vale, and here and there little cottages are dispersed, with scanty inclosures of meadow ground; over which hangs a narrow wood, from the rising of the hills; shut in on every side, this is a place calculated for the most solemn retirement; in winter, the rays of the sun, for several weeks, do not touch the vale, but only gild the mountains, along whose sides the opposite land sends an extensive shadow, whose gradations are daily marked by the peasant's watchful eye, longing for returning vegetation.

Borrowby, (*York*) dist. from London 223 m. 5 f.; it lies between Kayton and Arncliffe.

Borrows Ash, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby 4 m. 5 f. At the distance of two miles is *Hopwell Hall*, (Lady Lake.) Inn, *Saracen's Head*.

Borstal, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dis. from Thame, 7 m. N. W. This, together with the rangership of Bernwood Forest, to the W. of Aylesbury, was given by Edward the Confessor, by the livery of a horn, to one Nigel, who slew a boar that infested the country.—The horn is still in being, and, with the estate, belongs to the family of Aubrey.

Bosenham, Boseham, or Bosham, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from Chichester about 5 m. S. W. on the confines of Hampshire. The church is a spacious, venerable, Gothic edifice, built at the sole expense of William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, about the year 1119; in the reign of Henry I. it was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, and endowed with many privileges which it enjoyed till the general dissolution, when it was made parochial. The stalls for the prebendaries are still standing, and over them are carvings of great antiquity. Here, it is said, a daughter of Canute the Great was buried; and here Harold (son of Earl Godwin) had a mansion of retirement.

Bosley, (*Chesh.*) vil. dis. from Congleton 4 m. 6 f. On the right a turnpike road to Macclesfield; on the left to Leek.

Bosscastle, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 229 m. 1 f.; formerly called *Bottereaux Castle*, from an ancient castle built by that family. It stands on the Bristol channel, near K. Arthur's castle. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, August 5, and Nov. 22. No good inn.

Bossiney, Trevena, or Tintagal, (*Cornw.*) town, dist. from London 232 m. 1 f. It is called "The Borough of Bossiney, and Town of Trevena, in the parish of Tintagal," and is seated partly on an isthmus, and partly on an island, which was once joined by a bridge to the main land. Near it are the splendid ruins of a castle, said to have been the birth-place of King Arthur, and the seat of the dukes of Cornwall in the time of the ancient Britons: it is now the property of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. It returns two members to Parliament.

ment. No market. Fair, Oct. 19, for cattle. Between this and Truro are the *Roach Rocks*, which are awfully majestic. *See Plate 4, fig. 2.* No inn.

Bostock, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. 3 f. Here is *Bostock Hall*, (T. France, esq.); between it and Davenham, on the right, is *Whatcroft*, (J. Topping, esq.) Inn, *Griffin*.

Boston, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 112 m. 6 f. The name is an abbreviation of *Botolph's Town*, from Botolph, a Saxon, who had a monastery here, and is supposed to have been its founder. It is seated on both sides of the river Witham, and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade: its harbour can admit vessels of an inferior burthen only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal. It had formerly, besides St. Botolph's monastery, a priory, 4 friaries, and 3 colleges, whose lands Henry VIII. gave to the town. The town was supplied with fresh water by pipes, from a pond in the great common, called the West-fen, where a waterhouse and mill were erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by act of parliament; but, the water being far from excellent, the works were neglected, and the inhabitants have since had recourse to pumps and cisterns. All the neighbouring country is marshlands, which are very rich, and feed vast numbers of large sheep and oxen. The fens are very considerable for their extent; for they reach in length, in some places, 50 miles, and in breadth above 30; and, as they are so level that there is no interruption to the sight, any building of extraordinary height is seen a long way. Several Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It likewise had two churches; St. John's and St. Botolph's: the former has long since gone to decay, and the least remains of it are not now visible; but the church-yard is yet used as a burying-ground. St. Botolph's church is a handsome structure, of Gothic architecture, and is reckoned the largest parochial church, without cross aisles, in the universe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. It is ceiled with English oak, supported by tall slender pillars. It has 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, answerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. Its tower, the highest in Britain, which was begun to be built in 1309, is 282 feet high. It has a beautiful octagon lantern on the top, which is a guide to mariners, as they enter the dangerous channels of Lynn-deeps and Boston-deeps, as well as the wonder of travellers, who see it 40 miles round. The architecture of the whole is light, yet magnificent. It has a very good organ; and there are 8 uncommonly tuneable bells, chimes, and a large clock, with figures that strike the quarters. Here is a neat little theatre, with, generally, a good company of actors. This town has been lately very much improved, by taking down many old buildings and erecting new ones. The market-place is spacious; and is ornamented by a handsome market-cross, in which is a good chamber, appropriated to the purposes of corporation-meetings, card-assemblies, &c. About the latter end of the reign of Henry I. this town was set on fire by a gang of desperadoes, who came

to its fair in the disguise of monks and priests; but soon recovered, and became a staple for wool, by which it was much enriched, and the merchants of the Hans-towns came and fixed their guild here But, when wool was prohibited, the trade and the town gradually declined. Having, however, derived fresh consequence from its late enclosures, it is now a considerable thriving place. In 1772 the corporation built a very excellent fish market: and the town is well supplied both with sea and river fish. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, May 4, August 11, Nov. 22, and Dec. 11. The post sets off to London every morning at 10 o'clock, and returns every afternoon at 2. And on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, it is forwarded down to Bolingbroke, Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford, and Louth, and returns to Boston in time for the London mail Between it and Benington, on the right, at Friestone, is the seat of John Linton, esq. Principal inns, *Peacock*, *Red Lion*, and *White Hart*.

Bosworth, Husband's, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 84 m. On the right is a turnpike road to Market Harborough; on the left to Lutterworth. Here is the seat of Fortescue Turville, esq.; 3 m. beyond, on the right, is *Garnsley Hall*, (Joseph Craddock, esq.)

Bosworth, Market, (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London 107 m. 3 f. It is called Market Bosworth, for distinction, and is seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn and grass. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard lost his life and crown. This battle put an end to the long and bloody contention between the two royal houses of York and Lancaster; which, as fame tells us, had cost the lives of 11 princes, 23 earls and dukes, 3000 noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, and 200,000 of the common people. At the town they shew several pieces of swords, heads of lances, barbs of arrows, pieces of pole-axes, and such-like instruments of death, said to be found by the country people in the several grounds near the place of battle, as they had occasion to dig, or trench, or plough the ground. The town is near 3 miles from the place where the battle was fought. Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, May 8, and July 10. Here is a receiving-house for letters; also a seat of Sir W. Dixie. On the right is *Osbaston Hall*, (J. Cockbut, esq.) No inn.

Botesdale, Bottisdale, or Buddesdale, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 85 m. 5. It is small and ill built, formerly called *Botolph's Dale*, from St. Botolph's Chapel, which, for many years, has been in a state of disuse, but lately was very substantially repaired and neatly fitted up for divine service. It is a rectory to Redgrave, which see. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Holy-Thursday, for cattle and toys; and 3 weeks from Michaelmas for hiring servants. Being no post-town, letters, by a private post, are brought every day (Monday excepted) from Diss, 6 m. dist. Beyond, on the left, is *Redgrave Hall*, (Admiral Wilson.)

Botley, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 56 m. 1 f. Here is a large brick bridge over the river, which has rendered this village, formerly

formerly a place of no consequence, now a great thoroughfare. Fairs, Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, Tuesday before Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 2, and Nov. 9. On the left is a turnpike road to Farringdon; on the right of the bridge, about one mile, is *Wytham*, (Earl of Abingdon.)

Botley, (*Hampsh.*) vil. near Wickham, which see. Near it is *Botley Grange*, (—— Minchin, esq.) At the dist. of about 2½ m. are the seats of Sam. Atkins and H. Minchin, esqrs.

Botterel Aston, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Ludlow 10 m. 4 f.

Bottesford, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Bingham 7 m. It is in the vale of Belvoir, a small place, with as small a market; remarkable for being the burial-place of the dukes of Rutland. The church contains some handsome monuments of that family. On the right is *Belvoir Castle*, (Duke of Rutland,) which is supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

Bottisham, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 7 m. Here is the seat of Rev. —— Jennings; and, between it and Newmarket, the seat of Rev. J. Hicks.

Bottle Bridge, (*Som.*) dist. from London 141 m. 6 f.

Boughton, or Buckton, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Kingthorp 2 m. The church, which was once a handsome structure, is now in ruins, without a roof, and the walls, in several parts, thrown down. The church-yard is used as a place of sepulture; but divine service is performed at a chapel. Here is *Boughton-House*, (Earl Gower; formerly belonging to the family of Vaux.)

Boughton, Little, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 189 m. 3 f. On the left is a turn-pike road to Whitchurch.

Boughton, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Feversham 3 m. Boughton-street is dist. from London 49 m. 2 f. and Boughton-hill 50 m. 2 f. The latter displays the most extensive prospect of any elevation in this county. The church of Boughton contains several ancient monuments; it has a body with two aisles and a good stone tower, with a peal of six bells; but the spire fell down about the end of the 16th century. In this village are two schools, in which 100 children, of both sexes, are taught. In 1716, a man's scull and bones, with a hanger, and a brass coin of Antoninus Pius, were dug up by the side of the high road here. Boughton-hill, and a tract of land extending from it 4 miles towards Canterbury, were, in ancient times, counted a forest, and called Blean, in which were boars, bears, and other animals of chace. Here the high tower of Canterbury cathedral appears directly in the road: Half a mile behind Boughton-street, on the left, is *Nash*, (Mrs. Hawkins.)

Bouland Bridge, (*Westmoreland*) dist. from Kendal 7 m. over the river Winster. At the dist. of 3 m. is *Stores*, (Sir John Ledger.)

Boulter's End, (*Berks*) dist. from Great Marlow 5 m.

Bourn, (*Linc.*) m. town, dist. from London 93 m. 5. f. It is a large town, but dirty and mean built, seated near a spring, Bournwell-head, from which proceeds a river, (remarkable for its purity and quantity,) which runs through the

the town, and therefore it was called Bourn, signifying a stream of water. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmund; but this is doubted. Here were once an abbey and a castle; of the former, there are some small remains, which speak much for the antiquity of the place, if we may credit a date upon one of the stones, which is as early as the year 161. Of the castle, there are no vestiges. Here is one parish church. The tanning business is much carried on here. Market is on Saturday; fairs, March 7, May 6, and Oct. 29. This last, though a small fair, is a great feast. The mail arrives at 10 o'clock, and goes out at 1 daily. Beyond it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Corby. Here are the seats of J. Hogard, G. Pochin, and J. Digby, esqrs. On the left, 4 miles, is *Grimsthorpe*, (Duke of Ancaster); and, 1 m. farther, is *Swinstead*, (Lord Visco. Milsington.) Principal inn, *Bull*.

Bourn Bridge, (*Camb.*) dist. from London 49 m. 2 f. and so called from the river Bourn. One mile beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Linton; on the left to Cambridge; going to Cambridge, on the right, a turnpike road to Newmarket; on the left to London; and, on the right, is *Abingdon Hall*, (John Mortlock, esq.) Here are only two houses, one formerly the *White Hart*, now a private house, (Richard Chisling, esq.); the other, the *King's Arms*.

Bournbridge, (*Suff.*) dist. from Ipswich 1 m 2 f.

Bourn End, (*Herts*) dis. from London 24 m. 3 f. On the right is a view of *Huckster's End*, (John Field, esq.) Inn, *Horse*.

Bourndon, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 196 m. 5 f.

Bourne, East, (*Sussex*) dist. from London, by Tunbridge, 62 m. 4 f.; and, by Uckfield, 59 m. 6 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inns, *Lamb*, and *New*.

Bourne, South, (*Sussex*) dis. from London, by Tunbridge, 63 m. 2 f.; and, by Uckfield, 60 m. 4 f. On the right is *Compton Place*, (Lord George Cavendish.)

Bourton, (*Dorset*) v. dis. from London 104 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left, 3 m. dist. is *Shanks House*, (Nath. Dalton, esq.)

Bourton, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dis. from Much Wenlock 2 m. 4 f.

Bourton, Black, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from Farringdon 5 m. 5 f. Near it is *Northwick Park*, (Lord Northwick); beyond which, 4 m. is *Broadways Hill*, (—— Porter, esq.)

Bourton-on-the-Hill (*Glouc*) vil. dist. from London 83 m. 6 f. This is thought to have been, anciently, a larger place, as, after rains, the foundations of houses are discernible. Near it are the vestiges of a large camp. From this place there is a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. Here are two springs, one of which runs eastward, and empties itself into the Thames; and the other, by a contrary course, into the Severn. At the dist. of 1½ m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Stow. See Campden.

Boverton, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Cowbridge, which see, 6 m. S. It was anciently called *Bovium*, supposed to be so named by the Romans, for the fine cattle bred in the neighbourhood, and which are not degenerated. See Lantwit Major.

Boviarton, *(Glam.)* v. dist. from Cowbridge 6 m. S. which place Jestyn ap Gwrgant kept in his own hands when he lived at Cardiff Castle.

Bow, or Stratford Le Bow, *(Midd.)* vil. dist. from London 2 m. E. Its bridge over the river Lea to Essex was said to be built by Maud, wife of Henry I. though others make it as old as the reign of Alfred, (whose arms are carved on the centre-stone on the left hand from London,) and call it the first stone bridge built in England. It is said to have been named Bow from the slope of the arches of this bridge. It had formerly a nunnery. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney, and was made parochial in 1740. Some years ago a large manufactory for the making of porcelain was established here. Large quantities of tea-equipages, plates, dishes, tureens, &c. were made at this place; but, whether from the clumsiness of the manufacture, which, being chiefly designed for common use, was made strong and heavy, or want of capital in the undertakers, or the more prosperous endeavours of similar establishments, it has long been at an end. Here is a fair, attended by a vast concourse of the mobility from London, on the Thursday in Whitsun-week.

Bow, or Nymet Tracie, *(Devon.)* m. t. dist. from London 187 m. 6. f. It is a poor place, having nothing of note either in the town or neighbourhood. The court of the duchy of Lancaster is commonly kept here. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, in Whitsun-week, and Nov. 22. A cross-post, from Crediton to Hatherleigh, passes through every Saturday, Monday, and Thursday.

Bowden, Great, *(Leic.)* vil. dist. from London 84 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

Bowden, Little, *(Northamp.)* vil. dist. from London 85 m. It is near the river Welland. See Hermitage.

Bowden Hill, *(Wilts)* dist. from London 91 m. 2 f. On the right is *Bowden Park*, (Barnard Dickinson, esq.); one mile dist. on the left, is *Strowd*, (Daniel Smith, esq.)

Bow-Street, *(Cardig.)* dist. from Aberystwith 3 m. 4 f. to which it leads.

Bower, The, *(Kent)* dis. from Maidstone 4 f. See Barming Cross.

Bower Hill, *(Wilts)* dist. from London 93 m. 7 f.

Bowes, *(Yorkshire)* m. t. dist. from London 248 m. 5 f.; and, from Bernard Castle, 2 m. It is situated on one of the Roman military ways, and was one of their stations. The antiquity of this place appears from an old stone in its church, with an inscription on it to the emperor Adrian, which was used about the beginning of the last century for a Communion-Table. Here is the ruin of a castle. It consists of one street, nearly ¼ of a mile long from E. to W. and is in general well built. Here is a market on Friday, and a fair Oct. 1. On the right is a turnpike road to Bernard Castle. Principal inns, *Unicorn*, *Shoulder of Mutton*, and *Rose and Crown*.

Bowness, or Bullness, *(Westm.)* vil. dist. from Ambleside 3 m. It is situated on a rock on the edge of Solway Frith, with some considerable remains of ancient walls. Opposite to this is situated the *Island*, by way of pre-eminence so called, being, by much, the largest

largest in the lake, containing upwards of 30 customary acres of 6½ yards by 6½ yards to the pole, on which has been lately erected an elegant circular building, commanding a most beautiful prospect. The whole extent of the lake is about 13 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth. In the church are some remains of fine painted glass, which was brought from Furness Abbey.

Bowridge, *(Dorset)* dist. from London 90 m. 6 f.

Box, *(Wilts)* vil. dist. from London, by Chippenham, 99 m. 6 f.; and, by Corsham, 99 m. 4f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right, about 1 m. is *Shockerwick*, (Walter Wiltshire, esq.)

Boxes Gate, *(Sussex)* dist. from Brighthelmston 9 m.

Boxford, *(Suff.)* v. dist. from Hadleigh 5 m. 6 f.

Boxhill, *(Surry)* village, near Dorking. It received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots, and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a prospect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of 36 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite in forming a grand and delightful scene: we look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great distance. Here are *Burford Lodge*, and *The Grove*, (both belonging to George Barclay, esq.)

Boxford, *(Suffolk)* town, dis. from London, by Sudbury, 62 m.; and, by Colchester, 63 m. This pleasant town is situated in a fertile vale, the lands around it are well cultivated, and it consists of several streets, which centre in an area. Its chief trade formerly consisted in manufacturing blue woollens. It now makes many malts, chiefly for the London markets; and has a trade, established in 1772, for dressing of sheep and deer skins in oil. The church is a large good structure, has a spire steeple; the porch on the south side is built of stone, has 7 niches in front over its entrance, many smaller about it; there are some inscriptions, which are now partly defaced; under one of its spouts, on a stone, is the name of John Frewn, who was the builder; the porch is a very good piece of workmanship, is situated on the south part of the town; and the whole length of the inside of the church is 95 feet, and breadth 52 feet. Fairs, Easter-Monday, and St. Thomas's Day; the latter scarcely worth notice. Post comes in every day in the week, except Monday, at 12 o'clock at noon, and goes out every day, but Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Near it is *Edwardstone Grove*, (W. Waring, esq.) Inns, *Swan*, and *White Hart*.

Boxley Hill, *(Kent)* dist. from Maidstone 4 m. Here was an abbey, in which stood a famous rood of Grace, as it was called in those popish times. This, and the image

image of St. Rumbald, (with which the monks played such impositions upon the public,) were taken away from them, and broke to pieces at St. Paul's Cross, in 1558.

Boxmoor, *(Herts.)* vil. dist. from London 23 m. 2 f. On the left is *Boxmoor Hall*, (—— Mead, esq.); and, at the end, is *West Brook Hey*, (P. R. Luard, esq.)

Boynton, *(Yorksh.)* vil. dist. from Bridlington 3 m. Here is the seat of Sir G. Strickland, bart.

Bozeat, *(Northamp.)* v. dist. from London 51 m. 4 f. On the left is *Easton Mauditt*, (Lord Grey); 3 m. W. is *Castle Ashby*, (Earl of Northampton): the E. and S. sides are adorned with several chimney-pieces, designed by Inigo Jones. In the gallery are some family portraits; as likewise a portrait of the first earl of Shrewsbury, who was slain at the siege of Chatillon in the year 1453.

Bracebridge, *(Linc.)* dist. from London 134 m. 4 f. Inn, *Ed-Pye House*.

Brackenthwaite, *(Yorksh.)* dist. from Ripley 5 m. 2 f.

Brackley, *(Northamp.)* m. t. dist. from London 63 m. 5 f. It is a place full of brake or fern, near the head of the Ouse, with the springs of which it is pleasantly watered. It was once a famous staple for wool. Here are, a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses; the mayor is chosen annually, by the burgesses at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has two churches, and a very handsome market hall. Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, the second Wednesday in April, Wednesday after June 28, Wednesday before Oct. 10 and Dec. 11. On the right is a turnpike road to Towcester; on the left to Oxford. See Buckingham. Principal inn, *Crown*.

Bracknell, *(Berks)* vil. dist. from London 28 m. 2 f. On the left is *Martinshern*, (Gen. Gordon); and, within a mile, *Swinley Rails*, (Earl of Sandwich); on the right is the seat of .... Walsh, esq.

Braddenham, *(Bucks)* v. dis. from High Wycomb, which see, 4 m. It stands W. of Missenden, and is remarkable for a healthy air.

Bradenstoke, or Bradnestoke, *(Wilts)* village, dist. from Calne 6 m. N. Here was a priory of black monks, founded by Walter d'Eureux, Earl of Rosmau, in the year 1242, to which, after the death of his lady, he retired, and was buried in it.

Bradfield, *(Essex)* village. It is a small place, on the road to Harwick. It has no market, but a fair on the last Monday in July. Here is a charity-school.

Bradfield, *(Suff.)* vil. dist. from London 65 m. 7 f. On the right is *Bradfield Hall*, (Arthur Young, esq. secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and author of several books, essays, &c. on that subject.)

Bradford, or Bradforth, *(York, W. R.)* m. t. dist. from London, by Wakefield and Adwalton, 196 m.; and, by Wakefield and Leeds, 201 m. It is an ancient and considerable town, seated on a branch of the Acre, in a fertile country, abounding in coals and iron ore, and has a trade in shalloons and stuffs, which are made in the neighbourhood. This place was besieged and ransacked in the year 1641, by the van of the Earl of Newcastle's army, commanded by Colonel Gering, Colonel

Colonel Evans, Sir Wm. Saville, and Sir John Goodricke; the last of whom had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded in the attack. The houses are built of stone, and the church is of a Gothic structure, remarkable for the fine tone of its bells. Here was a more ancient church, erected about the year 1268. Near it is a large iron-foundry and cannon-factory, belonging to Jarratt and Co. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, two principal; one, June 28, 29, and 30, for wares and horses; the other, Dec. 20, 21, and 22, for cattle, horses, pigs, and wares; besides several others for milch cows. The post comes in and goes out every day. On the right, beyond it, is *Heaton*, (J. Field, esq.); on the left are turnpike roads to Huddersfield and Halifax, and, 3 m. dist. a turnpike road to Colne. Inns, *Sun*, and *Talbot*.

BRADFORD, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist. from London, by Staverton, 100 m. 1 f.; and, by Trowbridge, 101 m. 1 f. It is so called from its *broad ford*, where now is a bridge, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon, within a cove of a small hill, which screens it from the northern blasts. The river here is commonly called the Lower Avon, and is increased by the Were from Trowbridge. Although it be a town of no very large extent, yet it is of no considerable importance in the commercial world; great quantities of the finest broad-cloths being manufactured here, which are eminent for the finest mixtures, as the water of the river on which it stands is remarkably qualified for dying the best colours. The streets are narrow and irregular; yet many good houses present themselves to the eye of the passenger. The town was greatly damaged by a fire on the 30th of April, 1742. The church is a large building, kept clean and neat. In the chancel is a handsome altar-piece, coarsely ornamented with a painting that was intended to represent the last supper. Here are several stately marble monuments, and a good organ. In this church are two windows of modern stained glass, expressive of the benign actions of Christ and his apostles. These windows were a present from John Ferrett, esq. of London, a native of Bradford, who died in 1770. The market is on Monday; and a smaller one on Saturday. The markets are well supplied with flesh and vegetables. Fair, Trinity-Monday, for cattle. Near it, on the right, at Woolley, are the seats of T. Baskerfield, esq. and T. Johnson, esq.; on the left, the seats of the late Duke of Kingston, and T. Rogers, esq. Principal inns, *Swan*, and *New Bear*.

BRADGATE, (*Leic.*) v. dis. from Grooby, which see, 2 m. N.—Here was a seat of the Marquis of Dorset, where Lady Jane Grey was born, in 1537. The old house was burned down some years since, but the park remains, the property of the Earl of Stamford.

BRADING, (*Hampsh.*) t. dist. from Newport 8 m. E. It is of great antiquity, but has no trade. The streets are very clean, and have lately been paved and lighted. On the coast, 2 m. is *Row's Heath*, (late John Wilkes, esq.)

BRADLEY, (*Leic.*) v. dis. from Hallaton, which see, 4 m. E.—Here was a priory of Augustin canons, founded by Robert Bundy, or Burneby, in the reign of King

King John; granted, at the dissolution, to Thomas Nevil.

Bradley, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Huddersfield 3 m.; going to Leeds, on the left, a turnpike-road to Rochdale and Halifax. Bradley Brook is dist. from Huddersfield 5 m.

Bradmore, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from London 118 m. 4 f. Inn, *Nag's Head*.

Bradness, (*Cumb.*) near Keswick, a remarkable promontory, from the crown of which is the best general view of Bassenthwaite water.

Bradnestoke, see Bradenstoke.

Bradninch, (*Devon.*) t. dist. from London 170 m. It is an ancient corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, nearly a mile in length, and consisting chiefly of one long irregular street, with about 200 houses, the greatest part of which are very indifferently built. It formerly sent members to Parliament, but was excused on account of the expense. It was almost destroyed by fire in the year 1666. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice. Here is a small market on Thursdays. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 9, for toys and cattle. It is no post-town. Letters are conveyed to, and received from, Cullompton. At the dist. of about 3½ m. is *Killerton House*, (Sir T. Dyke Acland, bart.) Inns, *White Lion*, *King's Arms*, &c.

Bradwell, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 51 m. 3 f. Near this place is *Bradwell Lodge*, (Rev. H. Bate Dudley), a new-built house, which is so conspicuous at sea, as to be considered, by the coasting traders as a sea-mark; and is nearly as conspicuous as the Roman Temple, called St. Peter's Chapel, which stands near it. Here is a receiving-house for letters.

Bragbury End, (*Heref.*) dis. from Hereford 8 m. 1 f.

Brailsford, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 133 m. 6 f. Inn, *Rose and Crown*.

Braint, (*Anglesea*) v. dis. from London, by Chester, 255 m. 1 f.; and, by Shrewsbury, 257 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike-gate; on the right, a turnpike-road to Beaumaris.

Braintree, (*Essex*) m. t. dis. from London 40 m. It was once noted for a great manufactory of baize and says; but it has much declined. The neighbouring country is pleasant, having many risings and falls, with great plenty of water. Market-day is Wednesday; fairs, May 8, and Oct. 22. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the right a turnpike road to Witham and Colchester. No inn.

Braithwaite, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London 294 m. 1 f.

Bramber, (*Sussex*) t. dist. from London 52 m. 1 f. It is a borough, formerly of some account, but now without either market or fair. It consists of 36 miserable thatched cottages, composed of two intersections of a street, the upper and middle parts of which constitute the borough of Steyning. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor in both places; and the constables, who are the returning-officers in each borough, are chosen at his courts-leet; but the 36 cottages, which are burgage-holds, and give the right of voting to the tenants, are one half of them property of the Duke of Rutland, and the other of Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, bart. who, since the year 1786, have each agreed to send one

member. In 1786 there was a contest between the two proprietors of this borough; when a tenant of one of these miserable cottages had the fortitude and integrity to resist the offer of 1000l. to influence his apostasy; and we are happy to have it in our power to add, that this fact is authenticated by unimpeachable authority. It is governed by a constable, annually chosen by a jury of the court-leet; and it is watered by a small river, which was once navigable by ships of burthen. Here are the remains of an old castle, and of a bridge.

BRAMBRIDGE, (*Hants*) near Winchester, in the parish of Twyford. It is chiefly inhabited by farmers.

BRAMDEAN, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Alresford, 4 m. S. S. E... Here is *Woodcote*, (Earl Powis.)

BRAMFIELD, (*Suff.*) town, dis. from London, by Dersham, 97 m. 7 f.; and, by Breaks-lane, 96 m. 2 f. It has neither market nor fair; but abounds with corn and hay. Here is *Bramfield Hall*, (R. Rabbit, esq.) Inn, *Swan*.

BRAMFORD, (*Suff.*) v. d. from London 68 m. 3 f. Two m. beyond it on the right is a turnpike road to Ipswich.

BRAMHAM, (*York W. R.*) d. from London 190 m. It is a fenny moor, noted for the Roman military way. Beyond it 2 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Tadcaster: and on the left to Harewood. On the left is *Bramham Park*, (—— Fox, esq) and *Bramham Piggin*, (Lord Headley).

BRAMLEY, (*Yorksh.*) near Swinton, which see. It is a township belonging to Leeds, and noted for its excellent slate. Inn, *Bell*.

BRAMPTON, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dis. from London 314 m. 7 f. It is an ancient, but small, town, containing about 1500 inhabitants. It was formerly a Roman station, and a place of some note in the 2d and 3d centuries. It is still the capital of the barony of Gillsland, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, and the town courts are held here twice a year. Its site is low and uneven, and the soil is sandy. The town is rather irregularly built. Market-day is Tuesday, and it has an inferior market on Saturday, only for the town. Fairs, the 2d Wednesday after Whitsuntide, and the 2d Wednesday in September, at which many thousands of sheep and black cattle are sold. A by-post goes to Carlisle, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and returns the same evenings. About 2 m. on the left, is *Castlesteed*, (T. Johnston, esq.). On the right 2 m. is *Naward Castle*, (Earl of Carlisle). This ancient castle is still entire, and inhabited; many of the paintings in it were brought from Kirkoswald castle, when that was demolished. It was built by one of the Dacres, about the reign of Henry III. In the garden walls, were stones with Roman inscriptions, which the late Earl of Carlisle gave to Sir Thomas Robinson, and were removed by him to his museum at Rooksby. Inn, *Howard's Arms*.

BRAMPTON, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London 62 m. 6 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Thrapeton. Here is the seat of John Richards, Esq.

BRAMPTON, (*Suffolk*) vil. dist. from London 103 m. 4 f. On the left is *Brampton Hall*, (Rev. Naunton T. Orgill.

BRAMPTON, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Chesterfield 3 m. It leads to Baslow, which see; and 2 m. beyond

beyond it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Tideswell.

BRAMPTON BRIAN, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from Leominster 12 m. on the Knighton road. Here is a fair for toys, June 22. Also the ruins of a castle; great part of the walls are still standing; and the gate-house, which is entire, is a curious structure, and conveys some idea of its ancient grandeur. On the left is *Brampton Park*, (Earl of Oxford).

BRAMPTON BURON, see AYLSTAN BURON.

BRAMSHALL, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Uttoxeter 2 m. Near it is *Lezley Hall*, (C. Kinnersley, esq.).

BRAMSHAW, (*Hampsh.*) v. dis. from Lyndhurst 5 m. 6 f.

BRANCASTER, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Snettisham, which see, 10 m. It is supposed to have been the *Branodunum* of the ancients, a town in great esteem among the Romans; and is now noted for the largest malting-office in the kingdom.

BRANCEPETH, or BRANSPETH, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Durham 4 m. S. W. Here is an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by Ralph Nevil, the first Earl of Westmoreland, modernized, and fitted up as a mansion. See BRANDON. Some of Becket's murderers are said to have fled to Hairbolm in this parish, and to have built a chapel. In the river Were, somewhat below this place, are many huge stones, which are never covered but when it overflows; and any water poured on them, soon becomes brackish. There is a medicinal spring near this place. On the left is the seat of W. Russel, esq.

BRANDISTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Cawston, which see, 2 m. Here is *Gooton Hall*, (Baker Rackham, esq.).

BRANDON, (*Suff.*) t. dist. from London 78 m. 3 f. It is pleasantly situated on a river called the *Smaller Ouse*, navigable from Lynn to Thetford, which divides the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. This river affords plenty of fish; and the country around plenty of game. It lies between Newmarket and Swaffham, has a bridge over the Ouse, and a good harbour, with a ferry, about one mile from the bridge, for conveying goods to and from the isle of Ely. This is no ill-built town, and has a good church belonging to it. It gave a lord mayor to London in 1445, to wit, Sir Simon Eyre, draper, who built Leadenhall for the use of the city, and left 5000 marks, a very great sum in those days, to charitable uses. It had a market on Thursday, now discontinued. Fairs, Feb. 18, June 11, Nov. 11; and at Bromhill, Nov. 30, is a considerable fair for wool. There are several other fairs, called *Coopers*, or *Hoop-fairs*. The post-office shuts at 7 o'clock in the evening. There are very considerable returns to this town for corn, malt, coals, deals, iron, salt, bricks, and tiles. There are many very extensive rabbit-warrens near the town; the rabbits are sent to the London markets by carriers for that purpose, who travel with great expedition.—This town gives the title of Brandon to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. On the left is the seat of J. R. Byrch, esq. and on the right is *Santon Downham*, (Earl Cadogan). Principal inns, *Chequers*, and *White Hart*.

BRANDON, (*Durh.*) vil. dist.

from Durham 3 m. W. It is seated on a high hill, from whence is a fine prospect, and is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. About ½ m. to the S. W. is *Brancepeth*, or *Branspeth Castle*, which has been at different periods in the possession of the families of Bulmer and Nevil; by the last of whom it was forfeited to the crown in 1570. The possession has since been in the families of the Coles and Bellasyse. In 1775, this castle and the large estate were sold by Earl Fauconberg to John Tempest, Esq. M. P. for the city of Durham. It is thus described by a late traveller: "Branspeth castle consists of a large tower, now modernized, and a habitable house, which impends over a steep and woody dell. The rest, which is the wall of the churchyard, with one or two square towers, is on a flat. That part of the wall which is quite entire, has small square towers on the summit, with corbal trusses for pouring down hot water upon the assailants." Great additions have been made to this castle by Mr. Tempest, who has erected several new rooms, and a new gate at the best entrance; he has also rebuilt the stables, and some other apartments, in an elegant stile.

BRANKSTON, (*Northumb.* vil. situate a little to the E. of Cornhill, which see. Here is a pillar to commemorate the battle fought between the English and Scotch, in 1513, where king James IV. is said to have fallen.

BRANSBURTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 188 m. 2 f. This village was left by Lady Darre to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, in trust for Emanuel hospital, in York-street, Wesminster, founded for old maids and bachelors in 1601. Part of the estate was let on lease for a term of 195 years, which has lately expired.

BRANSFORD, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Worcester 3 m. 7 f. Here is a bridge over the Teme river. Inn, *Fox*.

BRANSLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v dist. from Cleobury 1 m. 2 f. It leads to Tenbury.

BRANSTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m. 3 f. Here is a turnpike gate. Between it and Wichnor, about 1 m. on the right, is *Walton Hall*, (Edward Desbrowe, esq.). Inn, *White Hart*.

BRASTED, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Westerham, which see, 1 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell; and beyond it ½ m. is *Hill Park*, (.... Cotton, esq.).

BRATTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 97 m. 3 f. Here is a Danish encampment entire, called *Bratton Castle*. Here are also the remains of a strong fortification, where the Danes, after being defeated in a battle just by, held out against the English fourteen days, being seated on a high hill, which commands all the country round, and is encompassed with two ditches, within which several pieces of old iron arms have been dug out or raised up by the plough. The white horse is just underneath, cut out on the side of a hill, which may be seen for fifty miles or upwards westward. Tradition says, that the soldiers of king Alfred the Great cut out this figure of a horse, to perpetuate the remembrance of a great and decisive engagement, which happened between Alfred and the Danes, the former

former being encamped at Westbury Leigh, and the latter in Bratton castle. On a certain day the Danes had a great sacrifice to their gods, to be propitious to them in the war in which they were soon to be engaged. Alfred left his camp disguised as an harper, and went to theirs, and played to them. As soon, however, as he perceived they were intoxicated, he hastened back to his camp, and returning with his army, fell on them while asleep, and made great slaughter. They, however, rallied on Eddington Down, where they were effectually defeated, and never afterwards, in his days, troubled England. On the left is a turnpike road to Warminster.

BRAUGHIN, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 27 m. 5 f. It was formerly next to Verulam, the most considerable place in the county, and is thought to be the Roman Cæsaromagnum. It has still some remains of its ancient eminence; for here are the ruins of a Roman camp, and it gives name to the deanery and hospital. Near the church-yard is an old house, which used to be lent with all sorts of furniture for poor people's weddings. They brought their provisions hither, and had a large kitchen, with a cauldron, large spits, and a dripping pan; a large room for merriment, and a lodging-room, with a bride-bed and good linen, some of which furniture was, a few years ago, in being. Fair on Whit-Monday. On the left is *Hamels*, (John Mellish, esq.).

BRAUNSTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 75 m. 7 f. It is situated on the Coventry and Oxford canal, over which is a bridge. Between it and Daventry, on the right, is *Watton*, (John Clarke, esq.).

BRAY, (*Berks*) vil. between Maidenhead and Windsor on the Thames, and is noted in a famous song, for its vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying vicar of Bray. Here is an hospital founded in 1627. At *Braywick* are the seats of Thomas Slack, Esq. —— Pepys, esq. and Major Law.

BREAGE, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 279 m. 7 f.

BREAKS LANE, (*Suff.*) dist. from London 96 m. 2 f. It leads to Bramfield.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, (*Brec.*) m. t. dist. from London by Bredwardine and Hay 172 m. 1 f. by Letton and Hay 173 m. and by Monmouth 168 m. It is situated in the centre of the county, at the confluence of the Hodney and the Uske, over which there is a good stone bridge. The Romans, as appears from several coins, and other antiquities, had formerly a station in these parts. Its castle and walls were built by one Bernard Newmarch, and was a stately fortress, but now in ruins; a few walls, and some remnants of Ely tower, on the Keep, are still remaining. Brecknock castle was built in the reign of William Rufus. In 1233, it was besieged by Llewellyn, prince of Wales; but all his efforts proving fruitless, he set fire to the town, and pursued his route.—The walls behind the great church on the hill are exceedingly pleasing, laid out with taste, and very neatly preserved. They are formed on the shady declivity of a hill, the foot of which is washed

by the torrent of the river Horthy. The remains of the old college are near the Uske; and part of them, as well within the present chapel as without, are as old as the original foundation, which was laid in the reign of Henry I. The town, as to its present state, is well built, in an oval form, and well walled with towers for its defence. Its inhabitants, who are very numerous, have some small share in the clothing trade. There are many genteel families in the town. A little to the east is a considerable lake well stored with fish, out of which a rivulet runs to the Wye. It contains three parish churches, one whereof is collegiate; and sends one member to parliament. The government of it is vested in two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, two constables, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Also a town-hall. On the right, by Monmouth, is a turnpike road to Builth and Hay; on the left to Merthyr and Neath. Several old encampments are to be seen on the hills; but the most remarkable fortification is *y Gaer*, about two miles N. W. from the town. This is indisputably Roman, and is situated on a gentle eminence, at the conflux of the rivers Eskir and Uske; part of the walls are still remaining.—Some years ago a square Roman brick, with LEG. II. AVG. finely imprinted on it, was dug up at this camp. Inns. *Bell, Golden Lion, Angel, Swan, Bear,* and *Three Cocks.* Post-horses and chaises are only to be had at the *Golden Lion.*

Brecknockshire, Co. of S. Wales, 39 m. in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high: however, there are large fertile vales and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle... Though very mountainous, yet provisions are exceeding good and plentiful all over the county; nor are these mountains useless, even to the city of London; for from hence they send yearly great herds of black cattle to England, and which are known to fill our fairs and markets, even that of Smithfield itself. It has 61 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and there were formerly nine castles, the ruins of some remain, particularly *Trtior castle;* (*See Plate* 2, *fig.* 1.). It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth; on the S. by Glamorganshire; on the W. by Caermarthen and Cardiganshires; and on the N. by Radnorshire.

Bredon, (*Leicters.*) vil. beyond Ashby de la Zouch 5 m. 2 f. Between them, on the right, is *Stanton Harold,* (Earl Ferrers).

Bredwardine, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 148 m. 7 f... Here was a castle, in which, according to some historians, was born Thomas Bredwardine, elected archbishop of Canterbury, in 1349, and styled for his learning, the *profound Doctor.* Other authors say, he was born at Hatfield in Sussex. Near this were other castles.

Breed, (*Susses*) v. dist. from Rye, which see, 5 m. W. Here is a manufacture of cast iron.

Breedon, (*Worcestersh.*) vil. dist. from Pershore 8 m. It is a healthy pleasant place. The parish,

rish, dedicated to St. Giles, contains three chapelries, viz. Norton, Mitton,, and Cutsdean; and three hamlets, viz. Westmancot, Kelmesham, and Hardwick; is one of the most valuable rectories in the diocese of Worcester.—Here was formerly a monastery. The porch and west end of the church are Saxon buildings, said to have been built by the grandfather of king Offa. To the north-east of it is *Breedon hill*, on which is a Roman encampment, with a double ditch; and it boasts one of the finest prospects in the county; on the top is a lofty summer-house, from which may be viewed the cities of Worcester and Gloucester; Cheltenham, &c. Near it is the seat of J. Dark, esq.

Brenchley, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 39 m. 7 f. Here is a church.

Brent, or South Brent, (*Devon.*) t. dist. from London 199 m. 1 f. It is a small town, situate in a valley, encompassed by hills, and is a great thoroughfare from Plymouth to London. On the north-east side is a very high hill, called *Brent hill*, about a mile from the town, adjoining the turnpike road that leads to London; on which there is a monument erected by Mr. Tripe, surgeon, Ashburton, to the memory of an ancient chapel which was first demolished by hard winds, and, not being re-established, became quite ruinated. It is an ancient borough, governed by a court leet and baron of the lord of the manor; likewise two constables, and a searcher and sealer of leather. It had anciently a market held on Wednesday, which has long been disused; the shambles are now standing; and the market-bell which stood on the top of it, fell down in 1790, and broke in several pieces. Here is a church. Fairs, last Tuesday in April, and ditto in September. No inn.

Brent, East, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Axbridge 6 m. S. W. Here is a remarkable coped eminence, called *Brent Knoll*; on the top of which, 1000 feet above the sea, there is a large double irregular entrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found. The west Saxons are supposed to have made use of this fortress.

Brent Ely, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Bildeston 4 m. 2 f. In this parish is *Wells Hall*, where Sir Simon d' Ewes, the parliamentary historian lived. On the left is *Brent Ely Hall*, (Col. Goate)

Brentford, (*Midd.*) m. t. dist. from London 7 m. 1 f. This is a populous town, on the river Brent, whence it takes its name. A bloody battle was fought here in 1016, between Edmund Ironside, and Canute the Dane, in which the latter was defeated. In 1642, Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loss of their general and 500 men. The church was built in the reign of Edward I. and is a chapel of ease to Great Ealing. The church, which (the tower excepted) was rebuilt 1764, and market, use to stand in that part of the town called *New Brentford*. Members of parliament for the county of Middlesex, are chosen here. Market-day, Saturday, and is very large for corn and provisions. Fairs, May 18, and Sept. 13, for all sorts of cattle and swine. Letters go for London at 8 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon.—Through

Through Brentford, on the left, is a turnpike road to Hampton Court. That part of the town called *Old Brentford*, is situated in the parish of Great Ealing, and is opposite Kew-Green. New Brentford is situated partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms partly a parish of its own name, which contains not more than 200 acres. This town affords employment to numerous poor; having a flour mill, on the same construction of the late Albion mills, erected at the sole expense of Messrs. R. W. Johnston, and Gould; an extensive pottery, belonging to Messrs. Turner; a considerable trade in brick and tile making; and a very large malt distillery, the property of Messrs. Roberts and Co. At the extremity of the village, on the left, on the other side of the Thames, is *Kew Palace*, the occasional residence of the king. Through the village, on the left, opposite Sion school, is the seat of —— Barber, Esq. Beyond on the left is *Sion House*, (Duke of Northumberland). The entrance into the park is noble and worthy the princely mind of its possessor. It was called Sion, from a monastery founded by Henry V. in 1414, for nuns.—Edward VI. granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. It was the residence of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place when the Duke of Northumberland her father prevailed upon her to accept the crown. (*See Plate* 18, *fig.* 3.) On the right is *Sion Hill*, (Duke of Marlborough). Opposite Sion House is the seat of —— Palmer, Esq. and 1 m. on the right is *Osterley Park*, (Earl of Westmorland). Principal inns, *Three Pidgeons*, and *Castle*.

BRENT KNOLL, or KNOWLE. See BRENT, EAST.

BRENT TOR, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 207 m. It stands on the top of a high hill, where is a church which serves as a sea-mark for sailors that enter Plymouth haven.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, (*Essex*) t. dist. from London 17 m. 7 f. It stands on a fine eminence, and was formerly a place of more consequence; having had a market on Thursday, which is now discontinued. It is a place of considerable antiquity. Fairs, July 18, and Oct. 15. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 9 in the evening. On the right is a turnpike road to Tilbury Fort. Near this town is *Warley Common*, which commands a beautiful prospect, and was famous for its encampments during the American war. It lies in the parish of Southfield, and has a chapel. On the right is *Thorndon Hall*, (Lord Petre), and *Middleton Hall*, (S. F. Gillum, esq.). Principal inns, *Crown*, (post-office) and *White Hart*, (excise-office).

BRENZET CORNER, (*Kent*) d. from London 67 m. It leads to Romney.

BRERETON GREEN, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 164 m. Here is the seat of —— Legge, Esq.

BRERETON. See BRUERTON.

BRETBY, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London by Atherstone 128 m. 3 f. and by Leicester 121 m. On the right is *Bretby House*, a new mansion, built in 1800, (Earl of Chesterfield). Beyond which on the left, is *Presencote Hall*, Wil-

(William Nadin, esq.). See Repton.

Bretford, (*Warw.*) v. d. from Walsall, which see, about 1 m. N. E. Here was a cell of black nuns, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton; but after a short time, the sisters separated, and by consent of the founder, the lands were given to Kenilworth priory. Here was likewise an hospital, or chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund.

Bretenham, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Bildeston 3 m. N. W.—Here are the remains of an ancient camp.

Brettel Lane, (*Worc.*) dist. from Stourbridge 1 m. S f.

Bretton, (*Flintsh.*) vil. dist. from London 193 m. 4 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Mold. Beyond, on the left, 1 m. is *Broughton Hall*, (Jos. Richardson, esq.).

Bretton, Monk Bretton, or Burton Grange, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 177 m. 7 f. The chapel here was built and endowed by Sir W. Wentworth. Here was a monastery founded in the reign of Henry II. Near it is *Hague Hall*, (T. Cotton, esq.). On the left is *Bretton Park*, (T. R. Beaumont, esq.).

Brewham, North, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London by Deverill 116 m. 2 f. and by Warminster 119 m. 3 f. Here is the seat of Robt. Curtis, esq. A little beyond it is *Brewham Lodge*. (T. Southcote, esq.).

Brewood, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 129 m. 5 f. Market-day, Tuesday. Fair, Sept. 19. It is a place without post-office or inn. Letters, &c. are conveyed to, and received from, Wolverhampton. Here was a convent of Cistertian nuns as early as Richard I.

Brewton, see Bruton.

Brianstone, (*Dorset.*) v. dis. from London 103 m. 6 f. The church is small, part of it ancient, and it has an antique fort. On the left is a turnpike road to Poole. On the right is *Brian Stone House*, (Edw. Berkley Portman, esq.). Beyond 1 m. is *Down House*, (Lady M. Blair).

Brickburn, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Weldon bridge 1½ m. Here are the remains of a priory founded in the reign of Henry I.

Brickhill, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from London 44 m. 1 f. One mile to the left is *Dunscombe Place*, (Philip Duncombe Pauncefort, esq.). Inn, *George*.

Brickwall, (*Herts*) vil. dis. from London 23 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

Bridenbury, (*Herts*) v. dis. from London 128 m. 7 f. Here is a church.

Bridestow, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 201 m. Here is a church. On the left 5 m. is *Sydenham*, (Arthur Tremain, esq.) and 1 m. further on the right, is the seat of Christ. Harris, esq.

Bridford. Birdford, or Birtford, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from Salisbury, which see, 1 m. S. E.

Bridge, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 58 m. 4 f. It is so called from a bridge over a branch of the Stour, situated in a valley. On the right 4 m. dist. is a turnpike road to Folkestone. On the left are *Bifrons*, (E. Taylor, esq.) and *Howlets*, (Col. Dering. On the right 1 m. is *Bourne Place*, (J. Harrison, esq.) and on the left is *Higham*, (James Hallet, esq.). On the left 2 m. is *Iledon*, (T. W. Payler, esq.) and on

on the right, *Charlton Place*, (J. Foote, esq.). On the right, 3 m. is *Barham Court*, (C. Dering, esq.). On the left 4 m. is *Den Hill*, (Hardinge Stracey, esq.) and on the right are *Broome House*, (Sir H. Oxendon, bart.) *Denton Court*, (E. Bridges, esq.) and *Wootton*, (Rev. Mr. Bridge).

BRIDGE, GREAT, (*Staff.*) dist. from Walsall 3 m. 7 f.

BRIDGE, NEW, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Rochdale 3 m. 5 f.

BRIDGE NEW, (*Glam.*) dist. from Llantrisant 4 m. It is over the river Taff.

BRIDGE, SMALL, (*Lanc.*) d. from Rochdale 1 m. 5 f.

BRIDGEFORD, GREAT, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 145 m. 6 f. It is seated on the Stow river.

BRIDGEFORD, EAST & WEST, (*Nott.*) vil. near Nottingham, so called from a bridge over the Trent. E. Bridgeford is also called Bridgeford-on-the-hill, where Roman coins have been found.

BRIDGEMORE, (*Chesh.*) v. dis. from London 163 m. 1 f. On the left 1 m. is *Duddington Hall*, (Sir T. Broughton, bart.).

BRIDGEND, (*Glam.*) m. t. dis. from London 179 m. 4 f. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides the town, over which is a stone bridge. It is tolerably well built, rather populous, and has a woollen manufactory in its infancy. The town is divided into three parts, and is distinguished by the names of *Old Castle*, *Bridgend*, and *New Castle*; and there are still remains of castles at the former and latter of those places; but the appellation of Bridgend serves for the whole. The soil round this place is extremely fertile and well cultivated; and, as several English families have been induced to settle in this neighbourhood, the market is of late so much improved, that the inhabitants are enlarging and making the market-place quite commodious; and the provisions of every sort brought thereto are as good as any in England. Here is a neat town-hall; and the member for the county has been sometimes elected at this place. At Old Castle is a chapel of ease under Coity, that being the mother church; and at New Castle is a tolerable well-built parish-church, situated on such an eminence, as to command a delightful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The river Ogmore abounds with salmon, sewen, trout, and variety of other fish, with which, in the season, the markets are well supplied. About half a mile N. of the town is a quarry of excellent freestone, which is equal to any in England, and is now much used. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Nov. 17, and Holy Thursday.—Letters, &c. are conveyed to Ewenney. Inns, *Wyndham Arms*, and *Globe*.

BRIDGEND CAUSEWAY, (*Linc.*) dist. from Bourn 13 m. 6 f. On the left, going to Donnington, is a turnpike road to Folkingham. On the right to Bourn.

BRIDGENORTH, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 136 m. 6 f. It is seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a handsome bridge of seven arches. It is a very ancient place, said to have been built in 582, by Ethelfleda, queen of the Mercians, and widow of king Ethelred. It was afterwards walled round by Robert de Belesme, the son of Robert de Montgomery, so often mentioned

ed, who likewise added to the strength of the place, by building a castle. Depending on these fortifications, he afterwards rebelled against Henry I. and made a stand here; but was soon obliged to make his escape, and fly the kingdom. There was also a chapel within the castle, which, in after-times was converted into a collegiate church, for a dean and six prebendaries. The town and castle, being forfeited by this rebellion, came into the possession of the crown, but how long it continued so is uncertain. It has endured several sieges, in one of which Hubert de St. Clare voluntarily received an arrow in his breast, which was levelled at his sovereign, Henry II. The castle is now demolished, and the forest of Morfe is a common. Upon the brow of the hill there is a walk, which Charles I. said he thought the pleasantest in his dominions. The town consists chiefly of three streets, well paved with pebbles, and well built; one of which, called Mill-street, because it leads to the town-mills parallel to the river on the west side, is adorned with stately structures. It is a place of great trade both by land and water, and has many great privileges granted to it by charters. It is governed by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of the 24 aldermen, who are such as have gone through all the offices of the town, by a jury of 14 men; together with 48 common councilmen, a recorder, town clerk, &c. Its situation is pleasant, as well as commodious for trade; its air is healthy, and its prospect delightful. The hill on which the upper town stands rises sixty yards from the west bank of the river; many of the houses are founded upon the rock, and most of the cellars are caves hewn out of it. On the roofs of the caves are gardens made without much cost or art; and pathways are made over them, so that one may walk over the tops of several of the houses without danger or difficulty.—There are two churches, the upper church is called St. Leonard's; the lower church, lately built, is a noble stone structure, with a handsome tower and clock, and a ring of six bells; it is called St. Mary Magdalen. It has sent members *ab origine*. The right of election is in the burgesses and freemen, within and without the borough. The number of voters is about 700; returning officers, the bailiffs. This town is well furnished with artificers of all sorts, who deal in making and selling cloths, leather, iron tools, and the common manufactures of the kingdom. Here are also gun-makers, joiners, and carpenters, for houses and vessels also; and it is as famous a place as any in England for making stockings. Here were formerly several monasteries, besides a popish college and chantry. Market-day, Saturday, which is well stocked with all sorts of provisions. Fairs, Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30, August 2, and Oct. 29; these are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen, cloth, &c. the last continues three days. *Post-office.*—The mail is dispatched from London every morning, except Saturday, a quarter before 8 o'clock, and arrives from London every evening, except Monday, before the hours of 6 and

6 and 8. Near it on the right is a turnpike road to Stourbridge. Having reached it, on the right is a turnpike road to Wolverhampton and Shiffnall. Near it on the left, is *St. James's*, (J. Stanier, esq.). Principal inns, *Castle*, and *Crown*.

BRIDGE SOLLERS, (*Heref.*) v. d. from London 143 m. Here is a church. Near 2 m. beyond it, on the left, on the S. side of the Wye, is *Tiverton*, (Mrs. Bridges).

BRIDGE TOWN, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 195 m. It leads to Totness, by crossing the Dart river.

BRIDGEWATER, (*Som.*) m. t. and bor. dist. from London 138 m. 6 f. It is situated on the river Parret, over which it has a stone bridge. It is a large borough, and sends two members to parliament. The corporation consists of 24 capital burgesses, including a mayor and two aldermen, whose income is very considerable. The borough has also a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, are empowered to hold four sessions every year, for determining all crimes and misdemeanors, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction. They also hold a court of record every Monday, which has cognizance of all debts, of whatsoever amount, and of every other plea. The rules and practice are as those of the Court of Common Pleas. The authority of the magistrates extends through the whole parish, who, together with the rest of the corporation, are conservators of the navigation of the river Parret. This town contains about 500 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants. The houses in general are irregular, but the streets are very wide, and well paved. It has a large church, with a large organ, and handsome altar piece. The spire is said to be one of the largest in England. The castle here was built in the reign of king John. Here is a quay called the Haven; and here was once a priory. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and sustained more than one siege. The situation of it renders it easy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide rises here, at high water, near six fathoms deep, and sometimes flows in with such impetuosity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does so, unawares, it often occasions great damage to ships, driving them foul of each other, and frequently oversetting them. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the channel, especially in the Severn. Market-days, Thursday and Saturday; at the former, cattle of all kind is sold, and cheese in great quantities. Fairs, first Sunday in Lent, July 24, Oct. 2, and Dec. 27, when great numbers of horses and horned cattle are sold; besides vast quantities of cloths of different kinds; wearing apparel, &c. Provisions are very cheap here. The Midsummer county sessions are held here annually, and the assizes every other year. Here is a post-office. Letters go every day. Within 2 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Axbridge. Principal inns, *George*, *Swan*, and *King's Head*.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, (*York, E. R.*) m. t. and sea-port,

port, dist. from London 205 m. 7 f. It is seated on a creek, with a commodious quay for ships, 1 m. dist. from the town, about 5 furlongs in length, and has a good trade. It is a safe harbour in strong gales of wind and winter storms, from the N. N. W. and N. E. Market on Saturday. Fairs, Monday before Whitsuntide, and Oct. 21, for horned cattle, toys, linen and woollen cloth. The post arrives every Saturday and Monday in the forenoon, and goes out the next days at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It also comes in every Thursday forenoon, and goes out the same day at 1 o'clock. On the left is a turnpike road to York. Principal inn, *Ship*, at the Quay. See KILHAM.

BRIDPORT, (*Dorset*) m. t. and bor. dist. from London 134 m. 4 f. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It is a place of great antiquity, and took its name from the river Birt, or Bride. It is a town corporate, consisting of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 15 capital burgesses, whereof the bailiffs are two, two serjeants at mace, and several other inferior officers. It has a large neat church, (St. Mary's) situated in the south street. There were formerly several other chapels. It had once a priory, which stood near the bridge, now a dwelling house. In the reign of Henry VIII. all cordage for the navy was ordered to be made here for a limited time. The town consists of three good spacious streets, greatly improved of late years in buildings, which are chiefly stone, but some of brick. The E. W. and S. streets resemble the letter T, have several back lanes and passages, and are very populous. A handsome market house, (lately erected at the expense of 3000l.) is in the centre. It sends two members to parliament. It began to send members in the 23d of Edward I. The chief manufactures are twine, sail-cloth, and hats. Market-days are every Wednesday and Saturday, and have a great supply of fresh meat. —Fairs, Old Lady Day, Holy Thursday, and Old Michaelmas. Post-office opens every morning at 7 o'clock, and shuts at 10 o'clock, for London; and opens every morning at 11 o'clock, and shuts at 2 in the afternoon for the west. Entering Bridport on the right, is a turnpike road to Beaminster. On the right are *Wykes Court*, (W. Fowler, esq.) and *Mountfield House*, (S. Fawcett, esq.). Through it on the left, is *Veast*, (Major Channing); and on the right is *Downe Hall*, (W. Downe, esq.). Principal inns, *Bull*, and *Golden Lion*.

BRIERLEY HILL, (*Staff.*) d. from Stourbridge 1 m. 6 f. *New Inn*.

BRIG CASTERTON. See CASTERTON.

BRIGG, GLANFORD BRIGG, or GLANFORD BRIDGE, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 152 m. 5 f. It is situated on the river Ancolme, which is navigable from the Humber to Bishop Bridge 10 m. above it. This town forms part of four neighbouring parishes, without having a church of its own, except a small neat chapel. The inhabitants carry on a good deal of trade in corn, coals, and timber; and there are about 15 sloops, of 40 tons each, employed between this town and Hull. On an island called *Ruckholm*, near this

town, was a priory. Here is a market-house, and a receiving-house for letters. Market-day, Thursday, which is very good for cattle, &c. Fair, Aug. 16. On the right is a turnpike road to Caistor. On the right, at Elsham, 4 m. is the seat of the late R. Vyner, jun. esq. Inns, *White Lion*, and *Angel*.

BRIGHAM, (*Cumb.*) v. dis. from Cockermouth, which see, 2 m. 6 f.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or BRIGHTON, (*Sussex*) m. town, dist. from London, by E. Grinsted and Chailey, 57 m.; by E. Grinsted and Uckfield 58 m. 2 f.; by Henfield 59 m.; by Horsham and Steyning 61 m. 3 f.; and, by Riegate, 53 m. 7 f. This town, which is better known at present by its contracted name (Brighton,) is of some antiquity; it was anciently fortified; and some traces of the wall remain. Queen Elizabeth is said to have erected four gates. There was likewise a flint wall to the sea, 3 feet thick, with portholes, and a block-house, constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having, for some years past, become a fashionable place of resort, on account of its convenience for bathing, it has been enlarged by many new elegant buildings. Here is a handsome theatre in Duke-street. The Steine, which is a fine lawn on the eastern part of the town, and the Parade for the company, has been often remarked as the resort of the first assemblage of beauty in the kingdom. The promenade commences mostly after the heat of the day, and lasts till near dark, during which time a band of music keeps continually playing. The South Downs afford most delightful rides and pleasing land and sea prospects. The race-ground, which is fenced in, and properly attended to, is justly admired. The races (four or five days) are usually in the first week in August, which is esteemed the fullest part of the season. Here are two elegant assembly-rooms, with suites of card, tea, and supper rooms. Those at the Castle Tavern, which may vie with most in the kingdom, are open every night, during the season, for the reception of company; and those at the Old Ship Tavern, which are not much inferior in elegance, if in size, have also their nightly share of visitants. The balls are, Mondays at the Castle, and Thursdays at the Ship. There are two public libraries on the Steine, where newspapers, and different periodical publications, may be seen, as well as a great number of well-chosen modern books perused. Here are a suite of hot, vapour, and cold, salt-water baths, for such as like not to plunge into the ocean, or whose medical directions are to use the former, in preference to cold sea-bathing.—Here Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. A large fort was erected here some years ago, which was totally destroyed by an high tide in Nov. 1786. This town, though very considerable in its number of inhabitants, which are estimated at near 6000, can boast of no manufacture of any kind whatever, except making a few nets for the use of part of the fishery can be called such. For these the materials are prepared at, and principally sent from, Bridport. The fishery employs nearly 100 boats, carrying some three, some four, and others five

five men each. The mackrel season commences in April, the herring season in October; and are together said sometimes to have produced 10,000l. per annum.—To the fishery, and the numerous visitants, during the bathing season, the inhabitants look up for support. This place, from its vicinity to the metropolis, justly ranks as the first fashionable watering-place in the kingdom. Besides its easy communication with London, the salubrity of the air, which is never obscured by fogs, mists, or vapours of any sort, the clearness and brightness of the water, and the convenient machines and steady attentive guides, all unite to give it a justly-deserved preference. The Prince of Wales has a bathing residence here. *See Plate* 14, *fig.* 3. This town has been often admired for the cleanness and neatness of its streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and are made from chalk and sea-beach, or gravel, with a spacious foot-pavement of bricks on each side; and, as most of them have a gentle descent, are entirely dry almost immediately after the heaviest rains; it is also well lighted. It is no corporation; but an act was passed, about 30 years ago, vesting a power in 36 inhabitants, as commissioners, to erect a market, pave, light, and cleanse the streets, and execute other matters necessary for the good order and regulation of the town. A constable and four head-boroughs, annually chosen at Lord Abergavenny's court, on Easter-Tuesday, have the distribution of justice and the guardianship of the peace of the town. The church stands a few rods out of the town, on a hill, to the W. It has a square tower, which, from its situation, is a landmark, a considerable distance at sea. Market-day, Thursday; but the market is open every day, except Sunday, and is mostly well stocked with the choicest viands. The mutton of this place, being chiefly fed on the South Downs, is deservedly admired for its fine flavour. Independent of the mackrel and herrings, different sorts of fish are taken, in great quantities, and exposed almost daily for sale. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and Sept. 4; but little is exposed for sale at either. Posts—The mail for London, through Lewes, Uckfield, Grinstead, Godstone, and Croydon, leaves Brighthelmstone at 7 o'clock precisely, every evening, Saturday excepted. By it letters are conveyed to every part of the kingdom, except the towns, and their vicinity, in the western part of Sussex, viz. Shoreham, Steyning, Horsham, Arundel, Petworth, Midhurst, and Chichester; the mail for these places is dispatched every morning at six, Monday excepted.—Letters by both the London and western mail are delivered between 9 and 10 in the morning, in most parts of the town; the London every day except Monday, and the western every day. The post-office is kept at the lower end of the Steine. Principal inns, *New Castle*, *White Horse*, *New Ship*, and *Old Ship*.

Brightwell, (*Berks*) v. dist. from London 47 m. 2 f. It stands near the Roman Ikenild-street.—Here was a castle, built by Prince (afterwards K. Henry II.) a little before his peace with K. Stephen.

Brig Royd, (*Lanc.*) dis. from Burnley 10 m. 6 f.

Brigsley, (*Linc.*) v. dis. from London 194 m. It leads to Waltham.

Brigstock, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston, which see, 6 m. Fairs, May 6, Sept. 25, and Nov. 22.

Brimfield, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 138 m. 1 f. In the reign of Henry I. there was a college of prebendaries or secular canons here, who, in 1155, turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and lands to the Abbey at Gloucester; whereupon a prior and monks were placed here: the estate was granted to Charles Fox. Here is a church. At Brimfield Cross, (dist. from London 137 m. 6 f.) on the left, is a turnpike-road to Leominster and Kington; going to Leominster, on the right, ditto, to Ludlow and Presteign, on the left of Brimfield, ½ m. is the seat of Cha. Heathcote, esq. See Ludlow.

Brimington, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Chesterfield 2 m. 4 f. Between them are *Tapton Grove*, (Avery Jebb, esq.); and *Tapton Hill*, (Isaac Wilkinson, esq.)

Brimpsfield, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from Birdlip, which see, 2 m.—Here were formerly a market, castle, and priory.

Brimpton, (*Berks*) vil. adjoining Aldermaston, which see, situated on the river Kennet. Here is said to have been a house of knights templars.

Brimridge, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 202 m. 6 f.

Brimrod Lane, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Manchester 11 m. 1 f.

Bringwin, (*Breckn.*) vil. dist. from London 185 m.

Brinkley, (*Camb.*) v. dis. from Cambridge about 10 m.

Brinklow, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Newnham Regis 1½ m. It flourished in great wealth and splendour till the reformation... The church is demolished; but the abbey, with some modern improvements, is a handsome mansion. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle. See Binley.

Brinsford, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Wolverhampton 4 m.

Brinsop, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 141 m. 1 f. At Brinsop-court, on the left, is the seat of .... Dansey, esq. Beyond it, 3 m. on the right, is *The Grange*, (R. Payne Knight, esq.); beyond, 4 m. on the left, is *Garnstone*, (John Peploe Birch, esq.)

Brinsworth, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Sheffield 4 m. 4 f.

Briset, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Bildeston, which see, 3 m. N. E. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Ralph Fitz-Brian, as a cell to the Abbey of Nobiliac in Berry; granted as an alien priory to King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI.

Brisley, (*Norf.*) vil dis. from Elmham, which see, 2 m. S. W. This is the birth-place of Richard Taverner, who published an English translation of the Bible in 1539.

Brislington, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 116 m. 4 f. Here is a church; and, in the churchyard, is an old tomb, whereupon is this inscription:

"1542,
"Thomas Newman,
"Aged 153.

"This stone was new-faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased."

Bristol, (*Glouc.*) city, dist. from London, by Bath, 118 m. 7 f.; and, by Marshfield, 112 m. 6 f.

6 f. It is the second city in Great Britain; and the largest, the richest, and best port of trade, London only excepted. It was called, by the Britons, Caer Oder nant Badon, i. e. the city Oder in Badon valley. In the catalogue of ancient cities it is named Caer Brito; and, in Saxon, Brightstowe, a bright, pleasant, or famous place; from hence Bristow, and of late Bristol. It is first mentioned by Florence of Worcester, who tells us, that, in 1063, Harold set sail from Brystowe to invade Wales. It was rated to the king, in Dooms-day book, 110 marks of silver. Geoffry, bishop of Constance, raising a rebellion against William Rufus, well fortified this city: its walls, &c. were afterwards destroyed by the same king. It was formerly a place of great strength. King Stephen was imprisoned in its castle by Maud the empress, which was besieged in the civil wars, and made a good defence. It was built by Robert, illegitimate son of Henry I. who besieged King Stephen in it. It was large and strong, half a mile in circumference, and surrounded with a broad and deep ditch. It was demolished by Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards built into streets. In 1362, the staple of wool was established here by Edward III. who made it a county of itself. It stands on the rivers Avon and Frome, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset; but, before it was made a county of itself, it was, by the parliament rolls, reckoned in Somersetshire. King Henry VIII. made it a bishopric. The situation of this place, for its convenience for trade, its deep river, (which is very rapid, and flows 40 feet, and sometimes into the streets, and will bring a ship of 1000 tons up to Bristol bridge,) its having such plenty of coals dug all round it, and of stones for lime, building, and paving; and these and the coals rendered at so cheap a rate; its enjoying the benefits of a mineral water; the delightful and populous country about it; its salubrious air; many fine land and sea prospects; well-built houses and romantic scenes; always attract the attention and respect of travellers and foreigners. The greater part of Bristol lies in a vale of uneven surface, surrounded with pleasant hills; from which the city and its lofty towers make an august and venerable object. This city is said very much to resemble old Rome, its plan being nearly circular, with a greater diameter one way than another, and the river cutting off about a sixth part from the rest; also, it stands on seven hills, (that to the north being very lofty, and the houses overlooking the city and country,) and its river is similar to the Tyber in width and colour. It has two navigable rivers running through it. Bristol bridge, first built more than 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768, is over the Avon; consists of 3 wide and lofty arches; has a fine stone ballustrade on each side, 7 feet high; raised foot-ways chained in; two (kind of) domes at each end for toll-houses, and is well lighted with lamps. All the avenues to the bridge were at the same time widened and newly built; and it presents an agreeable prospect of the new buildings in Bridge-street, St. Nicholas church, and part of the river and quay; and farther on, rising above the river, is Redcliff parade, a very neat range of

handsome houses, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful view of great part of the city, shipping, and country adjacent. Over the river Frome is the draw-bridge, raised by a curious piece of mechanism, which has also two arches of stone, and an handsome octagon-house at each end. From hence the ships at the quay appear as trees in a forest There are, besides, over this river, 12 bridges of stone, and 4 of wood. The river Avon has a very disagreeable aspect to strangers at low water, but, when full, a good effect. The rivers afford salmon, plenty of eels, plaise, flounders, sand-dabs, and immense quantities of elvers; and, higher up, trout, roach, and dace. The quay is generally esteemed one of the finest of any mercantile haven in Europe; it is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. Giles's bridge to Bristol bridge, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stone, from which, to the front buildings, is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under several distinct names: that part of it from Bristol bridge to the turn of the river opposite Redcliff parade, is called the Back; and from hence, following the course of the river downwards, is called the Grove; here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain 10 large ships; further on is also another such dock; on the west side of this last is a building, erected on 14 pillars of cast-iron, called the Great Crane, used for loading and unloading ships lying at this dock; it is a curious piece of mechanism, constructed by the ingenious Mr. Padmore, and well worth observation: from hence to the mouth of the river Frome, is called the Gibb. All these parts of the quay are formed on the banks of the main river, the Avon, which takes its rise from a spring near Broad-Hindon, in Wiltshire, about a mile from the head of the Thames; it runs by Wotton-Basset, Chippenham, Melksham, Bradford, Bath, and so on to Bristol; it is but a narrow river, and here it is scarcely more than 120 yards in breadth at high water, and at low water is almost dry, so that the ships lie very inconveniently aground. A plan, however, is talked of, which, if put in execution, will prove of the greatest utility; this is, to convert the different quays into floating docks, which will be highly beneficial to the vast quantity of shipping constantly here, and be extremely convenient in lading and unlading. At present, the vessels at low water are half buried in a bed of mud, and the rise of the tide frequently occasions damage, by entangling the rigging, &c. &c. The expense will be considerable, but the opulence of this city is equal to any undertaking. The spring-tides rise here to the height of 20 feet and upwards, so that there is depth of water sufficient for ships of the greatest burthen, and fully laden, to come up close to the walls, and there discharge their cargoes... From hence, the river being joined by the Frome, passes on by the Hotwell, between the rocks of St. Vincent, and, in a serpentine course of about 8 miles, discharges itself into the Severn sea. On the banks of the river are several dock-yards, and dry and floating docks, for building and repairing the shipping. The mer-

chant's floating dock exceeds, in dimensions, any at Portsmouth or Plymouth. It is in the road to the Hotwells. About two miles below, is a fine dock, capable of containing 150 ships, and a basin, called Sea-mill Dock. On the N. W. side of the city is Brandon-hill, where the laundresses dry their linen; for which purpose, it is said, it was granted to the city by Queen Elizabeth, who also gave a charter, whereby every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Bristol becomes free of the city; but this, like many other well-intended privileges, is shamefully perverted, and made subservient to the purposes of corruption; for, upon all contested elections, the grand effort of the contending parties is to patch up all the matches they can with the lower order of freemen's daughters, by giving a douceur to any man who is willing to sacrifice at the altar of Hymen. And this is no sooner done, than the new-made husband is carried up to the hustings to give his vote; but seldom or ever returns to his bride again. The increase of this city on all sides, and its new buildings and improvements, are scarce credible. Upwards of 8000 houses have been built on new foundations since the commencement of the 18th century, and it is continually increasing. The internal and trading parts of the city are partly antique, high, irregular, and projecting, and built of wood and plaister; many houses, however, and some entire streets, are elegantly built of brick and stone; all other kinds of building being now prohibited here, by act of parliament. The heart of the city is rather close, but the streets are lately much widened and improved, and several are totally rebuilt. Its external parts are very spacious and agreeable, elegantly built, and inhabited by gentry, merchants, and people out of business. There are parades and convenient and agreeable places to walk in at almost every part of the town; particularly Redcliff parade, which, as before observed, commands a pleasant prospect. The city has, of late years, been paved, with smooth pavements on the sides for foot-passengers, executed very neatly. It has been long lighted with lamps; but, of late, they have been increased, and the lighting is exceeded only in London. It has plenty of good water from public pumps and conduits; the most remarkable of which is the conduit in Temple-street, which is of stone, and has upon it a noble statue of Neptune, much admired. The whole is inclosed by an iron pallisade. Also, the river water is brought under ground into every street, and may be had in every house for an annual payment. There are vaults or common sewers (here called *goutes*) throughout the whole city; and perhaps there is not an house which has not a communication with the main sewers; a provision for cleanliness, not so universal in any city in the world. Carts are not admitted into this city, for fear of damaging the arches of the vaults, and gutters that are made under ground for carrying off the soil into the rivers; so that the constant draught here is by sledges, which renders their pavement exceeding slippery.—The theatre in King-street is a perfect model of elegance and convenience: the internal part round the pit is semicircular; and

Bristol

Bristol had the honour of leading this fashion in England. The carvings, gildings, &c. which are very simple and correct, have a very good effect. There are many genteel houses of entertainment all about the city, with neat walks and gardens, and very good accommodations. Convenience and elegance are now so much attended to, that Bristol affords every gratification a reasonable person can desire. The city library in King-street is a handsome stone building, with literary emblems in the front. It contains a copious and excellent collection of the best ancient and modern authors. It is reduced to a system, and is continually augmenting, by a large number of annual subscribers, for purchasing new publications. It has a librarian, who is always a clergyman. Bristol gates, which were 14 or 16, are mostly demolished. Temple-gate, a modern and very noble triumphal arch of stone, with two posterns, remains; as does Newgate, which is the city gaol for felons and debtors. This prison has been enlarged and improved by act of parliament, and is very healthy and convenient. It has an handsome chapel, and an ordinary to officiate in it. Also Bridewell-gates, which include a large well-built prison on each side of the way, the other city prison for commitment and correction. St. John's-gate is remarkable for two ancient statues of the kings Belinus and Brenus, and for its having on it the steeple of the adjacent church, (in which are six bells,) and on that a stone spire; the whole structure 150 feet from the ground. A piece of the city wall, near half a mile in length, remains on the Somersetshire side. The number of houses is about 13,000, and of inhabitants 72,000. The government is administered by a mayor, who is a great officer, (and, before the American war, had 1500l. to support the dignity of his office; his salary is now fixed at 1000l.) and seldom or never seen in the streets, unless in his coach, during his mayorality; 12 aldermen, all justices of the peace; two sheriffs, each of whom is allowed 400l. during his office; 28 common-council, town-clerk, deputy town-clerk, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, clerks of the court of conscience, under-sheriff, sword-bearer, &c. There are other officers subject to the corporation; 8 serjeants at mace, two coroners, criers of the courts, water-bailiffs, quay-masters, common-cryer, school-masters, clerks of the markets, exchange-keeper, club-men, messengers, beadles, a city-marshal, and a good band of musicians; all of whom have their proper gowns and dresses, and precede the corporation in processions, which they always make in a number of their own elegant coaches. Gentlemen of the greatest worth and capital in this city and its environs deem it an honour to serve this large community in the magistratical capacity. The city is divided into 12 wards; each of which has an alderman, one chief constable, and 12 others; a night-constable, watchmen, scavengers, lamp-lighters, round-houses, &c. The guard-house, or barracks for soldiers, is in Wine-street. The corporation have three processions in a year, viz. at Michaelmas, when the mayor is sworn into office; 29th of May, and 5th of November, when the eldest scholar of the city

city grammar-school, standing on a brass pillar in the street, at the Tolzey, commemorates the deliverance in a Latin oration to the mayor, who attends to him at the council-house door; and, when the declaimer dismounts, rewards him with a piece or pieces of gold, as Mr. Mayor thinks proper; but the throng is always so great, that very little is heard. One of the two judges who go the western circuit, comes in the autumn of every year to Bristol, to hear and determine, at the Guild-hall, law-suits entirely respecting civil causes, arising in Bristol as a city and county; also, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, hold an assize or general gaol delivery of Oyer and Terminer in the same hall once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial of capital offences committed in the jurisdiction of the city and county of Bristol either by land or water. And the mayor and aldermen, with the town-clerk, (who presides as judge,) hold a quarter-sessions for trying less criminal causes; likewise a court of conscience or request is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under the sum of 40s.—Beside these, the two sheriffs hold a pie-powder court every year in autumn, under the piazza in a street called the Old-market.—Here are upwards of 30 other incorporations, of which the society of merchant-venturers is the most respectable; consisting of some of the principal gentlemen of the city and environs, and of the neighbouring nobility; generally of the prime minister, or one of the secretaries of state; and it has been honoured by the names of some of the royal families.—Notwithstanding its name, it is not merely a trading society, but formed for the promotion of the trade, commerce, and improvement of the city, and always acts in conjunction with the corporation in carrying on these great ends. The merchant-taylors, mercers, &c. are considerable bodies of people, and maintain various charities.——Among the public buildings, we may reckon the Exchange in Corn-street, which cost 50,000l. was opened in 1743, and is esteemed the completest of its kind in Europe. Its front is 110 feet, depth 148, and is made capable of containing 1440 persons. The place for the merchants is a peristile of the Corinthian order, 80 feet in breadth, and 90 in length. The whole building, inside and out, is of stone. The places between the capitals of the columns and pilasters in the front are filled with festoons, which represent Great Britain and the four quarters of the world, with the chief products and manufactures of every country. Before the Exchange, and on the Tolzey, are some of the old brass pillars, used for transacting business before the Exchange was built. The post-office is an elegant and convenient stone structure, at the west end of the Exchange. Its annual revenue is upwards of 10,000l. The council-house was built 1701, and is a good stone building, with niches in the front. But it wants another story, and some turret or dome, to indicate it a public building. From the street you enter a public hall, in which the mayor, or two or three of the aldermen, attend every day from 12 to 3, to administer justice to the crowds who resort to it. Here the courts of conscience and of common-council

council are held;—here is the chamberlain's-office; here the city attornies and clerks are constantly employed, and the public business mostly transacted. In the council-chambers are some fine portraits and pictures of royal and other august and honourable personages. The Guildhall in Broad-street is an ancient Gothic building; has, in the middle of the front, a statue of Charles II. on the south side of the statue are the windows of the hall; and, on the north, the great Gothic window of St. George's chapel, in which the mayor is chosen. The hall is large, lofty, and very convenient; has hustings and galleries for the audience at each end. The building takes up a deal of ground, and contains several necessary rooms for offices and juries, and a house for the keeper. Here are held the general gaol-delivery, court of *nisi prius*, of quarter-sessions, the sheriffs' courts, and elections for members. The Custom-house, in Queen's-square, is a noble brick building, with a piazza of stone pillars of the Ionic order before it. The long-room, where the business is done, is inferior, in size, to few rooms in the kingdom. The assembly-room in Princess-street, for balls and concerts, is about 90 feet long, and a lofty highly-finished receptacle. It is of stone; has a magnificent front, a rustic basement, supporting double pillars of the Corinthian order, crowned by an open pediment, under which is this inscription: "*Curas Cithara tollit.*" It is conducted by a master of the ceremonies, distinct from the Hotwells. The Merchants' Hall, in the same street, is a very capacious structure of stone, inclosed by a grand iron pallisade, and has a curious front. It consists of a flight of magnificent rooms, and is one of the first halls in England. The Coopers' Hall, in King-street, has a very superb front, with four noble columns of the Corinthian order, an attic story, and lofty pediment, well deserving the attention of a stranger. Merchant-taylors' Hall, Broad street, is a free-stone building, near 70 feet long, and breadth proportionable. There are several handsome streets and squares. In the great square, called Queen's, the houses are uniformly built of brick and stone. On the sides are coach-ways, and about it a spacious walk shaded with trees; in the middle, a fine equestrian statue of William III. done by the famous Rysbrack.—King's-square is spacious, pleasant, on an agreeable slope, and better lighted with lamps than Queen's. St. James's, Brunswick, Somerset, and Doury squares, are all well built and inhabited. College-green, in which stands the cathedral church, is a kind of triangle, surrounded with good buildings, is laid out in several agreeable walks, shaded with green trees, and is much frequented. The cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in the reign of King Stephen, 1140, by Robert Fitzharding, son to a king of Denmark, whose monument is just within the door. The church is, in length, 175 feet, the height of the tower 130, which is square, bulky, well ornamented, has four small pinnacles, and is a considerable object in and about the city. The church, though not large, has many Gothic beauties within, and a noble organ. It is adorned with paintings, painted windows, and several elegant monuments, ancient and modern. Behind the church

church is a cloister, in which are the entrances to the library and Bishop's-palace. There remains, a little to the west of the church, a most beautiful Gothic gateway, which has four statues on each side the gate-house, of K. Henry, &c. Over the gate, on the north side, is the following ancient inscription, entire, and perfectly legible:—*Rex* Henricus *Secundus, et Dominus* Robertus, *filius* Hardingi, *filii Regis* Daciæ, *hujus monasterii, primi fundatores extiterunt.* The church of St. Mark, opposite the cathedral, was anciently a collegiate church, founded by the Gaunts, whose tombs are to be seen in the aile. It is the mayor's chapel; has a fine organ, a pleasant ring of bells, and a curious Gothic window to the street. The churches in Bristol are all neat, beautifully decorated, and worthy a traveller's attention. The monuments and inscriptions of those buried in them are carefully preserved. The churches are remarkable for handsome monuments, and good bells and organs; but more particularly that of St. Mary Redcliff, one of the finest in the kingdom. This city contains 17 parishes, 18 churches, and 5 chapels, and, in the suburbs, 2 churches and a chapel, all of the established religion. Here are also meeting-houses, &c. It has a prodigious trade in soap, china, &c. Here are 15 glass-houses, and the sugar refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The hot wells are much frequented; they are of great purity, have obtained a high reputation in the treatment of consumptive cases, and are about 1 m. from the city. In St. Vincent's rocks, above these wells, are found those native crystals, so well known by the name of Bristol stones. Here the famous Thomas Chatterton was born November 20, 1752. In January 1777, an incendiary, named Jack the Painter, (John Hill,) set fire to different parts of this city, and occasioned great damage. All persons are free to trade here; and, if poor, can purchase their freedom of the city for a very moderate sum. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, for butcher's meat, poultry, &c. &c. The general market has a good entrance from High-street, of stone, consisting of a lofty gate, two posterns, a gatehouse, crowned by a turret. The market consists principally of rows for butchers, and 3 piazzas for poultry, cheese, butter, &c. of which the middle is exceeding noble; there are very convenient stalls for vegetables. The market, for its construction, vast plenty and constant throng on market-days, can scarcely be equalled. St. James's market in Union-street, and the Welch market in King-street, are very neat and convenient; the latter is a curiosity, being square, having its roof supported only by 16 pillars, an iron pallisade round it, and a turret on the top. There is an astonishing plenty and variety of provisions, fruits, and vegetables, in the markets of Bristol, unknown out of the West of England, as are the reasonable prices at which they are sold. Fairs, March 1, in Temple-street; and Sept. 1, in St. James's church-yard; the last chiefly for horses. The London post comes in every day (Monday excepted) about 12 at noon, and goes out every day (Saturday excepted) at 4 in the afternoon. On the left are turnpike roads to Shepton

ton Mallet, Wells, and Bridgwater; on the right to Marshfield, Sodbury, and Gloucester. On the left is *Red Lodge*, (—— Townshend, esq.) Principal inns, *Bush*, *White Lion*, *White Hart*, *Talbot*, and *Full Moon*.

BRISTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Holt 4. See HOLT.

BRITON FERRY, (*Glam.*) dist. from London 194 m. 3 f. This ferry, over the river Neath, which leads to Swansea, shortens the distance about 6 m.; but carriages are not ferried over. On the left is the seat of Lord Vernon, where the picturesque views of hanging rocks and woods are truly beautiful and romantic. On the right, 1½ m. dist. is *Eaglebush House*, (—— Evans, esq.)

BRIXHAM, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Newton Bushel 9 m. 7 f. It is a large fishing place, situated on the western side of Torbay; it employs above 100 sloops, and a great number of small boats, in its fishery. The fish is mostly sent to London, Bath, Bristol, and Exeter. Government has lately built a wharf, and conveyed the water to it, for the purpose of watering the men of war and merchant vessels. At this place the Prince of Orange, and the Dutch that attended him, landed, on the 5th of November, 1688... Here is a celebrated well, called *Laywell*, a natural curiosity, as it ebbs and flows, several times in the space of an hour, for 8 hours together, about an inch and an 8th, though sometimes it intermits. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the right is *Upton*, (late J. Cutler, esq.) Inns at the Quay, *London*, *Crown and Anchor*, and *Globe*.

BRIXTON, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Carisbrook 7 m.

BRIXTON, (*Devon*) v. dis. from London 214 m. 2 f. Between it and Yealmpton is *Kitley*, (J. P. Bastard, esq.)

BRIXTON CAUSEWAY, (*Surry*) dist. from London 3 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Clapham; on the left, about 2 m. is *Knight's Hill*, (Lord Thurlow.)

BRIXWORTH, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 72 m. 7 f. On the left is the seat of Nicholls Raynsford, esq. Inn, *Red Lion*.

BROAD CLYST, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 166 m. 2 f.

BROADHAM, or BRODHOLM, (*Nott.*) dist. from Tuxford, which see, 7 m. E. Here was a priory, founded in the reign of King Stephen; it is on the borders of Lincolnshire.

BROAD LANE, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Leeds 2 m. 7 f.

BROAD MAYNE, (*Dorset*) dist. from Dorchester 5 m.

BROADSTAIRS, (*Kent.*) dist. from Ramsgate 2 m. N.; it is close to the sea. Several vessels were fitted out from this harbour some years since to Greenland but, of late, the trade has greatly declined. The old pier having been destroyed by a violent hurricane, a new one was constructed in 1770. Here are the remains of an ancient gateway, belonging, originally, to some fort built to defend the coast. Many people of fashion frequent this place in the summer season for the benefit of air and sea-bathing. Here is *Belmont*, (T. Forsyth, esq.) Between it and King's Gate is *Stonehouse*, (Sir H. Harpur, bart.

BROADSTONE, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Ludlow 13 m.

BROADWAS, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 117 m. 6 f. In the church are curious remains of painted

painted glass. On the left is the seat of T. Newnham, esq.

Broadwater, (*Herts*) par. dis. from London 29 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Hertford and Ware. Here is the seat of William Whittington, esq. On the left are *Knebworth*, (William Johnson, esq.); and *Knebworth Place*, (J. Morgan, esq.) On the right is *Sheephall Bury*, (Mich. Heathcote, esq.); beyond which is *Aston House*, (A. B. Irwin, esq.); and further distant is *Bennington Place*, (——Cheshyre, esq.); near it is *Frogmore Hall*, (Sir T. Durant, bart)

Broadwater, (*Sussex*) village, distant from London 57 m. 2 f.—Near the *Green*, on the right, is a turnpike road to Arundel. Fairs, June 22, and Oct. 29.

Broadwater Bottom, (*Glouc*) dist. from Cirencester 13 m. 6 f. between Foss Bridge and Stow Bridge.

Broadwater's Gate, (*Worc.*) dist. from Stourbridge 5 m. 4 f. At the dist. of 2¼ m. on the left, a turnpike road to Wolverhampton.

Broadway, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 90 m. 3 f. In the church are some remains of curious painted glass. Near it, on the right, is *Farnham Abbey*, (—— Porter, esq.); on the top of Broadway-hill, on the right, lies *Northwick*, (Lord Northwick); and, on the left, *Ipingehill*, (Earl of Coventry.) Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inn, *White Hart*.

Broadway, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 25 m. It leads to Berkhempstead.

Brockenhurst, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 90 m. On the left is *Brockenhurst House*, (A. Foulkes, esq.

Brockford, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London, by Ipswich, 83 m. 6 f.; and, by Sudbury, 80 m. 5 f. On the right are turnpike roads to Ipswich and Eye. Inn, *Griffin*.

Brockhurst, (*Hants*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

Brockley Comb, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Bristol about 9 m. W. S. W. It is much frequented and admired for its romantic beauty. The road to it is through Ashton, Bourton, and Backwell. From the entrance is the seat of .... Pigot, esq.

Brockley Hill, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 10 m. 1 f. It is seated on a fine eminence, between Edgware and Elstree; near which is said to have been a Roman town, called *Sullioniacæ*. On the right is the handsome seat of William Godfrey, esq. the views from whose summer-house are very extensive. In a handsome drawing-room are some large pictures fastened in the pannels, and said to have been part of King Charles's collections. Among these are a whole length of James I. a portrait, said to be that of the Spanish Ambassador, Gondamar; and 2 boys by Murillo. There is likewise a group of portraits of the family of William Sharp, esq.

Brock's Bridge, (*Lanc.*) dis. from London 225 m. 2 f. On the left is *Myerscough Hall*, (J. Greenhalgh, esq.) Inn, *Green Man*.

Brockton, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Much Wenlock 4 m. 4 f.

Brockton Gate, (*Staff.*) dist. from Stafford 4 m. On the left, going to Walsall, is *Brockton*, (Sir G. Chetwynd, bart.)

Brockworth, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from London, by Faringdon, 101 m. 2 f.; and, by Oxford, 97 m.

6 f. It is situated in the Esmine Roman road, still very visible here. The tide of the river Wye flows up to this place. Its church has a low tower between the body and the chancel. On the left is *Creed Place*, (.... .....)

BRODEWAY, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from London 124 m. 5 f. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Bridport. Inn, *Swan*.

BRODHOLM, see BROADHAM.

BROIL, THE. See CHICHESTER.

BROKENBRIDGE, or BROKENBOROUGH, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Malmsbury 2 m. N. W. It is situated by the side of the Avon, where some of the Saxon kings had a palace.

BROMBOROUGH, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Great Neston 5 m. N. E. It is a pleasant place, near the Mersey, where a monastery was founded by Elfleda, Countess of Mercia, about the year 912.

BROMEHILL, see BROMWELL.

BROMESGROVE, see BROMSGROVE.

BROMFIELD, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from London 145 m. 5 f. Here is a church. Near it *Oakley Park*, (Dowager Lady Clive); beyond which is *Downton Castle*, (R. P. Knight, esq.)

BROMHALE, (*Berks*) vil. near Sunninghill, which see, a little to the S. E. Here was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Edward the Black Prince.

BROMHAM, (*Bedf.*) v. dis. from Olney 8 m. Here is a bridge over the river Ouse; also, the seat of Lord Hamilton Trevor.

BROMHOLM, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from N. Walsham 5 m. N. E. in the parish of Paston. Here was a priory, founded by William de Glanville in 1113.

BROMLEY, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 10 m. It is seated on the river Ravensburn. Near the town is a palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge... King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester. Here is also a college, erected by Bishop Warner, in the reign of Charles II. for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20l. a-year, and 50l. a-year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the kind ever established in England. The munificence of the late Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000l. to this college, and of the late Bishop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, has enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. The church is an old structure. Here is a workhouse, erected in 1731. Here is a market-house. .. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Feb. 14, and Aug. 5. The post comes in at 10 every night, and returns immediately. Near the 9 m. stone, on the right, is *Clay Hill*, (George Glenne, esq.) About 2 m. S. W. is *Eden Farm*, (Lord Auckland); and near it *Langley Park*, (Lord Gwydir.) Principal inns, *White Hart*, and *Bell*.

BROMLEY, (*Midd.*) vil. near Bow, which see. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. —Its chapel is now a parish church.

BROMLEY, ABBOTS, see ABBOTS' BROMLEY.

BROMLEY, KING'S, see KING'S BROMLEY.

BROMPTON, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 1 m. It is a populous hamlet

hamlet of Kensington, remarkable for the salubrity of its air. *Hale House*, or *Cromwell House*, was an ancient mansion here, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell: but this is now contradicted. The house called *Brompton-park House* is built on this spot. Here is the botanical garden of the late Mr. Curtis. Subscribers, at one guinea per annum, are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inspecting the plants, perusing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extensive collections of drawings in Natural History, with liberty to introduce a friend. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to seeds, roots, &c. of a certain value, and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleases. Non-subscribers are admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d. Inn, *Bell*.

BROMPTON, (*York*) v. dis. from London 227 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of Sir George Cayley, bart.

BROMPTON, (*Mont.*) vil. dist. from London 165 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Montgomery and Shrewsbury; also, *Brompton Hall*, (.... Davies, esq.

BROMSGROVE, (*Worc.*) m. t. dist. from London 116 m. 4 f. It is situated on the rise of the river Salwarp, and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and aldermen: in the reign of King Edward I. it sent two members to parliament, and has had many privileges conferred on it by the different sovereigns of England. King Edward VI. founded a grammar-school here, and Sir Thomas Cooke added to the endowment. The church is ancient, but handsome; the tower and spire of which is said to be the completest in the county, 189 feet high; the church stands on a hill, which is ascended by 50 steps, and has some painted glass and good monuments. Here are manufactories of nails, linen, and woollen. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, June 24, and Oct. 1. The lord of the manor holds a court-baron every 3 weeks for the recovery of debts under 40s. in the town hall. The mail-coach from Birmingham to Bristol passes through this town every night and morning, bringing all post letters. On the left is a turnpike road to Droitwich. Between this place and Tardebrig is *Grimley Hall*, (.... .....); also *Finstal House*, (.... Brittel, esq.) On the left, 1 m. is *Grafton Hall*, (Earl of Shrewsbury); beyond which, 1½ m. is *Hobon Hall*, (R. Wilmot, esq.) Near the town is the seat of Lady Mostyn. Principal inns, *Golden Cross*, and *Crown*.

BROMWELL, or BROMFHILL, (*Norf.*) vil. in the parish of Weeting, near Brandon. Here was a priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. In this parish are the ruins of an ancient castle, the seat of the De Plaizes, who were lords of the place till the reign of Edward III.

BROMWICH CASTLE, see CASTLE BROMWICH.

BROMWICH, WEST, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 120 m. 7 f. One m. on the left is a turnpike road to Dudley; on the right is *Sandwell Park*, (Earl of Dartmouth.)

BROMWICH HEATH, WEST, (*Staff.*) distant from Stourbridge 9 m. 2 f. Here was born William Parsons, the gigantic porter of James I. who is said to have been able to take up two of the stoutest of the yeomen of the guard, one

under each arm, and walk with them, apparently, unconcerned.

Bromyard, (*Heref.*) m. town dist. from London 125 m. 4 f. It stands in a country full of orchards. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, Thursday before March 25, May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before St. James's day, and Thursday before October 29. The post goes through Bromyard to and from London every day. On the right are turnpike roads to Bromsgrove and Tenbury; on the left to Gloucester and Hereford. Before it, 2 m. on the right, is *Brockhampton*, (John Barneby, esq.); opposite to which is *Clatter*, (R. S. Dansie, esq.) On the left, about 2 m. is the seat of Thomas Colley, esq. Principal inn, *Falcon*.

Broof, (*Line.*) vil. dist. from Lincoln 12 m. 4 f.

Brook, (*Hampsh.*) v. dis. from Lyndhurst 4 m. 6 f. Here is a bridge. Inn, *Green Dragon*.

Brook, or Brock, (*Rutl.*) vil. dist. from Okeham, which see, 2 m. S. W. Here was a small priory, founded in the reign of Richard I.

Brook Down, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from Carisbrook 11 m.

Brook Green, (*Surry*) dist. from London 39 m. 1 f.

Brook Houses, (*Derb.*) dist. from Chapel in le Frith 10 m. 1 f.

Brookland, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Lydd about 3 m. N. W... Fair, Aug. 1.

Brookley, (*Kent*) v. near Eltham, leading to St. Mary Cray.

Brook-Street, (*Essex*) distant from London 16 m. 3 f. On the right is *Boyles*, (——Wallis, esq.); beyond which are *Warley Place*, (Sam. Bonham, esq.); and *Ropers*, (J. Hurst, esq.) On the left is *Weald Hall*, (Christ. Tower, esq.); near which is *Rochetts*, (Earl St. Vincent.) Inn, *Bull*.

Brooke-Street, (*Norf.*) dist. from Norwich 8 m. 6 f. Near it are *Kirkstead*, (Roger Kerrison, esq.); and *Seething Hall*, (T. Kett, esq.)

Brooksby, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from Melton Mowbray 6 m. Here is the seat of Charles Ellis, esq.

Broombridge, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Wooler, which see, 2 m. N. W. Here is the camp of Athelston, who defeated Constantine, King of Scotland, and Anlaff, the Dane, in 928.

Broome, (*Suff.*) vil. dis. from London, by Ipswich, 90 m. 1 f.; and by Sudbury 87 m. On the right are turnpike roads to Eye and Norwich; farther, ¼ m. on the left, a turnpike road to Bury. Inn, *Swan*. See Yaxley.

Broomfield, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 31 m. 3 f. Going to Cambridge, beyond it, 1 m. a turnpike road to Braintree. Inn, *King's Arms*.

Broomfield, (*Som*) vil. dist. from Warminster 3 m. 3 f.; going to which, on the right, is a turnpike road to Frome; on the left, ditto, to Westbury.

Broomfield, (*Shropsh.*) see Bromfield.

Broot, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Newark 3 m. 7 f. between Langford and Half-way House.

Broseley, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 146 m. 2 f. It is parted from Madeley by the river Severn on the S. W. and is a very populous parish, coals and iron being its chief manufactories, as it is situated among the coalmines. The iron works are supposed to be the most considerable in the kingdom. Here is also a manufacture of glazed tobacco-pipes. In 1711 a burning spring

was discovered here, the most remarkable, indeed, of which any particular description remains upon record. The following account of this spring was given by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Woodwarden professor at Cambridge, dated February 18, 1746. "The well for four or five feet deep is six or seven feet wide; within that is another less hole of like depth dug in the clay, in the bottom whereof is placed a cylindric earthen vessel, of about four or five inches diameter at the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the sides well fixed in the clay rammed close about it. Within the pot is a brown water, thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noise, rising or falling by fits five or six inches; but there was no appearance of any vapour rising, which perhaps might have been visible, had not the sun shone so bright. Upon putting a candle down at the end of a stick, at about a quarter of a yard distance, it took fire, darting and flashing after a very violent manner for about half a yard high, much in the manner of spirits in a lamp, but with great agitation. It was said that a tea-kettle had been made to boil in about nine minutes time, and that it had been left burning for 48 hours without any sensible diminution. It was extinguished by putting a wet mop upon it, which must be kept there for a little time, otherwise it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop there arises a sulphureous smoke, lasting about a minute, and yet the water is cold to the touch." In 1755 this well totally disappeared by the sinking of a coal-pit in its neighbourhood. The cause of the inflammable property of such waters, is, with great probability, supposed to be their mixture with petroleum, which is one of the most inflammable substances in nature, and has the property of burning on the surface of water. Market-day, Wednesday. A receiving-house for letters. On the right is a turnpike road to Much Wenlock. Going to Colebrookdale, ditto, to Bridgenorth. In this neighbourhood are the seats of several gentlemen, particularly of J. Wilkenson, esq. A. Brodie, esq. E. Blakeway, esq. T. Turner, esq. R. Lacon, esq. G. Forester, esq. H. Brown, esq. R. B. W. Brown, esq. &c. Principal inn, *Lion*.

Brotherton, (*York*) vil. dis. from London by Hatfield 178 m. 3 f. and by Ware 174 m. 1 f. It is remarkable for the birth of Thomas, son of king Edward I. on June 1, 1300. The queen was taken suddenly in labour as she was hunting; and not far from the church, is a place surrounded with a trench and wall, in which the house was, according to tradition, where she was delivered. On the right is a turnpike road to Tadcaster. On the left is a turnpike road to Wetherby. On the right is *Byram*, (Sir John Ramsden, bart.). Beyond it about 1 mile, on the left, is *Water Fryston*, (—— Mills, esq.). Inn, *Old Fox*.

Brough, (*Westmoreland*) m. t. dist. by Doncaster 261 m. 6 f. and by Kendal 290 m. 3 f. It is also called *Burgh-under-Stanmore*, that is, a borough on a stony mountain. It is seated on a rivulet 2 m. from the river Eden. The parish church is a short distance from the town, in

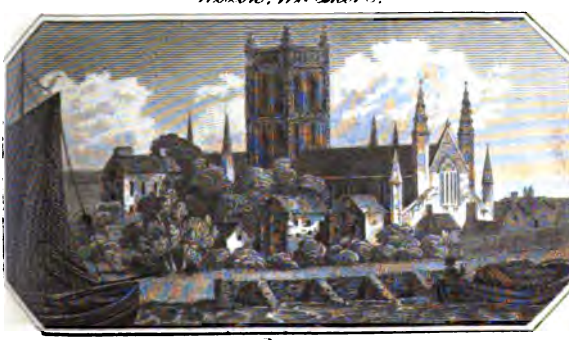
a little village called Church Brough; it is a neat building, but no way remarkable for any thing, either internal or external, except the pulpit, which is cut out of one entire stone. Near the church, on a hill, are the ruins of an ancient castle, belonging to the Earl of Thanet, the walls of the square tower of which stood pretty perfect till the beginning of the year 1792; when, as is supposed, the ground giving way, the bottom part of the S. E. corner fell down, leaving the upper part, with the turret at top, suspended, and without any other support than the cement of the wall, parallel with it; it is called, according to ancient records, Cæsar's Tower, and is supposed to have been built by him. An evident proof of its being built by, or in possession of, the Romans, appeared about thirty years since; for, as some labourers were digging the foundation of a house to be built near the castle, they found an urn, or earthen pot, full of Roman silver coins, about the size of our silver three-penny pieces, but thicker, many of them in high preservation; one in particular, bearing a fine impression of the head of Titus Vespatian, and on the reverse, a female figure, in a weeping posture, representing, as is supposed, Jerusalem, which that emperor destroyed. In the beginning of the Norman government, the northern English conspired here against William the Conqueror. On the left of the castle, the prospect is shut in by a range of craggy mountains, over whose steeps, shrubs and trees are scattered; to the right, a fertile plain extends, surmounted by distant hills. Behind the building, the lofty promontory of Wildbore Fell lifts its peaking brow, and terminates the prospect.—*Church Brough*, where the church stands, is also called *Upper Brough*, and *Brough Sowerby*: near the bridge is a spa well, which has not long been discovered. The other division is called *Lower Brough*, from its situation, and also *Market Brough*. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, 2d Thursday in April, Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and Broughhill fair, which is held in a large field about 2 m. N. W. of the town, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, where immense numbers of cattle, horses, and all sorts of goods are exposed to sale. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left is a turnpike road to Kirkby Stephen. Inns, *Swan*, *Fleece*, *Black Bull*, and *New Inn*.

BROUGH, (*Derb.*) vil. a little to the east of Castleton, 4 m. E. from Sparrowpit, which see.—Here was anciently a castle, called the *Castle in the Peak*; and many foundations of buildings have been ploughed up.

BROUGHAM, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from Clifton, which see, 2 m. N. It stands on a Roman military road called the Maidenway, just on the confines of Cumberland. Here are the remains of a castle evidently of Norman architecture, and which show it to have been once strong and beautiful, (*See Plate* 20, *fig.* 1). Brougham was a lordship of the Viponts, and afterwards of the Cliffords, one of whom entertained Baliol, king of Scotland, at his castle, who came there for the sake of hunting. James I. was lodged at this castle three days in the year 1617, and entertain-

Brougham Castle.

Wilton, Wiltshire.



Worcester.

Pub. Dr. Lewis, by T. Hurst, Paternoster Row.

tertained by the noble owner the Earl of Cumberland. The inscription (similar to that at Brough castle) was cut in stone, and put up to this likewise, to signify that it was repaired by the Lady Ann Clifford, Countess dowager of Pembroke, &c. since whose time nothing seems to have been done to it.

Broughton, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from London 48 m. 6 f. It leads to Newport Pagnell.

Broughton, (*Hants*) v. dist. from Stockbridge 3 m. on the left. It is near the Wallops, on the borders of Wiltshire. Fair, 1st Thursday in July. Inn, *Greyhound*.

Broughton. (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Lechlade 4 m. 2 f. On the the right, going to Burford, is *Broughton Hall*, (Sir. W. Cholomer Burnaby, bart.) and on the left the seat of G. Caswall, esq.

Broughton, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 152 m. 2 f. It is seated on the Roman causeway. On the E. of it is a spring of water that petrifies moss. Not far from it are the ruins of the stately priory of Thornholm.

Broughton, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 169 m. 1 f. It leads to Wem. Here is the seat of Richard Lyster, esq.

Broughton, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London by Stafford 154 m. 2 f. and by Burton-upon-Trent 153 m. 3 f. Three miles on the right is a turnpike road to Newcastle; on the left to Drayton. Here is *Broughton Hall*, (Sir John Broughton, bart.). On the right the seat of Col. Broughton.

Broughton, (*Flintsh.*) v. d. from London 195 m. 4 f. Near it is *Broughton Hall*, (J. Richardson, esq.).

Broughton, (*Lanc.*) t. dist. from London 270 m. It has a considerable market for woollen yarn. Here is a bridge over the Dudden into Cumberland. The manor of Broughton is situated on the north-west side of Furness, bounded by the lordship of Coningston to the east, by that of Kirkby Irelith on the south, and the chain of mountains named *Black Comb*, stretching from Bootle in Cumberland, on the west. The west extremity of the lordship joins the estuary of Dudden, from which the town of Broughton is near a mile distant, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Dudden-bridge. From hence the ascent to Broughton is steep, but the road good. This place is so much improved by the lord and the inhabitants, that it has the appearance of a new town. The family of Broughton was of high antiquity. The manor of Broughton continued in it from time immemorial, and Broughton was the chief seat of the Anglo-Saxon family. So great was the interest and power of Sir Thomas Broughton, that the duchess of Burgundy relied on him in the trial made by landing Lambert Simnel in Furness, in the second year of Henry VII. with 2000 Flemish troops, under the command of Marten Swart, and a great number of Irish, conducted by Thomas Gerardine, their captain, who encamped some time near Ulverstone to refresh his men, and receive such as would join him. Hence the place has assumed the name of Swartmoor. From thence they marched to join the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lovell, and the rest of the party. Sir Thomas Broughton accompanied the impostor to Newark-upon-Trent, when, engaging

gaging with the king's forces, in 1487, they were defeated.—Sir Thomas is said to have been slain in the field; but there is a kind of legendary tradition, that he returned from the fight, and lived many years among his tenants in Witherslack, in Westmoreland, and was interred in the chapel there. With this unhappy personage the family of Broughton, which had flourished for many ages, and had formed alliances with most of the principal people in these parts, was extinguished. Fair, Aug. 1.

Broughton, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 221 m. 3 f. Here is a turnpike gate. Beyond it 4 f. on the right, is *Barton Lodge*, (—— Heatley, esq.).

Broughton. (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 232 m. 4 f. Here is *Broughton Hall*, (—— Tempest, esq.). Beyond it, on the left, is *Thornton*, (John Kaye, esq)

Brown's Birks, (*Lanc.*) dis. from Burnley 2 m. 2 f. A turnpike gate.

Brownson, (*Devon.*) vil. dis. from Dartmouth 12 m. 7 f.

Brownsover, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Lutterworth, which see, 3 m. 6 f.

Broxbourn, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 15 m. 6 f. It is charmingly situated on a rising ground, with meadows down to the river Lea; it is also watered by the New River, which passes near the church towards London. The church is a handsome structure, and contains many ancient and handsome monuments. This place formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; there being between Broxbourn and Hoddesdon, which is partly in this parish, a stream called Spital Stream. On the left is *Broxbourn Barry*, (Sam. Bosanquet, esq.). This is a noble structure. At a small distance from it are offices erected in a quadrangle, upon the same plan as the mews in Charing Cross. Inn, *Black Bull*.

Broxton, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. A mile beyond it on the left, is a turnpike road to Wrexham.

Broxton, (*Hants*) v. dis. from Alton 4 m. E.

Broxtow, (*Nott.*) vil. near Nottingham, formerly of note.

Bruern, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Burford, which see, 4 m. N. Here was an abbey founded in 1147.

Bruern. See Temple Bruern.

Brurerton, or Brereton, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London by Atherstone 131 m. and by Coleshill 125 m. 3 f. Near it, on the left, is *Beaudesert*, (Earl of Uxbridge) which seat is said to have been built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. The park is very fine, and has in it a large camp or fortification, surrounded with a trench very large and deep. On the right is the seat of the Rev. George Talbot.

Brunllys, (*Breckn.*) vil. dist. from London 165 m. 1 f. Here are the remains of a lofty and magnificent structure, which has been anciently used as a place of defence. On the left is *Tregunter House*, (—— Hughes, esq.). On the right is *Pontywall Hall*, (T. Philips, esq.). Dist. 9 m. ditto, is *Aberenig Place*,) H. Allen, esq.). Dist. 2 m. on the right is *Trebanod*, (David Lloyd, esq.). Inn, *Cock*.

Bruntcliff Thorn, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from London 189 m. 2 f. It leads to Adwalton. Near it, on

on the right, a turnpike road to Leeds; on the left to Halifax. Going to Leeds, on the right, a turnpike road to Wakefield; on the left to Bradford.

Bruton, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London by Heytesbury and Deveril 109 m 6 f. by Hindon 110 m. 6 f. by Shaftesbury 116 m. 6 f. and by Warminster 113 m. 3 f. It is a well built and populous town, composed chiefly of three streets: at the meeting of which, (until about a few years since) stood a handsome stone cross and market-shed, built by Ely, the last abbot here. This cross is supposed to have been placed on the S. W. extremity of the ancient forest of Selwood, which lay E. and N. E. of this spot. The town consists of 320 houses, which contain nearly 800 inhabitants. It has a stone bridge over the river Brue, (from which it takes its name) on the London road to Bridgewater. Here was an abbey, founded by St. Algar, earl of Cornwall, which building had, in later ages, been much enlarged and improved; and was long the residence of the Berkeley family; but, on the death of the late earl, in 1772, it fell into the hands of sundry co-heiresses; of whom the same (with the manor appendant) was purchased by the late Mr. Hoare; in whose family it now is, and by whom the building was erased a few years since. Here is a handsome church; wherein were buried a Lord Godolphin, and his two wives, the effigies of whom remain in the chancel. Here is also a noble almshouse. Its chief trade is in serges, stockings, malt, &c. Market-day, Saturday, for corn and flesh. Fairs, May, 4, and Sept. 19. There is a spacious hall over the market-house, where the quarter-sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left are *Red Lynch*, (Earl of Ilchester) *Godminster*, (Col. Strangeways); and at *Pitcombe*, the seat of the Rev. —— Dalton. Near 2 m. from it, on the left, is *Hodspen House*, (R. Berkeley, esq.) and on the right is *Spargrove*, (T. Coward, esq.). Inns, *Blue Hall*, and *Kings Arms*.

Bryanstone. See Brianstone.

Brympton, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Yeovel, which see, 2 m. W. Here is a fine spacious house, late the seat of the Sydenhams, but now of the Earl of Westmorland.

Brynderwen, (*Montg.*) vil. dist. from Welsh Pool 6 m. 6 f.

Brynton, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London 68 m 7 f. It leads to Clapton, Northamptonshire.

Brynowyn, (*Monm.*) vil. dis. from London 139 m. 6 f. Here is a church. On the left ½ m. a turnpike road to Chepstow, and ½ m. beyond, on the left, a turnpike road to Uske. On the right 1 m. is *Llanerth Court*, (J. Jones, esq.); and about 2 m. dist. is *Clytha House*, (———). On the left is *The Castle*, and about 1 m. further is *Pant y Goitre*, (Thos. Hooper, esq.).

Buallt. See Builth.

Buckden, or Bugden, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London 60 m. 6 f. Here is a palace of the bishop of Lincoln, *(See Plate 10, fig. 2.)* a moated building, more singular than beautiful, as it is very ancient. In the church several prelates are interred. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the right is a turnpike road to Hunt-

Huntingdon. On the left 3 m. is *Gains Hall*, (J. Duberley, esq.). Inn, *George*.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, or BUCKENHAM ST. MARTINS, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 94 m. 7 f. It is situated in a fertile soil, and took its rise from a castle built here by one of the family of Albini. Market-day, Saturday, but the market has greatly declined. Fairs, May 29, and Oct. 22.

BUCKENHAM, OLD, or BUCKENHAM ST. ANDREWS, (*Norf.*) vil. near New Buckingham. Here are the remains of another castle, which belonged also to the Albinis. Here was a priory of benedictine canons, founded in the reign of king Stephen.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 194 m. 3 f. Here was formerly a monastery of the cistertian order; great part of the walls is still remaining. Fairs, June 29, and Aug. 24. *New Inn*.

BUCKINGHAM, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London by Uxbridge 57 m. 6 f. and by Watford 56 m. 1 f. It is seated on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are 3 stone bridges. It contains about 3800 acres, whereof 1600 are reputed to be in Lemborough Endship, 500 in Gawcott, 1200 in Bouston, and 500 in the borough part of the town; it is assessed to the land-tax at 613l. 5d. The number of families in the whole parish is supposed to be 540, and the vicarage is about the value of 100l. per annum. It derives its name from *buc*, an hart or deer, and is a town of great antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. it was summoned to send members to parliament, but does not appear to have done so till the 36th of Henry VIII. though from that of Edward VI. it has sent two members regularly. Queen Mary incorporated it, by the name of a bailiff and twelve burgesses. Charles II. in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored four years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses. The whole business of the county was formerly transacted at Aylesbury, but, by a late act of parliament, the summer assizes are removed to Buckingham. The sessions for the town and parish are held here every half year; and the corporation, consisting of a high bailiff, (who is always a burgess, and elected by a majority of housekeepers, annually, on the first of May) high steward, recorder, twelve principal burgesses, town-clerk, and mace-bearer, hold a court here once every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts. Here is a free-school, founded by Isabel Denton; and a gaol, in the form of a castle, for the town and parish only, as all prisoners, except for such crimes as are committed in the parish, are sent to the county gaol, which is at Aylesbury. A castle was built by the Saxon king Edward the elder, on a hill which divides the town in the middle, but there are now no traces of it left. The spire of the church, reckoned one of the tallest in England, was blown down in 1698, by a tempest, and never rebuilt; the tower itself fell March 26, 1776, since which the church-yard remains a burial-place, with a chapel only, and a new church has been erected on the

the hill where the castle formerly stood; it is a plain neat building, with a spire; the inside finished in an elegant stile. The altar-piece, representing the transfiguration of Christ, is taken from the celebrated picture of Raphael, and was given to the church by the present marquis of Buckingham; whose uncle, the late Earl Temple, contributed very largely to rebuild it; the inhabitants raising the remainder among themselves. The noble Earl's arms and crest are in stone over the east and west doors; his crest is also erected on the new town-hall as a fane. This town was of note enough in the time of Edward III. to have one of the staples for wool fixed here; when that great prince, with a discernment beyond the genius of the age in which he lived, laid the foundation of that trade, which has since been carried to an amazing extent, by prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wool. There still remains a house, known by the name of the wool-hall. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbourhood at present is bone-lace; and there are several corn and paper-mills erected on the Ouse, in and near the town. By an act passed in the reign of Henry VII. the weights and measures of the county are kept in the sessions-house here. On March 25, 1725, a malancholy fire happened here, by which 158 families lost near 38,000l. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Monday se'night after Old Twelfth-day, March 7, (if leap-year, 6,) May 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week, July 10, Sept. 4. Oct. 2, and Nov. 8. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 6 in the evening. On the right, (by Uxbridge) is a turnpike road to Banbury, through Brackley. On the left, (by Watford) a turnpike road to Banbury, through Aynhoe. On the right is *Stowe*, (Marquis of Buckingham, an elegant seat) see BRACKLEY. Inns, *Lord Cobham's Arms*, *White Hart*, and *Swan*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, generally contracted, *Bucks.* Co. is bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Herefordshire and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames, besides which river, are the *Ouse*, *Colne*, &c. It is about 39 m. in length, and 18 in breadth; containing 85 parishes, and 15 market towns, whereof 6 send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil rich, being mostly chalk or marle. The most general manufacture is bone-lace, and paper. See EATON, or ETON, and *Plate* 2, *fig.* 2.

BUCKLAND, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 69 m. 3 f. It is situated on a stream of water which passes through Dover, and then runs into the sea. Here was a house of sisters, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, brought from Swinfield, near Dover, in the year 1180, granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Archer.

BUCKLAND, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 33 m. 6 f. The learned Dr. Morell was rector of this place. Inn, *Chequers*.

BUCKLAND, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Dorking 4 m. going to which, on the left, is the seat of T. Beaumont, esq.

BUCKLEY HILL, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 176 m. It is situated

tuated near the Bollin river At the dist. of 2 m. is *Dunham Park*, (Earl of Stamford and Warrington).

Buckshead, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 255 m. 7 f.

Buckton. See Boughton.

Buddesdale. See Botesdale.

Budleigh, or Budley, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from Exmouth, which see, 3 m. N. E. It was once a market town, and is situated near the mouth of the river Otter. Here Sir Walter Raleigh was born.

Budley, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from London 136 m. 6 f. Two m. W. is *Welbeck Abbey*, (Duke of Portland) founded for premonstratensian canons, brought from Newhouse in Lincolnshire; first begun in the parish of Cukenay in 1153, and finished in the reign of Henry II. by Thomas de Flamaugh, from whose heirs, John Hotham, bishop of Ely, in 1329, purchased the whole manor of Cukenay, with other lands, and the advowson of the abbey: the former he gave to the abbots and monks, and annexed the latter to the see of Ely; granted at the suppression to Richard Whalley. In this park was a celebrated tree, known by the name of the *Greendale Oak*, 35 feet in circumference; through which a coach-road was cut, 10 feet high, and 6 wide. Inn, *White Hart*.

Budworth, (*Cheshire*) village, dist. from London 177 m. 3 f. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, and Oct. 2. On the left is *Marbury*, (T. S. Barry, esq.) Beyond it, about 1 m. on the right, is *Belmont*, (R. Barry, esq.) About 2 m. *The Pole*, (G. Eaton, esq.) Inn, *Cock*.

Buerton, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Newcastle-under Lyne 11 m. *Buerton Green* is 1 m. 1 f. farther.

Bugden. See Boughton.

Bughead Cross, (*Devon.*) d. from London 185 m. 2 f.

Bug Lawton, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Congleton 2 m. 6 f. near the Dane river.

Bugley, (*Wilts*) vil. dis. from London 98 m. 3 f.

Builth, Bualth, Bealth, Bealt, or Beauhalt, (*Brecknock.*) m. t. dist. from London 173 m. It is situated in a most delightful spot, and is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity. It was evidently one of the Roman stations, as pavements and other curious discoveries have been made at different periods. The Britons, when they fled into these parts from the superior power of the Saxons, built a strong castle here, to prevent the incursions of their merciless enemies. But, the English having taken possession of it soon after the Norman conquest, one of the Welsh princes seized upon it, and laid the whole in ashes. It was however afterwards rebuilt by the Mortimers earls of March; but a fire having accidentally broke out in that part of the town next the river, in the year 1690, the remains of the castle and many houses were totally demolished. The pleasant and beautiful situation of this town has induced many people to settle in it, and of late years a manufactory of stockings has been established in it, by which many hands are employed The houses in general are very neat, and the streets regularly and well paved; but there are not any public structures that merit particular notice — Market-days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs, June 27, Oct. 2, and

and Dec. 6. About 1 m. N. W. are some salt springs, called *Park Wells*. On the right is a turnpike road to Rhayader; on the left to Brecon. Inns, *Flag and Castle*, and *Royal Oak*.

BULCHAMP, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. 4 f.

BULLINGTON, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 94 m. 6 f.

BULLINGHAM, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Kington 4 m. There is *Upper* and *Lower*.

BULLINGTON, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Whitchurch 5 m. Here is the seat of Thomas Sidney, esq.

BULLINGTON, or BOLINGTON, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 136 m. 6 f. Here was a priory founded in the reign of king Stephen.

BULLNESS. See BOWNESS.

BULLOCK SMITHEY, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London by Ashborn 177 m. and by Matlock, 177 m. 5 f. This is a long village filled with industrious inhabitants, who are employed in various manufactures; and among them one for spining cotton, in which a single workman can manage 60 spindles at once.—On the right is a turnpike road to Buxton. On the left by Matlock, is a turnpike road to Macclesfield.

BULMER TYE, (*Essex*) dist. from London by Gosfield 53 m 6 f. and by Halstead 52 m. 1 f. On the right by Gosfield, is a turnpike road to Halstead. On the left, by Halstead, is a turnpike road to Castle Heddingham.—One mile beyond, on the left, is *Auberies*, (Robt. Andrews, esq.).

BULVER HYTHE. See BEXHALL.

BULWICK, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from Kettering 13 m. Here is *Bulwick Hall*, (J. Clarke, esq.). Between it and Fineshade is *Blatherwick Hall*, (H. O'Brien, esq.).

BUNBURY, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Beeston castle 2 m. S. See TARPORLEY. Here a college was founded by Sir Hugh Calverley, who at the battle of Auray in 1364, served under Lord Chandos, and turned the fortune of the day, in which the great Guesclin was taken. The tomb is kept very neat, by a benefaction of Dame Mary Calverley of Lee, who, in 1705, left the interest of 100l. to the poor of the parish, if they attended divine service, and kept the tomb clean.

BUNGAY, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London by Bury 106 m. 5 f. and by Ipswich 109 m. 3 f. It is a pleasant town, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable for barges from Yarmouth. A great fire broke out on the 1st of March, 1688, in a small uninhabited house, which raged so furiously, that, in a few hours, it consumed the whole town, except one small street. The whole loss was computed at 99,896l. and upwards. By this terrible accident it has happened that the town is well built. St. Mary's church is a handsome structure, and, with its beautiful steeple, is a great ornament to the town. The church of the Holy Trinity was impropriated to the priory of Barlynch, in Somersetshire. The impropriation now belongs to the bishop of Ely, who leases it to the vicar. Exclusive of these two churches, there was formerly a third church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was impropriated to the nunnery; it was standing and in use since the year 1500, but hath been so long down, that no person can now tell where it stood. Between

the two churches the ruins of a benedictine nunnery appear; it was founded by Roger de Glanville and the Countess Gundreda, his wife, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and the holy cross. It was endowed by a great number of benefactors, whose gifts were all confirmed by the 19th of Henry II. At the suppression, it was of the yearly value of 62l. and was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, in which family, together with several manors in this town, it now remains. Here are the ruins of a very strong castle, supposed to have been built by the Bygods, Earls of Norfolk. In the baron wars it was fortified, and made so strong by Hugh Bygod, that he was wont to boast of it as impregnable, saying, in the wars of king Stephen, as is reported,

Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I wo'd ne care for the king of cockney.

But, notwithstanding his great confidence in this castle, he was forced to compound with king Henry II. for a great sum of money, with sufficient hostages, to save it from being demolished. After this, the Earl espoused the cause of Richard, son of Henry II. against his father, on which the king took from him his castles of Framlingham and Bungay. In the reign of king Henry III. this castle was demolished, and Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, obtained a licence, in the 10th of Edward I. to embattle his house in the place where this castle stood; afterwards it reverted to the crown. In consequence of the fire before mentioned, the records belonging to the castle and convent, were destroyed. It is now a good trading town, and the women are employed in knitting stockings. The inhabitants have the privilege of a very extensive and fertile common adjoining the town, and almost encompassed with the river Waveney, which is of considerable advantage to them. In the market-place are two handsome crosses; the one for exposing fowls, butter, &c. to sale, and the other, corn and grain. The market-day is Thursday. Fairs, May 14, and Sept. 25. Here is a receiving house for letters. Through it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Beccles. Between it and Harleston are *Flixton Hall*, (Alex. Adair, esq.) *Earsham House*, (Joseph Wyndham, esq.) and *Gawdy Hall*, (Mrs. Holmes). On the left, about 2 m. is *Ditchingham Hall*, (John Bedingfield, esq.); about 3 m. ditto, are *Broom Hall*, (Mrs. Fowles), *Broom Place*, (Vincent Eyre, esq.), and *Hedenham Hall*, (C. Garneys, esq.). About 4 m. ditto, is *Bedingham*, (G. Stone, esq.); about 5 m. ditto, is *Wooton Hall*, (Miss Semmons). See GILLINGHAM. Principal inns, *King's Head*, and *Three Tuns*: there are several others.

BUNKER'S HILL. See KIRKHAM.

BUNNEY, (*Notts.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 4 f. Here lived Sir Thomas Parkyns, celebrated for his love of athletic exercises, particularly the art of wrestling, on which he wrote a treatise. He lies buried in the chancel here, under a marble monument, in which is represented the sturdy baronet in a wrestling posture; Old Time with his scythe mowing him down, as if nothing else could subdue him. He had caused a stone coffin to be deposited for himself

himself in the family vault, for years before he died. On his monument is a Latin epitaph. On the right is his family seat. From the hills beyond, on the left, may be seen *Clifton*, (Sir Jervis Clifton), and *Wollaton*, (Lord Middleton).

BUNTINGFORD, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London 30 m. 7 f. It is a small town, seated on the ford of the little river Rib, and upon Ermine street; being a chapelry to Layston, though situated in that and three other parishes. The church is a very ancient building, stands east ½ m. out of the town. Here is also a handsome chapel of brick, finished in 1626. Likewise a noble hospital, and several other charities. Market-day, Monday, but it is not considerable. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 30. A receiving house for letters. Near it, on the left, is *Aspenden Hall*, (Gilb. Franklin, esq.). On the right is *Hormead Bury*, (Thomas Welsh, esq.). One mile, ditto, is *Corney Bury*, (.... Butts, esq.) beyond which is *Widial Hall*, (T. Calvert, esq.). Inns, *Bell*, *George*, &c.

BURBACH, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 99 m. 3 f. Here is a church. It is a large village, inhabited chiefly by farmers and poor people. Inns, *Kings Arms*, and *White Hart*.

BURBAGE, (*Wilts*) vil. dis. from London 72 m. 6 f.

BURCOMB, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 85 m. 5 f. Here is a church.

BURCOT, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from London 50 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of John Bush, esq.

BURDON, GREAT, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Stockton 9 m. Here is the seat of Moorcroft Wastle, esq.

BURDON, LITTLE, (*Durh.*) d. from Stockton 8 m. 1 f. leading to Great Burdon.

BURDROPE, (*Wilts.*) dis. from Cirencester 18 m. 5 f. and from Marlborough 7 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike gate, on the left of which is *Burdrope House*, (Thos. Haverfield, esq.); on the right is *Overtown*, (Mrs. Calley). Between it and Marlborough is *Ruckley*, (Col. St. John).

BURFORD, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 134 m. 6 f. Here is a church; and here remains a monument for Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and sister to Henry IV. whose last husband was Sir John Cornwall. She died 1426. On the left are the seats of G. Bowles, esq. and Hon. and Rev. G. Roushant. Inn, *Swan*.

BURFORD, (*Oxfordsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 73 m. This is a bye town, seated on an ascent on the river Windrush. Here are said to be sold the best rugs, and here is also a good manufactory of duffels. It is likewise famous for saddles, and, lying near the downs, draws great profit from the horse-races, which are frequent here. At this place was convened a synod in 685, against the error of the British churches in the observance of Easter. At Battle-edge, near this town, Cuthred, king of the west Saxons, beat Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, in a pitched battle, and threw off his yoke. The inhabitants celebrate yearly, on Midsummer-eve, a kind of festival, which, they say, commenced in honour of this battle. Here the learned Dr. Heylin (descended originally from an ancient family in Wales) was born. The church is a large handsome fabric, with a very fine

spire. Market-day, Saturday, and being situated in a fine corn country, it has a bye market for that article and cattle. Fairs, July 5, and Sept. 25. The post-office shuts every evening at half past 6 o'clock: the letters are delivered every morning by 9 o'clock. On the right is a turnpike road to Stow; on the left to Faringdon. About 1 m. on the left, a turnpike road to Cirencester. On the right is the *Priory*, (John Lenthall, esq.); and near it on the right may be seen *Swinbrook*, (Robt. Fettiplace, esq.). Inns, *George* and *Bull*, besides several small ones.

Burford Bridge, (*Surry*) dist. from London 21 m. 3 f. On the left, under Boxhill, is *Burford Lodge*, (C. Barclay, esq.) and beyond it, *The Grove*. (.... Bockett, esq.).

Burgate, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 90 m. 5 f.—Here is *Brook-heath House*, (E. Isaac, esq.). Near it are *Hales House*, (Mrs. May), *Breamore*, (Sir Edward Hulse, bart.) beyond which is *Whichbury House*, (Sir John Stepney, esq.).

Burgh, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 131 m. It is a small town, pleasantly situated upon an easy ascent from E. to W. The church is a neat and handsome edifice, whose steeple, built of Portland stone 87 feet high, claims attention; presenting a most agreeable and extensive prospect both of the land and of the German ocean. The tenor bell, sounding in E, and weighing 23 cwt. was the gift of one John Holden, in 1616, who devised lands in trust of the yearly value of 10l. for the officiating clergyman's service, in praying for deliverance of the souls of the deceased from purgatory; but has, by succeeding trustees, been appropriated to the educating of thirty poor girls, in reading, knitting, and needle-work. Here are fine springs of excellent water; also, a plentiful supply of sea-coal by ships from Sunderland, &c. to Skegness, and from thence by land-carriage: from hence to the sea is a tract of rich marsh land, abounding with excellent beasts and sheep, (especially the latter) fattened for the London and Yorkshire markets. Market-day, Thursday, principally for provisions. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 2, for horses, beasts, and sheep; for woollen and linen draperies, hardware, clothing, and provisions. A bye post goes from hence to Spilsby every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns the same days.

Burgh, (*Norf.*), v. dist. from Yarmouth 7 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of Jacob Astley, esq.

Burgh-upon-Sands, (*Cumb.*) v. near Wigton, which see. It lies upon the N. side of the river Wathimpool, which towards the N. W. is washed by the sea flowing up into the foot of the river Eden. The very name of *Burgh*, which was the *Axelodunum* of the Romans, leads one to look for a station here. And this appears to have been a little eastward from the church, near what is called the Old Castle, where there are manifest remains of its ramparts. On the west side of the station these remains are more distinct, being about six chains in length; and Severus's wall seems to have formed the N. rampart of the station. Stones have been often ploughed up here, and lime with the stones;

urns

urns also have frequently been dug up here. Mr. Horsley says, he saw, besides an imperfect inscription, two Roman altars lying at a door in the town, but neither sculptures nor inscriptions were visible on them.

BURLEIGH ON THE HILL, (*Rutl.*) dist. from Oakham 2 m. 2 f. Here is *Burleigh Park*, (Earl of Winchelsea); beyond which is *Eton Hall*, (Col. Noel).

BURLESCOMB, (*Devon.*) v. dis. from Bampton, which see, 5 m. S. E. The manor belongs to Wm. Ayshford Sampford, esq.

BURLEY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 204 m. 4 f.

BURLEY DAM, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Whitchurch 6 m. 1 f.

BURLEY GATE, (*Heref.*) dist. from Bromyard 6 m. 2 f. Here are the seats of the Rev. —— Hathway, and J. Westwood. esq.

BURLTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 168 m. 7 f.

BURNBROOK, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Birmingham 3 m. 2 f. Near it are *Moseley Hall*, (John Taylor, esq.), and *Edgebaston Hall*, (W. Dickenson, esq.).

BURNESTON. (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from London 219 m. 2 f. On the right is the seat of the Rev. H. Elsley.

BURNHAM, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from London 24 m. It had once a nunnery, built by Richard, son of king John. Part of the building is now a farm house, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. On the left, at Taplow, is the seat of the Earl of Inchequin.

BURNHAM, EAST, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Burnham about 1 m. Here is the pleasant seat of Capt. Popple, now in the occupation of Mr. Otteley; and here also are the villas of Henry Sayer, esq. and —— Stevenson, esq. This village, which gives name to the hundred, was the native place of Dr. Aldrich, provost of Eton, and bishop of Carlisle.

BURNHAM, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 48 m. 3 f. It is situated on the N. side of the river Crouch, opposite the island of Wallasea, or Wallot. Between it and the sea, eastward, are marshes, to which it gives name. The island of Wallasea is about 5 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, secured from the sea by a strong bank of earth. The water is brackish and not fit for use. Fairs, April 25, and Sept. 4.

BURNHAM, (*Som.*) v. dis. from Huntspil, which see, 3 m. N.

BURNHAM, or BURNHAM MARKET, (*Norf.*) m. t. dis. from London by Lynn and Castle-Rising 127 m. 6 f. by Lynn and Hillington 126 m. 2 f. and by Walsington 123 m. 4 f. It has a harbour in a small river called Bran or Burn: on the shore are many little hills, supposed to be the tombs of the Saxons and Danes formerly killed here... Market-days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs, March 15, and August 1. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left is *Burnham Hall*, (Lady Camelford). Inn, *Pitt's Arms*. In this neighbourhood are several villages of the same name, which, for distinction, carry an additional one of the names of the ancient Lords of the several manors. Seven of them drive a great trade in corn to Holland. Among these villages are,

BURNHAM DEEPDALE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Burnham Market 4 m. N. W. It is noted for its salt marshes, which are proper for feeding and preserving sheep in health.

Burnham Norton, (*Norf.*) vil near the above. Here was a house of white friars, founded about the year 1241: granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Cobham.

Burnham Thorpe, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 120 m. 6 f. It will ever be celebrated as having given birth to the gallant admiral Lord Nelson. He was born in the parsonage house, his father being the rector. On the right is *Holkam Park*, (T. W. Coke, esq.).

Burniston, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Scarborough 3 m. 3 f.

Burn Leyes Common. (*Cam.*) dist. from Cambridge 7 m.

Burnley, (*Lancash.*) m. t. dist. from London 210 m. 6 f. It is a small town, but has some trade. Several Roman coins have been dug up here, dated in the time of the consuls. Here is a large handsome church, built with freestone. Few situations in England are so eligible for sporting; and there are several packs of hounds kept in the neighbourhood. The country abounds with pit-coal of the finest quality; and quarries of free-stone, flags, and slate, are in great plenty. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 6, and Easter eve, for horned cattle; May 6, 13, July 10, for horses, cloth, and pedlars-ware, and Oct. 11, ditto. The London post comes in and goes out every day in the week, Friday excepted. On the left is a turnpike road to Blackburn; on the right to Halifax. Here are the seats of Rev. Dr. Collins, and Rev. Mr. Hargreaves. On the right is *Fullidge*, (J. Brookhurst, esq.); and ½ m. further on the left, is *Hollings*, (G. Hamilton, esq.); about 2 m. ditto is *Towneley Park*, (Charles Townley, esq.). Principal inns, *Bull*, and *Thorn*.

Burrels, (*Westmorel.*) v. dis. from London 283 m. 7 f. It leads to Appleby.

Burrington, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Bideford 14 m. 1 f.

Burrow, (*Lanc.*) v. dis. from Lancaster 14 m. 1 f. Going to Sedbergh, on the right 1 m. is a turnpike road to Settle; on the left to Kirkby Lonsdale. On the right is *The Hall*, (T. Fenwick, esq.).

Burscough, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Ormskirk, which see, 3 m. N. Here was a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. Here are a turnpike gate and bridge. Near the turnpike are the ruins of *Burscough Abbey*; also *Blythe Hall*, (Wm. Hill, esq); beyond which is *Latham Hall*, (E. W. Bootle, esq.).

Bursledon, (*Berks.*) port, dist. from Botley, which see, 3 m. Here vessels employed in the flour, timber, and hop trade of Botley, are generally stationed, and receive their cargoes, which are conveyed to them in lighters from the mills, &c.

Burslem, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 158 m. 2 f. It is situated on a hill, and has a church, with a square tower and five bells: also a neat market-house, with a clock on the top. This and the neighbouring towns, are noted for their potteries.—Market-days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs, March 22, June 28, and Oct. 17. The mail arrives from London at 7 o'clock in the evening, and from the N. at 7 in the morning, and is dispatched for both N. and S. between 3 and 4. Inn, *Legs of Man*, &c.

Bur-

Burton, (*Westmorel.*) m. t. dist. from London 250 m. 5 f. It is a small town, on the borders of Lancashire, near a navigable canal, and in general is well built. Market-day, Thursday. Fair, Whit-Monday. Here is a regular post-office. On the left is a turnpike road to Milthorpe. Entering it, on the right, is the seat of —— Atkinson, esq.—Principal inns, *Royal Oak*, and *Green Dragon*.

Burton, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Shotwick, which see, 1¼ m. N. W. Here the pious Dr. Wilson, bishop of Man, was born.

Burton, (*Linc*) vil. situated 2 m. N. W. of Lincoln. See Burton-upon-Stather.

Burton, Bishop. See Bishop Burton.

Burton, Black. See Black Burton.

Burton, High, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from Huddersfield 5 m... On the left is *Storry Hall*, (Mrs. Horsfall).

Burton, Long, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from Dorchester 14 m. 4 f. On the right is *Lewiston House*, (W. Gordon, esq.); and on the left is *West Hall*, (Rev. H. King).

Burtonbar, (*Wilts.*) dist. from Salisbury 2 m. 1 f.

Burton Dassett, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 81 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

Burton Fleming, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 203 m. 3 f. It leads to Hunmanby.

Burton Grange. See Bretton.

Burton Latimer, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 70 m. 7 f. Here a church and a mill has been lately erected for spinning cotton. Here is the seat of Jos. Harper, esq.

Burton Lazars, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 102 m. 4 f. It is so called from a rich hospital founded here in the reign of Henry I. for Lazars.

Burton-upon-Stather, (*Lincoln*) m. t. dist from London 161 m. 2 f. It was once a considerable market-town, and the ancient charter was lately renewed. Market-day, Tuesday; fair, the first Monday after St. Martin's day; it had another on the first Monday in May, which is discontinued. The place is very much reduced.

Burton-upon-Trent, (*Staff.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Atherstone and Ashby, 131 m. 1 f.; by Atherstone and Cricket's Inn 128 m. or 127 m. 5 f.; by Leicester and Ashby 123 m. 6 f.; and by Tamworth 131 m. 6 f. It takes its name from its situation, and has a fine bridge of freestone over the river Trent, supported by 37 arches. The Trent has long been navigable, from Gainsborough to this place, for boats of considerable burthen. At what time the bridge was erected is uncertain: some parts of it are very ancient, and have the appearance of Saxon architecture. This was, undoubtedly, a place of great antiquity, and was, in all probability, of some consequence several centuries ago. At the south-end of the town, on the banks of the Trent, now stand the venerable remains of an abbey, founded in the year 1004, by Ulfric Spot; to which he gave his whole property, amounting to 700l. In the same year Ulfgetus was appointed abbot, who was afterwards succeeded in that high dignity by many others, who enjoyed great power and property, until the dissolution of religious houses in the

31st

31st year of Henry VIII. and in the year 1540; when all the lands and possessions belonging to them were seized on by the king, and disposed of in such a manner as he thought proper. The appendages to this abbey, from the ancient appearance of many thick stone walls and other buildings adjacent to it, appear to have been very extensive. Not far from the abbey, a little northward, stood the parish church dedicated to St. Modwena, a venerable and spacious structure, ornamented with two lofty spires: this church had formerly a communication with the abbey, as appears from the walls, (similar to cloisters,) standing in a piece of ground between the church-yard and the abbey, now used as a bowling-green. It would have endured the blasts of many succeeding years, but was taken down, and the present one erected in its place, by subscriptions and parish rates, on a much smaller scale, about the year 1722.—The present church is of modern architecture, and much admired for its neatness and convenience; having spacious galleries on the north, south, and west; in the latter of which is placed an elegant and well-toned organ, erected by subscription, in 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Snetzler. The tower contains eight musical bells, on which is a set of excellent chimes, erected in 1735, by the late Mr. John Whitehurst, of Derby, (afterwards of London,) and were the last chimes fabricated by that great and valuable man. This church is a perpetual curacy exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and in the appointment of the Earl of Uxbridge; who is also impropriator of the parochial tithes to a very considerable amount. The remains of the abbey, (now called the manor-house,) with its appendages, are the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Uxbridge. It has of late been much modernised and improved. The Earl of Uxbridge is likewise lord of the manor of Burton and its hamlets, in which he enjoys a very considerable estate. His lordship holds 2 courts-leet annually in this place, under the management of the perpetual bailiff and coroner, of whom he has the appointment; and also two probate courts, for proving wills, &c. under his official and surrogate. At the courts-leet are chosen the constables and other officers of the borough. It is supposed, by some, that this borough had anciently the privilege of trying its own criminals, and even of executing such as were capital; and this supposition seems to arise from the circumstance of a piece of ground near the town being now called the *Gallows-flat*, and a lane being now called *Gallows-lane*, but no person can ever remember a gallows standing near them; and therefore many writers, as well as itinerants, are inclined to think that these places received their names from some other cause. It is, however, certain, that the inhabitants of this town (from some exemption or other) are never impannelled on county juries. A court of requests, for the recovery of small debts, which had been long discontinued, is now re-established. This town is famous for the excellence of its ale, great quantities of which are sent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. Here are also manufactures of hats, cotton, tammies,

tammies, and some articles of iron; particularly a large forge, for the purpose of converting bloom and scrap iron into bars. In the market-place formerly stood an ancient building, used as a market-house. This building was taken down in the year 1772, and the present town-hall, a neat and spacious building, was then erected, at the expense of the Earl of Uxbridge. In this hall are held the courts-leet; and in it, also, all other public business is transacted: it also serves as a concert and assembly room... From the opulence and respectability of this neighbourhood, the markets here are well attended; they are also well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, &c. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Candlemas-day, for cattle and the usual commodities; April 5, Ascension-day, and Oct. 29, for cheese, with the 5 preceding days. On these 5 days more horses are generally exposed to sale in this place than at any other fair in this part of the kingdom. The London mail, by way of Litchfield, arrives at the post-office every evening, except Monday, between 5 and 6 o'clock; which also conveys letters from Litchfield, and other parts of Staffordshire, Birmingham, and other parts of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and all other counties on that side the kingdom. Letters also arrive from these parts on Monday evenings. A mail is dispatched from this place, every evening about 6 o'clock, to Derby, which conveys letters for that county, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and other counties on that side the kingdom. The person who conveys this mail to Derby returns the same evening, about 11 o'clock, with the mail from those places; and, soon after his arrival, a mail is dispatched to Litchfield every evening, which conveys the letters to Staffordshire, and the other counties, and also the mail to London every evening, except Friday; but the time of shutting up the post-office is 9 o'clock in the evening. On the left is a turnpike road to Litchfield; through it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Derby. On the right, within 1 m. may be seen *Drakelow House*, (Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.) Principal inns, *Queen's Head, George*, &c.

BURWALTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Ludlow 10 m. 2 f.—Here is a church. On the left, going to N. Cleobury, is the seat of Captain Hamilton.

BURWASH, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Wadhurst, which see, 7 m. It is remarkable for its cleanliness and salubrity of the air; the houses are neat, not elegant; the river Rother runs through it about a mile N. E. of the town. The church is rather too small for the place, it being very full of inhabitants; it is situated almost in the centre of the town, and has 5 bells; in it is a large gallery, exclusive of that for singing, built by John Butler, esq. who, about 1704 resided in this place, and acquired an immense fortune by dealing in timber. Fairs, May 12, and Sept. 4. Inns, *Rose and Crown, Admiral Vernon*, &c.

BURWELL, (*Linc.*) v. dis. from London 138 m. 4 f. Here was a priory. Here is the seat of M. B. Lister, esq.

BURWELL, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Newmarket 3 m. N. W. It is remarkable for a dreadful accident in 1727, when 80 persons were burned and suffocated at a puppet-

puppet-show, in a barn. Here are some small remains of a castle.

Bury, (*Linc.*) m. t. dis. from London 195 m. It is seated on the river Irwell, and is famous for its fustian manufactory, and the coarse goods called half thicks and kerseys. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.—The church (forming an ancient Gothic structure,) was rebuilt in 1780. A dreadful accident happened here in July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre; by which more than 300 persons were inclosed among the ruins; many were killed, others greatly bruised, and very few escaped unhurt.—Market-day, Thursday; fairs, March 5, May 3, and Sept. 18, for horned cattle, &c. The post arrives every morning at 7 o'clock, and sets out again at 6 in the evening of the same day. Near it is *Raddivals*, (Captain Starkie.) At the dist of 2 m. is *Springside*, (Sir Wm. Clerke, bart.) Principal inns, *Eagle and Child*, and *Hare and Hounds*.

Bury, (*Sussex*) vil. dist from Arundel 4 m. 4 f.

Bury, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Huntingdon 9 m. 5 f. At the W. end of the church are the remains of a building, said to have been an hermitage.

Bury Ditchet, (*Shropshire*) dist. from Bishop's Castle 3 m. 4 f.

Buryness, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 308 m. 1 f.—Here is a church. It leads to Scotland.

Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Edmund's Bury, (*Suff*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Chelmsford, 70 m. 7 f.; and by Newmarket 74 m. 5 f. It is large and handsome, pleasantly situated, and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, which is supposed to be the best in England. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being inhumanly murdered by the Danes in a wood at Hoxne, in Suffolk, Nov. 20, A. D. 870: his corpse having been interred in the tower, where he was killed, 33 years, was removed hither.—This town was formerly of great note for its abbey, founded by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about the year 638, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in the kingdom, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one yard, one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. James. In St. Mary's church lies Mary, queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. and afterwards married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Her corpse was first interred in the great church of the monastery, but was removed after the dissolution of it into St. Mary's church. It sends two members to Parliament, and is governed by a recorder and 12 capital burgesses, one of which is annually chosen alderman, and, for the time being, acts as chief magistrate. There are also six others of them chosen as assistant justices, as also one coroner. The remainder of the body-corporate consists of 24 common-council, and by those 36 only are the members returned to Parliament. The streets, which are always clean, are wide and well paved, and are now daily improving, as well in that as also in buildings, and other useful and ornamental alterations. The principal street, commonly called Cook-row, is now new paved and lighted, after the London method, and the name of

of Cook-row was, by the consent of the alderman and a committee appointed for that purpose, at a meeting held the 19th of March, 1792, discontinued, and the name of Abbey-gate-street given to it. The town contains about 1000 houses, which are in general well built, and about 7000 inhabitants. Feb. 20, 1772, some labourers, breaking up a part of the old abbey church, discovered a leaden coffin, which contained an embalmed body, as perfect and entire as at the time of its interment; the features of the face, the nails on the fingers and toes, and the hair, a brown mixed with some grey hairs, on the head, the same as when living. A surgeon was sent for, who made an incision on the breast; the flesh cut as firm as that of a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. At this time the corpse was not in the least noisome, but, being exposed to the air, it presently became putrid and offensive; the skull was sawed in pieces, where the brain seemed wasted, but perfectly enclosed in its membranes; and the crucifix, which may be supposed a valuable one, was missing. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, which they sold to a plumber, stripped the body of its coffin, and threw it promiscuously among the rubbish. It was soon found out that the leaden coffin contained the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John de Gaunt, of Lancaster, by his third duchess, Lady Catharine Swinford. He was, by his half-brother, king Henry IV. created duke of Exeter, and knight of the garter, admiral and captain of Calais, and, in 1410, lord high chancellor of England. He died in 1427, the fifth year of King Henry VI. and was, as he had in his will directed, interred in this monastery, near his duchess, at the entrance of the chapel of our Lady, close to the wall on the north side of the choir. Upon this discovery, on the 25th of February following, the mangled remains were enclosed in a strong oak coffin, and buried about eight feet deep, close to the north side of the large north-east pillar which formerly assisted to support the belfry. This prince was grandson to the victorious Edward III. It is reported, that the remains of his duchess have been since found; if so, they must be clandestinely concealed. This town was burnt by Sueno the Dane. Stowe says it enjoyed the privilege of a mint in the reign of King John. Including the suburbs, it is above one mile from east to west, and near two miles from south to north. Here is a spacious guildhall, where town business is transacted every Thursday, and where the alderman frequently attends; also a fine fair-stead, and a beautiful cross, surrounded with iron pallisadoes, over which is an elegant theatre, where the Norwich company attend one month in the year (October), and no oftener, (that being the month in which the great fair is held,) and is always numerously attended by the nobility, &c. of this and the adjoining counties. The assizes for the county are held here. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by K. Edward VI.; also a handsome market-place, for fish and provisions, built at the expense of the Earl of Bristol. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; the former chiefly for corn, the latter for fish, flesh, &c. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, of small account; Oct. 2, as before

fore mentioned; and Dec. 1, very large for cattle, and the two following days equally large for butter and cheese; the former article the best, and the latter the worst, in England. The post for London sets out every evening at 7 o'clock, except Saturdays, and returns every morning, except Mondays. The post for Norfolk and the north sets out every evening, and returns the following morning. Dist. 1 m. is *St. Edmund's Hill*, (J. Symonds, esq); on the left, by Chelmsford, 3 m. is *Barton Hall*, (Sir Charles Banbury, bart.) Principal inns, *Angel*, *Bell*, *Six Bells*, and *Half Moon*.

Buscot, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 73 m. 3 f. Here is a church; on the left a turnpike road to Swindon and *Buscot Park*, (E. L. Loveden, esq.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

Bushby Stoop, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London by Leeds 231 m. 7 f.; and by Wetherby 215 m 6 f. On the right, by the former way, is a turnpike road to Boroughbridge; on the left to North Allerton; on the right, by the latter way, a turnpike road to Thusk; on the left to Ripon.

Bushels, (*Dorset*) vil. distant from London 106 m. 3 f. On the left a turnpike road to Poole.

Bushey, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 13 m. 3 f. Adjoining it is a spacious common, called *Bushey Heath*, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden; the inclosed corn-fields seem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges resemble a wilderness; the villages interspersed, appear, at a distance, like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south-east is seen Westminster Abbey; to the south, Hampton-Court, and on the south-west, Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry. This place seems to have been very unfortunate in its ancient owners Its first Norman possessor, Geoffrey de Mandeville, having incurred the Pope's displeasure, was obliged to be suspended in lead, on a tree, in the precinct of the Temple, London, because christian burial was not allowed to persons under such circumstances. Edmond, of Woodstock, was beheaded through the vile machinations of Queen Isabella and her paramour Mortimer, on a suspicion of intending to restore his brother Edward II. to the throne; and so much was he beloved by the people, and his persecutors detested, that he stood from one to five in the afternoon before an executioner could be procured, and then an outlaw from the Marshalsea performed the detested duty. Thomas Duke of Surry was beheaded at Circencester, in rebellion against Henry IV. Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, after obtaining the highest honour in the campaigns in France with Henry V. was killed by the splinter of a window-frame driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the siege of Orleans. Richard, the stout Earl of Warwick, another possessor, was killed at Barnet. George Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey. Richard III. was the next possessor Lady Margaret de la Pole was beheaded at the age of 72, by the cruel policy of Henry VIII. in revenge for a supposed affront by her son the

the cardinal. In this parish, also, lived the infamous Col. Titus, who advised Cromwell to deliver the nation from its yoke, in a pamphlet entitled "Killing no Murder."

Bushy Park, (*Midd.*) distant from London 12 m. 1 f. This royal park is well stocked with deer. His R. H. the Duke of Clarence is ranger.

Butcher Race, (*Durh.*) dist. from London 257 m. 2 f. Inn, *Coach and Horses.*

Butley, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 84 m. 4 f. It was famous for a priory, founded in 1171, the revenues of which were large. In the church of this priory was deposited the body of Michael de la Pole, the third earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt. It is now the property of the Duke of Hamilton.

Butterby, (*Durh.*) near Durham; an old manor, situated on a neck of land; the house has formerly been moated round... Near this place is the salt-well which flows from a fissure in the rock, in the bed of the river, about 40 feet from the shore. The water which rises here is remarkably salt, mixed with a mineral quality. This well is much resorted to in the summer, on account of its medicinal qualities, particularly by the people employed in smelting and refining lead, who seldom fail finding an effectual remedy for those disorders to which they are particularly subjected. On the opposite bank of the river, a fluent spring of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, rises out of the solid rock; and about 50 yards farther up the dell is a remarkable fine spring of excellent fresh water.

Butterhouse Green, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Stockport 3 m. Near the Etheron river.

Butterleigh, (*Devon*) par. dist. from Tiverton 3 m. S. Here is a fortified hill called *Cadberry;* and another at a few miles distant called *Dolberry.*

Butterley, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Matlock 3 m.

Buttermere, (*Cumb.*) v. dist from Penrith 31 m. 2 f. It is small, and the life of the inhabitants perfectly pastoral. The space between the lake of Buttermere and Cromack Water is not 1 m. and consists of pasture and meadows. The lower lake soon opens after leaving this village, and passing through an oaken grove. This small lake is beautified with three small isles. These lakes are deeper than Darwent Water, and produce char. Cromack lake is 4 m. in length, and, in some places, near ½ m. over. Adjoining to these, by the river Cocker, is Lowes Water, a lake 1 m. in length, and, in breadth, about a ¼ m.; it is of no great depth, is without char, but abounds with pike, perch, and trout.

Buttington, (*Mont.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. Here, in the year 894, the Danes, under Hesten, took their stand; and, after being reduced to great straits by the generals of Alfred, were compelled to come to an engagement, in which they were defeated so completely, that few of them returned to their own country. Here is a church; also a bridge, on the left of which is a turnpike road to Montgomery.

Buttress, (*Cornw.*) dis. from London 270 m. 5 f. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Redruth.

Buxted, (*Sussex*) village, dist.

from Cuckfield 16 m. Here are a turnpike-gate, a bridge, and fair, July 31. Near it is *Basted Place*, (Sir G. S. Evelyn, bart.)

BUXTON, (*Derb.*) t. dist. from London, by Ashborn, 159 m. 5 f.; and, by Uttoxeter, 167 m. 4 f. This is one of the wonders of the High-peak, having 9 wells that rise near the source of the river Wye, whose waters were noted by the Romans, and are mentioned by Lucan. This is confirmed by the high road called the Roman Bath-gate, and by a wall cemented with red Roman plaister, close by St. Anne's well, where may be seen the ruins of the ancient bath, its dimensions and length. The plaister is red and hard as brick, a mixture not prepared in these days. It appears as if it was burnt, exactly resembling tile; but Dr. Leigh is inclined to think it was a mixture of lime and powdered tiles, cemented with blood and eggs The hot-bath is at a house called the Hall, besides which there is another good inn or two, on the hill; but the company who come for their health chiefly frequent the Hall, on account of its convenience. The waters are hot and sulphureous, yet not fœtid, but palatable, and are eminent for creating an appetite, opening obstructions, and, if bathed in, are of good effect in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous distempers, &c. The building for the bath was erected by George Earl of Shrewsbury. Mary Queen of Scots was here for some time. She took her leave of this place with a distich of Julius Cæsar, somewhat altered, which is still shewn, written with a diamond on a pane of glass, as the last classical authority of antiquity.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy baths shall ever tell,
Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more, farewel.

..The Duke of Devonshire has erected, at an immense expense, a very beautiful edifice, in the form of a crescent, without any display of affected ornament. It contains 29 windows in length, on a floor, and 5 at each end; but the piazzas are rather too narrow for much company. Under these are shops. On the back of this admirable building are stables of an octagon form on the outside, and circular within the yard, where is a riding-house. The principal trade is the manufacture of cotton. This place stands in an open healthy country, has a variety of fine views, and a beautiful down. The Bath water is exceeding clear, of a blood-warm temper, and will admit 20 people at a time. The pump was given by Sir Walter Delves, who received a cure here. The Roman road, called Bath-gate, runs from hence 7 miles to Burgh... The south post comes in every night at 10 o'clock during the summer, and goes out at 12 o'clock the same night. The north post comes in at 10 o'clock every morning, and goes out at 2 in the afternoon, throughout the year. The south post comes in at 10 o'clock every morning, during the winter season, and goes out again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This town is supposed, during the season, when full, to accommodate about 500 persons, besides the inhabitants of the place. Within 1 m. is *Poole's Hole*, one of the wonders of the Peak. The entrance is so low

and narrow, that you must stoop to get in; but it soon dilates into a wide and lofty concavity, which reaches above ¼ mile endways, and farther, as they say. Eight women, with lighted candles, are guides in this dark way. Water drops every where from the roof, and incrusts all the stones with long crystals and fluors, whence a thousand imaginary figures are shewn you by the name of lions, fonts, lanterns, organs, flitches of bacon, &c. At length you come to the queen of Scot's Pillar, as the boundary of most people's curiosity. It was so named by that unhappy princess, when she visited this place. A stream of water runs along the middle of the cavern, among the falling rocks, with an hideous noise, re-echoed from all sides of the horrid concave. On the left hand is a sort of chamber, where they say Poole, a famous robber, lived, and whose kitchen, as well as bed-chamber, they shew you, after you have crept 10 yards on all fours. The most surprising thing you here meet with, is the extraordinary height of the arch. As you have guides before and behind you, carrying every one a candle, the light of the candles, reflected by the globular drops of water, dazzles your eyes like the dew in the morning sun; whereas, were any part of the arch of this vault to be seen by a clear light, all this beauty would disappear. As Poole's Hole is called the second wonder of the Peak, on the north side of the road, from Buxton to Castleton, you come to what is reckoned the third wonder, which is Mam Tor, or, as the word in the mountain jargon, or rather in the British, signifies, the Mother Rock, (for *mam* is the British word for mother), upon a suggestion that the soft crumbling earth which falls from its summit produces several other mountains below, without being in the least diminished itself.... The whole of the wonder is this: on the south side of this hill is a precipice, very steep from the top to the bottom; and the substance, being of a crumbling loose earth, mingled with little stones, is continually falling down in small quantities, as the heavy rains loosen and wash it off, or as frosts and thaws operate upon it. Now the great hill, which is thick, as well as high, parts with this loose stuff, without being sensibly diminished; though the bottom into which it falls, being narrow, is more easily perceived to swell. Here, then, is the pretended wonder, That the little heap below should grow up into an hill, without any decrease of the great hill, as it should seem, notwithstanding so much has fallen from it. But the fact is certainly otherwise, though not perceivable.... Inns, *Angel, Eagle and Child, George, Grove, Hall, White Hart,* and *New Stables.*

BWICH, (*Brecku.*) v. dis. from London 159 m. 3 f. On the right a turnpike road to the Hay. *New Inn.*

BYFIELD, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Chipping Warden 3 m. 4 f.

BYFLEET, (*Surry*) v. near Cobham, which see. There was, formerly, a royal palace in this place, Henry VIII. having been nursed here.

BYFORD, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from London 144 m 1 f. Here is a church. On the right is *Garnons,* (Geers Cotterel, esq.)

BYLAND, (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from Thormanby about 4 m. N. E....

Here a society of Cistertian monks took refuge, where they had an abbey. Near this place a battle was fought between the English, under Edward II. and the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in which the former were defeated, and the king escaped with difficulty to York; but all his furniture, plate, and money, fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the Earl of Richmond.

BYTHAM, see BEETHAM.

BYTHORNE, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston 4 m. 2 f. A receiving-house for letters.

BYWELL, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Corbridge, which see, 3 m. E. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which, in the reign of King John, belonged to Hugh Baliol.

BYWORTH-STREET, (*Sussex*) dist. from Billinghurst 7 m. 7 f.

C.

CADBURY, NORTH, (*Som.*) v. beyond Shipton Mallet 9 m. 7 f. On the right, going to Weymouth, is a turnpike road to Ilchester; on the left to Wincaunton. Here is *Cadbury House*, (Francis Newman, esq.)

CADBURY, SOUTH, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from N. Cadbury 1 m. On the left is *Compton Pauncefoot*, (J. Hunt, esq.)

CADEBY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 105 m. 7 f. Here is a medicinal spring. On the right is a turnpike road to Ashby de la Zouch.

CADISHEAD GREEN, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Warrington 5 m. 4 f... Inn, *Coach and Horses.*

CADLEIGH, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 205 m. 7 f.

CADLEY, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from London 209 m. 2 f. On the right, 1 m. a turnpike road to Neath.

CADLEY, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Marlborough 2 m. 6 f. between Hatfield and Steep Green.

CADLEY MOOR, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 219 m. 7 f. Inn, *Black Bull.*

CADNAM, (*Hants.*) v. dis. from London 79 m. 5 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Lymington; on the right to Salisbury; going to Lymington, on the left, ditto, to Romsey and Southampton, ditto, ½ m. is *Bartley Lodge*, (Charles Lyell, esq.); on the right, 1½ m. is the seat of E. P. Buckley, esq.; ditto, 2½ m. is *Minstead Manor-house*, (J. Compton, esq.)

CAER-CARADOC, see KNIGHTON.

CAERPHILLY, see CAERPHILLY,

CAERGWARLE, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from Wrexham 5 m. 2 f. It was formerly a flourishing town. On the summit of a high rock, at a little distance, are the ruins of a castle.

CAERLEON, or CARLEON, (*Monmouthsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 151 m. 4 f. It is situated on the river Usk, and, by name, signifies the *fortress of Lleon*, being so called from Lleon, a very ancient British king; or, according to other historians, the *City of the Legion*; i. e. the Roman Legion stationed there. It was once the metropolis of all Wales, and, for beauty and extent, next to London. It was then the third city in Britain, having been an archbishop's see, from the establishment of christianity in this island, by the conversion of King Lucius, A. D. 182, till about the year of Christ 521, when the see was translated by St. David to Menevia, in Pembrokeshire, since called from him St. David's. In the time of the Romans, here lay the legion

legion called *Isca*, to keep the Silures in awe, and it was then considered as the principal Roman station of the island. Here have been often found the remains of Roman antiquities and divers coins; and there are to be seen, at this day, the ruins of an amphitheatre, the form of which is oval, whose diameter is very large, bounded with an intrenchment of earth. Here the renowned King Arthur mostly kept his court, and here he instituted that celebrated order of knighthood, stiled, the Order of the Round Table. Here, in ancient times, and even after the Saxon Conquest, was an university, wherein philosophy, astronomy, and other sciences, were professed and studied. Its walls were built by the Romans with brick, and it is said were 3 miles in compass; it had 3 churches besides the university, and many elegant structures, besides baths. It is said to have extended, heretofore, to St. Julian's, and was a place of considerable strength in the reign of Henry II. for the valiant Lorwerth ab Owen ab Caradoc, lord of Caerleon, defended it a long time against the king's forces, though he was at last overpowered by numbers, and dispossessed of it; but with what justice is entirely out of the question. At present it is but an insignificant town, having scarcely a decent house, and a long wooden bridge over the Usk. There is a considerable tin-work, and an iron forge. Market-day, Thursday; which is in general well supplied. There is also a small market on Saturday for butchers' meat; also a cattle and pig-market the second Monday in every month. Fairs, May 1, July 21, and Sept. 20. The post comes in from the westward every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns in the evening of the same day. The letters from all parts of England, for this place, first go to Newport by the Milford mail-coach. Near it are *Langibby Castle*, (W. A. Williams, esq.); *Pen Park*, (W. A. Williams, sen esq.); and *Craigweth House*, (John Morgan, esq.)

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN, (*Caerm.*) bor. dist. from London, by Brecon, 217 m. 7 f.; and by Swansea 252 m. It has a large stone bridge over the Towy, which opens into the Bristol channel, and is there called Caermarthen Bay. No vessel above 250 tons can come up to the town. It was once fortified with walls, and a strong castle; the gate of which only remains, and serves for a county-gaol It was first erected into a borough by Henry VIII. and sends one member to Parliament. James I. granted it a charter of incorporation, vesting the government in a mayor and six peers, or justices. The church, a large building, is seated without the town; and, at a small distance from the town, are the ruins of a priory, founded in 1148. Here was born the British Tages, or the prophet Merlin, who flourished about the year 480. They show a grove called Merlin's, on a hill, about a mile from Caermarthen; and near it a cave, and spring, or small lake. The princes of Wales, eldest sons of the kings of England, have here their chauncery and exchequer for South Wales. It is a well-built populous town, usually esteemed the best in South Wales. Here are iron and tin mines, and the smelting-house, belonging to Lord Cawdor. Market-days, Wednesday

and Saturday; fairs, June 3, July 10, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14. The post sets off every day, except Tuesday, at 10 o'clock; and returns every day, except Friday, about 2.—On the right, 1 m. dist. is *Job's Well*, (D. Edwards, esq.) Inns, *Ivy Bush*, and *Boar's Head*. See LLANDILO VAWR, and *Plate* 3, *fig.* 1.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, or CARMARTHENSHIRE, co. of S. Wales, 48 m. in length, 25 m. in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire, on the N.; St. George's Channel, on the S.; Brecknock and Glamorgan shires on the E.; and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and seafish, especially salmon, which is exceedingly good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties. It contains 145 parishes, 8 m. towns, and sends two members to Parliament, one for the county and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivulets and small streams. The chief town is Caermarthen. See the preceding article.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, (*Caern.*) m. t. dist. from London 249 m. 7 f. It is a pleasant well-built town, seated on the sea shore, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and many English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the east, by the sea and two rivers. The purity of the water and salubrity of the air here are so remarkable, that an epidemical disorder is not known to exist among the inhabitants. Caernarvon Castle is noted, not only as being the place where the first prince of Wales was born, but for the magnificence of its immense structure, which never fails to strike the curious observer with admiration. It is the best preserved one of any in Wales.—Thus did Edward the First, the conqueror of Wales, give the Welsh, according to his equivocating promise, a native prince to rule over them, in the person of his son, afterwards Edward II. They shew the queen's bedchamber to all travellers that visit the castle; as also the cradle in which Edward II. was rocked, which is a curious piece of antiquity. This castle is in the Roman style of architecture, and has one tower eminent above the rest, called the Eagle's Tower, from an eagle carved upon it. *See Plate* 2, *fig.* 3. The constable of the castle is always mayor of the town by his patent. The town and castle are agreeably situated on the banks of the Streights of Menai, having an exceeding good quay and harbour, commanding a delightful view of the Island of Anglesea, &c. In the vicinity stands the lofty Snowden, with such variety of other romantic views, as are not to be excelled by any other county in the kingdom. See CAERNARVONSHIRE. Here are fine salt-water baths, an extensive bowling-green, fives' court, &c. ..It is much frequented every bathing season. The chancery and exchequer for North Wales were established formerly in this town, which, though but small, is neatly built, and very populous. ..It is a place of considerable strength by nature as well as art; for it is surrounded on all sides, except the east, by two rivers and the sea. It enjoys several immunities, and sends one member to Parliament. The right of election

tion is in the burgesses of Caernarvon, Criccaeth, Pwllheli, Nevin, and Conway. The town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, two stewards, two serjeants, and four constables and sidesmen. The principal article by which the town derives any considerable advantage is slate; and the returns of it alone amount to about 50,000l. per an. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Jan. 12, March 12, May 16, June 26, Aug. 12, Sept. 17, and Dec. 5. The post sets off every morning at 8 o'clock, and returns about 3 in the afternoon. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Pwllheli. Within 2 m. on the right, is *Glangwnna*, (T. Lloyd, esq.); near it is *Nant Hall*, (Sir Robert Williams.) Principal inns, *Boot*, *Hotel*, and *King's Head*.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, or CARNARVONSHIRE, co. of S. Wales, 50 m. in length, 13 m. in breadth, and bounded on the N. and S. by the sea; on the S. by Merionethshire; and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes and rocks. However, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant valleys, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 68 parishes, and 6 m. towns. The highest mountain is called *Snowden Hill*, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to Parliament; one for the county, and one for the principal town, Caernarvon. See the preceding article, and *Plate* 2, *fig.* 3.

CAERPHILLY, CAERFILY, CAERFELI, CARFILLY, or CARPHILLY, (*Glam.*) m. t. dist. from London 159 m. 5 f. It is a very ancient town, pleasantly situated among hills, on the banks of the river Rumney, which divides Glamorgan from Monmouthshire. It is of great antiquity, as Roman coins have been found here; and it is very remarkable for the remains of a castle, which, for strength and magnificence, must have exceeded all others, not only in Wales, but in Britain, that of Windsor excepted; and from its admirable structure and vast extent, concluded by most to have been a Roman garrison, and to have been built about 400 years before the birth of Christ by Beli Gawr, then king of all Britain, and who was brother to the renowned Brennus, general of the Gauls. But history has unkindly denied us its aid precisely to determine the antiquity of it, which is a circumstance that must appear very extraordinary to the curious in these studies. The judicious antiquary, upon a strict survey of this amazingly grand and curious pile, will probably be induced to think that it hath been re-edified, at least in part, since its first foundation. We find no mention of it in the English history till the reign of Edward II. when, it is more than probable, it was repaired by the Spencers, who were favourites of that king; for, in the year 1326, when he was overpowered at Bristol by his queen Isabella, and her party, he took refuge in Caerphilly castle, which he had previously garrisoned, and continued there for some time.... The castle was closely besieged by the prince of Wales (afterwards Edward III.) and a strong party for nine months. The castle being almost impregnable, the garrison,

garrison, and Hugolin their commander, (who was grandson to the deceased Lord Spencer,) marched out with all the honours of war. The castle was dismantled of all its implements, and the fortifications were in great part demolished. The prince and his party met the queen at Hereford, where he was received in great triumph for subduing Caerphilly castle, it being considered as impracticable. Among the many stupendous pieces of which this building was composed, is a large tower, nearly towards the east end, which every moment threatens destruction to those who pass it. Its height is not more than 80 feet; but from the top to near the bottom one half is fallen in, and the other half hangs over its base in a most surprising manner. According to the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay on his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its lineal projection on the outer side is not less than ten feet and a half; but what renders it still more remarkable is, that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages past, nor have we the least account from history how it first happened, but it is evident that the strength of the cement is the means of keeping it together, and it is affirmed by some, that when this castle was built the mortar was tempered with bullocks' blood. Tradition says, it first rended at the crucifixion of Christ; but, be that as it may, it is as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa, in Italy. It is now almost reduced to a village of about 70 houses or cottages, and 200 inhabitants. Here is a furnace, where are made about 20 tons of charcoal pig-iron per week. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore, and which, when mixed with the Lancashire red ore, makes very good iron. Here is a fulling mill, at which strong country cloth is made, and the people in the neighbourhood make flannel and knit country stockings. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, and Nov. 16. The Thursday before Christmas-day, Thursday before Jan. 25, the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in May, are great markets. Here is no post-office. Letters, &c. are sent to Cardiff, and conveyed here three times a week. Inns, *Boar's Head*, and *New*.

CAERWENT, (*Mon.*) vil. dist. from London 136 m. 2 f. It is supposed to have been the Venta Silurum of Antoninus, from the Roman coins and chequered pavements often found here, and its ruinous walls: consequently, in the time of King Caradock ap Iffr, it flourished as an university. In 1777, a most beautiful mosaic pavement, which lay 2 feet below the surface of the earth, was discovered, which the proprietor has enclosed, cleared and erected a stone building over: besides this, several others have been discovered. *Gwent* was the ancient name of almost all this country, with part of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, before the division of Wales into counties. On the right is a turnpike road to Usk; going to Usk, on the left, to Caerleon and Cardiff. At the dist. of 1½ m. S. is the shell of *Caldecot Castle*, whence the Duke of Beaufort is styled Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle. At the dist. of 3 m. is *Penhow Castle*, (—— Lloyd, esq.); on the

the right, ½ m. is *Wentwood Lodge*, (Duke of Beaufort.)

Caerwys, (*Flintsh.*) m. t. dis. from St. Asaph 5 m. E., and from Flint 5 m. W. It is ancient, and supposed to have been a Roman station. The name is composed of *Caer*, a city; and *Gwys*, a summons, indicating its having been a place of judicature: the great sessions or assize for the county, being for many years held here. But the chief boast of this town was, its being the Olympia of N. Wales, the theatre where the British bards poured forth their extemporaneous effusions, or awakened their harps to melody, in the trials of skill instituted by law, and held at this place with much form and ceremony, at a particular period in every year. It is but a small place, situated on an ascent, and a borough town; but sends no member to Parliament. Market-day, Tuesday: it is the chief market-town in the county. Fairs, March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity Thursday, the first Tuesday after July 7, Sept. 9, and Nov. 10; all for cattle. The Earl of Plymouth is lord of the manor. In the middle of the street are four openings, which look E. W. N. and S.; in the middle of which openings stands a most beautiful elm-tree. On the right, 1 m. is *Maesmynan*, (Sir T. Mostyn, bart.); on the left, about 4 m. near Nannerch, is the seat of Thomas Mostyn, esq.; and near it *Penbedw*, (Watkin Williams, esq.) Inns, *Fox's Head*, *Cross Foxes*, and *Red Lion*.

Caisham, see Kaynsham.

Cairnham, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Ludlow 3 m. 4 f. Here is *Cairnham-court*, (Rev. William Calcot.)

Caishmore Inn, (*Dorset*) dis. from London 96 m. 1 f. On the left is *Critchill House*, (C. Sturt, esq.); on the right, 1 m. is *Chettel*, (Rev. Mr. Chaffin.)

Caistor, Caston, or Caiaston, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 160 m. It is a place of great antiquity, of which our annals give the following account.—"Hengist the Saxon, having conquered the Picts and Scots, begged of Vortigern as much ground in this place as he could encompass with an ox's hide cut into thongs, where he built a castle;" from whence the town is properly called Thong-Caistor. The Romans inhabited this place; and part of a Roman wall yet remains near the church-yard. The parish church is a fine old Gothic stone edifice, built out of the ruins of Thong Castle, long since demolished, (though some part of the foundation-walls are yet to be seen.) It was damaged by lightning, June 4, 1795. An odd ceremony is performed in Caistor church on every Palm-Sunday, by which an estate is held that would be lost were it not performed in regular order. The holder of the estate sends an agent every Palm-Sunday to crack what is called a large horse-gad, three times in the north porch of the church in the morning service, while the minister is reading the first lesson; when done, he wraps the thong about the stock and carries it on his shoulder through the church and past the minister, to whom he bows, and goes into a pew in the chancel, where he stays until the minister begins to read the second lesson, when he brings

brings his gad so wrapped up, and kneels down on one knee on a bass in the aisle fronting the minister, and waves the gad over the minister's head three times; when done, he continues kneeling and holding the gad in a bending position against the minister all the remainder of the time he is reading the second lesson; when that is over, he reverendly bows to the minister, takes his gad on his shoulder, and goes again into his pew in the chancel, and there stays the remainder of the church service, when he carries it up to the George inn, and there leaves it. The gad is made as follows: —The stock is a stem of young ash, stripped of its rind, about 5 feet long, and about 3 feet from the top it is cut into 3 rods tapering upwards; which rods are wrapped together and bound round with a thin thong of white leather, at the top of which the chitterling is tied; also a leather purse tied on in the same place, in which are some pieces of silver: the chitterling or thong is made of three strands of white leather platted with whip-cord tied to the end of the thong or chitterling, to make the report or crack of the whip louder; also, three small stems or branches of quicken-tree are tied upon the upper part of the gad-stock, and reach from the beginning of the wrapping to the top. One of these gads is provided new every year. This town is well watered by four fine springs, all issuing from the Grey-stone rock; the first called *Cyper-well;* the second *Pidgeon-springs;* the third *Stot-wells*. The water of these three springs join at the dam-head of a corn water-mill that is situate below the town westward, from whence they take their course in one meandering stream through part of the lordship of Caistor, into the lordship of Nettleton, when it joins a fine stream of such-like water that rises from the springs in the parish of Nettleton, running through that town, &c. and at length discharges itself into the river Ancolm, which bounds South Kelsey lordship westward. The fourth spring is called the Spa, about 200 yards to the north of the town, where the water issues out of a rock at the foot of a large hill, and empties itself into the Ancolm. Market-day, Monday; fairs, eve of Palm-Sunday, eve of Whit-Sunday, and the first Saturday after Oct. 10, which is reckoned the principal fair. All the fairs are noted for every kind of quick stock, such as beasts, horses, sheep, cows, calves, swine, &c. all sorts of haberdashery, drapery, cutlery, earthen-ware, plate, toys, Tunbridge ware, &c. The post goes through this town to and from Great Grimsby three times a week, viz. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and comes in every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. On the right is a turnpike road to Brigg. Inn. *George*.

CAISTOR, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Yarmouth 2 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Major Alexander.

CALCOT GREEN, (*Berks*) dist. from London 41 m. 4 f. On the right is the seat of J. Blagrave, esq. See TILEHURST.

CALDECOT, (*Rutlandsh.*) vil. dist. from London 84 m. 6 f.—It has a church. Inn, *Plough*.

CALDECOTE, (*Warw.*) vil. dis. from Nuneaton 3 m. N. W. It is remarkable for a seat of the Purefoys,

feys, which stood a siege against a detachment of horse under the command of the princes Rupert and Maurice, in 1641. A new house has been built by .... Fisher, esq. without entirely destroying the old mansion.

CALDECOTE, LOWER, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 3 f.

CALDER, or CALOKE, (*Cumb.*) vil. distant from Egremont, which see, 4 m. S. Here was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded in 1134, granted, at the dissolution, to Thomas Leigh.

CALDWELL, (*Bedf.*) vil. near Bedford. Here was a house of the Brethren of the Holy Cross, founded in the reign of King John.

CALEWICK, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 258 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

CALLALEY, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Whittingham, which see, 1 m. E. Here is an ancient intrenchment.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 219 m. 6 f. It is the last borough in the county of Cornwall, and sends two members to Parliament. It never obtained any charter of incorporation, but is under the government of a portreeve, chosen at the court-leet of the manor, who is the returning officer for the members of Parliament. This borough has upwards of 400 inhabitants, whose elective franchises are not clearly ascertained. It returned no members until 27 Eliz. 1585. The inhabitants who have lived in the place a year are admitted as burgesses. The right of election is indefinite. The custom, at present, limits it to burgage-tenures paying scot and lot, or, as it is explained, in the freeholders and beneficial leaseholders, being rated; but the right of the freeholders is doubted, and that of the inhabitants, paying scot and lot, presumed to be good. The number of voters is 50. This town has no church, (being part of the parish of South-hill,) but a fine chapel of ease. Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, May 4, Sept. 19, and Nov. 12. The post-days are Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; down about 8 in the morning, and up about one at noon. On the right is a turnpike road to Launceston; on the left to Saltash. On *Cit Hill*, about 2 m. Sir John Call has built a castle in view of his own seat, and which has a beautiful and extensive prospect down the river Tamer, and commands all Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound. On the left, about 3 m. is *Newton*, (late Sir John Coryton.) Inns, *Bull's Head*, and *New Inn*.

CALLOW, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from London 131 m. In this neighbourhood are two camps. Inn, *Guy's Head*.

CALLOWENE, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Worcester 3 m. 7 f.

CALNE, (*Wilts*) m. t. dis. from London 87 m. This is an ancient borough; is tolerably well built, and sends two members to Parliament. It was formerly endowed with various privileges, and is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of an old Roman colony, on the other side of the river Calne, near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found. Here was one of the palaces of the West Saxon kings; and it probably had a castle, one of the streets being called Castle-street, and a common field adjoining called Castle-field, though there are no traces remaining. There was also an hospital of black canons, dedicated to St. John, in the reign of Henry III.

III. governed by a master, warden, or prior, and valued, at the dissolution, at 21. 2s. 8d. a year. A remarkable accident happened here in the year 977: a great synod or convocation being held, at which the king, nobility, and bishops were present, to decide a contest between the regular and secular priests, relating to the celibacy of the clergy, and to the monks holding benefices, which was considered by the seculars as an encroachment upon their rights; as a Scotch bishop, in the course of the debate, was pleading with great warmth for the seculars, all the timbers of the assembly-room suddenly gave way, and the whole structure fell to the ground; by which accident most of the secular priests were killed, and buried under the ruins; some of the other priests were also killed, and many wounded; but the seat of the archbishop Dunstan, who was the chief advocate for the monks, and the president of the synod, remaining firm, and he being unhurt, his preservation was interpreted as a miraculous declaration of heaven in their favour: upon which, the secular priests in St. Dunstan's province were turned out, and monks placed in their room. It was, however, afterwards discovered, that Dunstan had previously caused the beams that supported the room to be sawn almost asunder, all except that which supported his own seat. In Nov. 1725, there was such a heavy rain, that the whole town was laid under water. It has lately undergone many considerable improvements; has a good market, and a commodious market-house, it having lately been improved under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and through the laudable exertion of Christopher Allsup, esq. The town is well supplied with water by the river Marlen, which runs through the centre of it, and on which are built many fulling and grist mills. The right of election is in 24 ancient burgesses, who annually elect, out of their own body two guild-stewards to be the returning-officers at elections of their members of Parliament. The chief manufacture is cloth. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, April 25, and July 21.—A regular post-office. On the right is a turnpike road to Wotton-Basset; on the left to Devises. Between it and Chitway-heath are *Wetham House*, (Col. Money); and *Bowood*, (Marquis of Lansdowne.) See CHERRIL. Principal inns, *Catherine Wheel*, (post and excise-office,) and *White Hart*.

CALVER, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Chesterfield 10 m. Going to Burton, on the right, is a turnpike road to Sheffield; on the left to Bakewell; going to Bakewell, near it, on the right, ditto, to Tideswell; on the left to Chesterfield; on the left, about ¼ m. is *Stoke Hall*, (Dowager Lady Bradford); ditto, 2 m. is *Hasop*, (T. Eyre, esq.)

CALVERLEIGH, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 167 m. 7 f.—Here is *Calverleigh Court*, (Joseph Nagle, esq. who is lord of the manor.)

CALVERLEY MOOR, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Bradford 1 m. 1 f. On the right a turnpike road to Wakefield; on the left to Otley. A turnpike-gate, dist. 7 f.

CALWICK, (*Staff.*) v. dis. from Uttoxeter, which see, 8 m. N.—Here was an hermitage, given by Nigel Gresley to the priory of Kenilworth, before the year 1148, in which was placed a small number of black canons.

CAMBELSFORTH, or CAMBLEFORD, (*York*) v. dist. from London 174 m. Here is the seat of Jocelyn Pryce, esq.

CAMBERWELL, (*Surry*) v. dis. from London 2 m. It is an extensive parish, including Peckam and Dulwich. Is a pleasant place, with many good houses.

CAMBOR, (*Northumb.*) v. dis. from London 297 m. 4 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Morpeth, on the left to Hexham. Within 1 m. on the left is *Wallington*, (John Trevellian, esq.). about 2 m. ditto, is *Littlecharle*, (Right Hon. Lord Charles Aynsley), and about 1 m. further is *Kirkharle*, (Sir W. Loraine, bart.).

CAMBORNE, (*Cornw.*) t. dist. from London 267 m. 5 f. The buildings display both uniformity and elegance. It has the finest land and sea prospects in the county, and is surrounded by many inclosures of rich and fertile pastures. Fairs, March 7, June 29, and Nov. 11; also a show for cattle on Whit-Tuesday. Here is a church, on which account it is called Camborne Churchtown:—a receiving house for letters. About 1 m. S. E. is an old copper mine, called *Dolcoath*, and about ½ m. S. E. another valuable copper mine called *Wheal Cons and Stray Park*. On the right, 2 m. is *Tehiddy Park*, (Lord De Dunstanville).

CAMBRIDGE, (*Camb.*) m. t. dist, from London, by Barkway 50 m. 6 f. by Epping 56 m. and by Royston 51 m. The seat of a celebrated university, situated on the river Cam, whence it takes its name. It was anciently a large and populous city, and a well fortified station of the Romans. It once extended from the castle of Grantchester, (i. e. a grand city) now a small village two miles south-west of the town, to the castle at Chesterton, 3 miles in length along the west of the Cam. There is nothing, however, remaining of that ancient city, except the village of Grantchester, and the ruins of St. Giles and St. Peter, now part of modern Cambridge, being the two extremities of it. Under the same meridian, or a very few minutes to the east of it, was originally a Roman station, situate on an elevated ground on the north-west side of the river Cam. This town was divided into four parts, by two streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal street, from south-east to north-west, being continued from the foot of Gogmagog hills, passed the Cam by a ford (now the great bridge) and continued through this place in a straight line to Godmanchester, another station of the Romans; and that which crossed it was another road which passed through the city from south-west to north-east towards Ely. The forum seems to have been on the south-west side of the city, being a large square, proper for the purpose, near the south-west gate. Though some pieces of Roman coin, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood, there are but little remains of Roman work, except the intrenchments before-mentioned: however, there are not wanting some proofs of there having been Roman buildings on this spot; for the antiquarian may find, in the ruins of St. Peter's church, which stands within the south angle of the Roman fortification, many Roman bricks worked into the wall on each side of the north door. The bricks were, most probably, taken from the remains of

some Roman buildings; nor is it improbable, that the church stands on the very foundation of a Roman temple. After lying in ruins some time, and some of its materials sold, it has, by a brief, &c. been lately completely repaired. Another church stood formerly within the bounds of the Roman town, but is now entirely destroyed. The castle, of which little remains except the gateway, which serves for the county gaol, was built since the conquest, and has lately been repaired; a wall, upwards of 14 feet high has been built, which incloses two large yards, one for the debtors, and the other for the felons. It is almost surrounded with a fortification of modern work, raised by the Oliverians in the civil wars. Within this inclosure is an artificial hill, but of what antiquity is uncertain, though probably older than the Roman station: from the top, which has been lately planted with trees, is an agreeable prospect of the town and county for 20 miles round. The present town is a mile in length from south to north, and about half a mile broad in the middle, diminishing toward each extremity, and comes pretty near an oval figure. It stands on a perfect level, encompassed by the colleges, with their beautiful groves and gardens: it is divided into two parts; much the greater part lying south-east of the river, over which there are nine bridges, five of them stone, the rest wood. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, and recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common council men, 4 bailiffs, town clerk, &c. The mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university, which, although the town is so large as to contain 14 parishes, is the chief glory of the place, and is said to have been founded before the birth of Christ; but its origin is obscured in antiquity. It contains 12 colleges and 4 halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges, viz. 1. Peter House. 2. Corpus Christi, or Bennet. 3. King's. 4. Queen's. 5. Jesus. 6. Christ's. 7. St. John's. 8. Magdalen. 9. Caius. 10. Trinity. 11. Emanuel, and 12 Sidney Sussex. Halls: 1. Clare. 2. Pembroke. 3. Trinity, and 4. Catherine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257, and King's and Trinity the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the first pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The whole number of fellows in the university is 406, and of scholars 666; besides which, there are 236 inferior officers and servants, of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation. These, however, are not all the students of the university; there are, besides the above, two other orders, called pensioners, the greater and the less; the greater pensioners are the young nobility, and gentlemen of fortune, who are called fellow-commoners, because they dine with the fellows; the less are dieted with the scholars; but both live at their own expense. There is also a considerable number of scholars of inferior fortune, called sizars; these, though not absolutely of the foundations, are capable of receiving many benefactions, called exhibitions; which assist them greatly in passing through an expensive education; and

and frequently by merit they succeed to the highest honours in the university. The senate-house is a magnificent and elegant building, of the Corinthian order, built by James Gibbs, the architect of the new building at King's college. The foundation was laid June 22, 1722. The outside is of Portland stone, adorned with pilasters, between a double row of sash windows, and a stone ballustrade surrounding the top. The gallery at the east end is supported by fluted columns, and the cieling adorned with stucco work. This is allowed to be the most superb room in England, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; and the gallery is supposed capable of holding 1100 persons. There is a fine statue of K. George I. by Rysbrack, in the middle of the north side. On the south side, and opposite to it, is another statue of King George II. by Wilton. At the east end, on each side the entrance, are two more; that on the left hand represents the Duke of Somerset, in the Vandyke taste, by Rysbrack. The schools and public library, are situate on the west side of the intended square; the schools being on the ground-floor, and the library over them, surrounding a small court; on the west side whereof are the philosophy schools, where disputations are held in term-time: on the north, or right hand of the court, is the divinity-school; and on the left, or south end of the court is that of law and physic, where the candidates for bachelors', or doctors' degrees, perform the exercises required by statute in their several faculties. At the north end of the philosophy school is the room where Dr. Woodward's fossils, ores, minerals, and shells, with other rarities, are deposited. At the south-east corner of this building is an elegant geometrical stair-case, which leads to the old library, consisting of 18 classes. That part of the library given to the university by King George I. (being the entire collection of Dr. Moore, bishop of Ely, consisting of 30,000 volumes, and purchased of the doctor's executors by his majesty for 6000 guineas), takes up the rooms on the west and north sides of the court, over the philosophy and divinity schools, containing 26 large beautiful and convenient classes. The east-room was rebuilt in the year 1755. In the south-west angle is a handsome square room, lighted from a cupola, and fitted up with doors of brass-wire-work, in which are deposited the MSS. a valuable cabinet of oriental books and curiosities, with a Chinese pagod, &c. This cabinet was given by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Lewis, of the county of Meath, in Ireland, in 1726. The botanic garden is a commodious piece of ground, towards the east end of the town, near Bennet college, containing near five acres, well watered. This was a large house that belonged to the Augustine friars; was purchased at the expense of 1600l. by Dr. Richard Walker, formerly vice-master of Trinity college. A handsome green-house, 100 feet long, was built at first by subscription, and furnished with a great variety of curious exotics. The whole garden is accurately arranged, according to the system of the celebrated Linnæus, and a catalogue of all the plants has been published. Addenbrooke's hospital stands at the south end of the

town. It is a plain, modern, but commodious, building of brick. It was opened at Michaelmas, 1766, and has since been greatly improved, and amply supported by generous donations, large yearly contributions, the produce of oratorios, &c. The grand market-place consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, and form the Greek capital letter Γ; at the top of which stands the shire-hall, erected at the expense of the county; it stands upon arches faced with stone, and is 80 feet 2 inches long, 34 broad, and 33 high, with the parapet: it is equally divided into two spacious courts, which have been greatly improved, wherein the judges hold the assizes; and in one of these courts the justices of the peace hold their quarter sessions, both for town and county. Underneath the shire-hall the butchers have their stalls on Saturday, (the grand market-day). At the back of the shire-hall is the town-hall, where the corporation business is transacted, which was rebuilt in 1782, and consists of a court-room, 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high; besides two handsome adjoining rooms; the one for the use of the mayor and aldermen, and the other for the common-council men. A handsome stone conduit, of an hexagonal figure, stands in the front of the shire-hall, inclosed with an iron pallisadoe, to which the water is brought by an aqueduct, (the benefaction of the celebrated Hobson, the carrier), which furnishes the middle of the town with water, always running thro' several pipes. The greatest genius could not have done a more agreeable piece of service to the town, or have taken a more effectual way to perpetuate his memory, than this plain honest man has done, by erecting this aqueduct and conduit. Hobson rendered himself famous too by furnishing the scholars with horses; and, making it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue, would never let one out of its turn; from whence the proverbial saying,—"Hobson's choice: this or none." The streets are narrow, but well paved, and the houses are chiefly old. It is in contemplation to erect a new college, to be called *Downing College*, from estates left for that purpose many years ago. Great St. Mary's church is situate in the middle of the town. The body of it is 75 feet long, and the chancel 45 feet, and the breadth of the church 68 feet. The pulpit is ascended to by spiral steps within-side, and is taken notice of for having no sounding board. This church was built by contribution, and is said to have been 100 years and upwards in finishing; for it was begun in 1478, and finished in 1608. The steeple is a plain, strong, handsome, lofty tower, containing 12 musical bells, which are rung on all state holidays, &c. The other churches require no particular notice, except that of St. Sepulchre, which is remarkable only on account of its form, it being perfectly round, and is said to have been a Jewish synagogue; but more likely was built in the reign of King Henry I. a few years after the order of the Knights Templars was instituted, and before they became possessed of the vast wealth they afterwards had, by some persons who had been in the first crusade, their friends or relations,

relations, and given to the templars. It is the oldest church of this form in England. Four members are sent to parliament; two for the university, and two for the town. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday, the former for fish, hardware, &c.; and every day, except Sundays and Mondays, for poultry, butter, and cheese. Post-days—London—in every day (except Monday) at 8 in the morning; out every night, (except Saturday) at 9 o'clock. Huntingdon and the North—in every day at 8 in the morning; out every night at 9 o'clock. Norfolk, Bury, &c.—in every day at 8 in the morning; out every night at 9 o'clock. Ely—in every evening (except Saturday); out every night at 9, (except Monday). In this neighbourhood is held *Stourbridge fair*, so called from a bridge over the brook Stour, which runs by the old paper-mills into the river Grant. This fair was formerly by much the most considerable in England. Its staple commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; woollen-drapers and mercers, and many other traders, used to resort here from London, and formed different sorts of shops; but the number of these is now decreased: however, the trade of the above staple commodities is still very considerable. This fair is laid out, since the alteration of the style, on the 4th of September, by the mayor and aldermen of the corporation, when people begin to build their booths; and on the 18th of September, annually, it is proclaimed with great solemnity, by the vice-chancellor, doctor, and proctor, of the university, and by the mayor and aldermen of the town, each body in their scarlet robes. The fair continues a fortnight. On the right is a turnpike road to Linton and Newmarket. Principal Inns, *Black Bull, Cardinal's Cap, Hoop, Red Lion, Sun,* and *Rose.*

CAMBRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 107 m. 7 f. It is seated on a small river, called the Cam, which runs into the Severn, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the reign of Edward the elder, in which the former were defeated. On the right is a turnpike road to Gloucester; on the left to Dursley. Two miles from the inn, on the left, is a turnpike road to Dursley. At the distance of 1½ m. is *Gossington Hall,* (late J. Pick, esq.). *Cambridge Inn.*

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 1 m. Here is a turnpike gate. On the heath is the seat of —— Blake, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, co. 47 m. in length, and 18 m. in breadth. This inland co. is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Herefordshire, on the W. by Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, and on the N. by Lincolnshire. The air and soil of the S. part is very good, but the N. is fenny and aguish. Here are large weirs and muirs, full of fish. It contains 8 market towns and 163 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The capital town is Cambridge; besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the country from W. to E.

CAMBRON, (*Cornwall*) v. dist. from Redruth, which see, 5 m. W.

CAMELFORD, (*Cornwall*) m. t. dist. from London 227 m. 5 f. It is situated on the banks of the

river Camel, and was formerly a place of greater consequence than at present. It was here that king Arthur, born not far off, was mortally wounded by his nephew, Mordred, who was killed on the spot. A bloody battle is also said to have been fought here in 823, between the Saxons and Britons. It began to send members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI, and this liberty was confirmed by Mary. It was made a borough by a charter from Richard duke of Cornwall, when he was king of the Romans, who granted them a market and a fair. These privileges were afterwards confirmed by his brother, Henry III. It was incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by a mayor and 8 burgesses, or aldermen, recorder, town clerk, &c. The parish church resorted to is Lantegloss. Market day, Friday. Fairs, the first Tuesday after March 10, May 26, July 17, 18, and Sept. 6. A bye-post goes from hence to Five-Lanes every day. Inn, *Bedford*.

CAMERINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Lincoln 8 m. N. Here was an alien priory of Premonstratentian monks.

CAMERTON, (*Som.*) v. beyond Dunkerton, which see, 2 m. Near the church is the seat of .... Stephens, esq. on whose estates are some coal-works.

CAMPDEN, or CAMBDEN, (*Gloucester*) m. t. dist. from London 90 m. It is situate near the extremity of the county, in a great measure surrounded by Worcestershire, and is of great antiquity, though now of little consequence. All the Saxon kings are said to have held a congress here in 689, to consult about a war and peace with the Britons. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and a steward. It has a court of record every fourth Friday, before the steward and bailiffs of the borough, for all actions not exceeding 6l. 13s. 6d. and they have two serjeants with silver maces. The church is a large Gothic edifice, the patron of which is the earl of Gainsborough, who is proprietor of the greatest part of the parish, and to whom the town gives the title of viscount. The parish is ten miles in compass. In the church are as fine marble monuments as most in England, of which the most conspicuous, supported by twelve pillars, is for Sir Baptist Hicks, viscount Cambden, who gave 10,000l. in his life-time to charitable uses, and was a great benefactor to the town, by erecting an alms-house for 6 poor men and 6 poor women, at 3s. 4d. per week, besides coals; and rebuilding the market-place, &c. He built a noble house near the church, the outside of which cost 29,000l. but this was destroyed in the civil wars. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard I. and in it are some very ancient grave-stones, one of 1401, another 1386. Here is a grammar-school, endowed with 60l. per annum for the master and usher, and two charity-schools. Also a silk-mill and manufactory. Market-day, Wednesday, Fairs, Ash Wednesday, April 23, August 5, and Dec. 10. The benefit of the two first belongs to the town, and the other to the lord of the manor: the last is a very large fair for fat cattle. The post goes in and out every day. On the right is a turnpike road to Warwick; and on the left to Gloucester. Near it is the seat

seat of the earl of Coventry. Between it and Bourton on the Hill, on the right, at Blockley, is the seat of Sir John Rushout. Inn, *George*.

CAMPSEY, (*Suff.*) vil. dis. from Wickham 2 m. E. Here was a convent of Augustine nuns founded in the reign of Edward III.

CAN, or CANNONS OFFICE, (*Mont.*) inn, dist. from London 191 m. 6 f. It is so called from having been a military, or ecclesiastical office, and is much frequented by sportsmen. Here is a noted tumulus, supposed to be a monument which contained the body of a British chief, and is surrounded with the remains of an ancient fortification. Near it is *Llyssin*, (a seat and extensive park of the late Earl Powis).

CAN COURT, (*Gloucester*) dist. from Cirencester, 3 m. 7f.

CANEWDON, (*Essex*) vil. near Assingdon, which see. It is thought to derive its name from Canute, who had his camp here. Fair, June 25.

CANFIELD, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Dunmow 2 m. 4 f. W. Here are the remains of a castle belonging to the Veres. It has two fortifications, defended by deep ditches, one of which is called *Castle Yard*. On the right is *Easton Lodge*, (Lord Maynard).

CANFORD, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from London 101 m. 5 f. Here is a bridge, and formerly was a seat of Longword, earl of Salisbury. On the right, 3 m. on Poole Heath, is a turnpike road to Blandford, and about 1 m. further, on the right, a turnpike road to Wareham and Corfe Castle.

CANISTON BRIDGE, (*Pemb.*) dist. from London 257 m. 1 f. About 1½ m. on the right is *Ridgeway*, (G. Herbert Foley, esq.) likewise *Llanhaden House*, (R. S. Covel, esq.) About 3 m. on the left is *Picton Castle* (Lord Milford).

CANK, see CANNOCK.

CANNARD'S GRAVE INN, (*Somerset*) beyond Shepton Mallet, which see; 1 m. on the left, by the way of Bath to Bridport, is a turnpike road to Bruton and Castle Cary.

CANNINGTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 142 m. 2 f. It is supposed to be seated on the ancient Cangi. In winter the neighbourhood is very wet and fenny.

CANNOCK, or CANK, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 123 m. 5 f. It is 5 m. S. of a forest called Cannock Chace, which is on the S. of the Trent, near Pinkridge, and is an extensive and barren spot. Here is an iron ore, called Cannock stone; the workmen call it yellow-share, which, if worked with iron bars, will, when it is used to make any thing, run all into dirt, and is good for nothing: On the right, going to Walsall, is a turnpike road to Wolverhampton. Ditto, 2 m. is *Tiddesley*, (Sir E. Littleton, bart.) Here are the seats of Wm. Carey, J. Perrot, M. Walhouse, P. Hussey, and .... Gildart, esqrs.

CANNONS OFFICE. See CAN.

CANTERBURY, (*Kent*) city, dis. from London 55 m. 4 f. It is the capital of the county, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. Its situation is in a pleasant valley, about one mile wide, between hills of a moderate height and easy ascent, with fine springs rising from them; besides which the river Stour runs through it, whose streams, often dividing and meeting again, water more plentifully, and form islands of various sizes, in one of which

which the western part of the city stands, which renders the air good and the soil rich. It is said to have been built 900 years before the birth of Christ. Voltiger, king of the Britons, resided here after the Romans, and yielded it to the Saxons. The castle is 88 feet in length, and 80 feet in breadth. And the two fronts, which are of great extent, have each four buttresses; whereas the others have only three; and the walls in general are about 11 feet thick. The present entrances of the south side are most evidently modern breaches, made through the places where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to small loop-holes; and indeed the present modern entrances to most of the old castles have most manifestly been obtained merely in that manner. But on the east there appears, at a considerable height, a large old arch, like a door-way, or portal, now bricked up; and this, on examination, will be found to have been most unquestionably the original grand entrance. At the back of the arch thus bricked up, is a very large arched door-way of stone, within the castle, of very curious workmanship; and directly under it is a steep stair-case, leading down to a dungeon; the situation of which kind of prisons appears usually to have been under the entrances of most castles. The cathedral, or St. Augustine's monastery, was partly built by Ethelbert, the first christian king of Kent. It was rebuilt from the ground by Lanfrane, the archbishop. In 1168 it was almost destroyed by fire, and in 1271 it was nearly ruined by floods, after a prodigious storm. In 1573, queen Elizabeth kept her court here in a royal progress. The wall encloses about 16 acres of ground; besides which, it had an almonry without its gates, which still retains its name, and some tokens of its antiquity; but what contributed no small share towards reducing it to its present condition, perhaps might be this; when Henry VIII. seized the religious houses, the gates of St. Augustine's were shut against him, till two pieces of cannon, placed on a hill near, made the monks hasten to deliver up their keys. However, enough remained entire to receive Charles I. at his wedding, and Charles II. at his restoration. When we enter, the first thing observable is Ethelbert's tower, supposed to be built about the year 1047, in which appears an arched vault, about 25 feet from the ground, and above each of the corner towers on the north side was a newel stair-case to the top of the tower, and corbels left at different stories of the building. What the dimensions of the old abbey church were, can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty; though the ruins adjoining, and the marks discoverable on the walls, leave sufficient room for conjecture. The west front extends about 250 feet, and the walls, which inclose the whole precinct, are standing; the great gate has buildings adjoining, wherein were some handsome apartments, and particularly a bedchamber, with a cieling very curiously painted; but the whole is now used as a public-house, and this apartment is converted into a brew-house, the steam of which has defaced the painting; the great court-yard is turned into a bowling-green; the fine chapel on the north

north side into a fives-court, and the great room over the gate into a cock-pit. At the dissolution, the revenues of this monastery were valued at 1478l. 4s. 7d. The abbot was exempt from the archbishop's jurisdiction, and subject only to the pope. He wore the mitre and other ornaments of a bishop; had a vote in parliament as a baron, and, for many years, allowance of mintage, and coinage of money, in right of his abbacy. What was formerly the burying ground, at the back of this monastery, is now devoted to an hospital. Here were 17 churches within the walls, and 8 in the suburbs; now only 15 remain. At a small distance eastward stands St. Martin's church, built of the same materials as the monastery. This church, and another where the cathedral now stands, are supposed to have been built by the christians of the Roman soldiery, in the second century, and at the time of Lucius, the first christian king, who lived in 182, so that it is looked on as one of the oldest christian churches, now in constant use, in the kingdom. The walls, those of the chancel particularly, are entirely of Roman brick, and the whole building is the most simple that is possible. In St. Peter's-street is the Black or Dominican friar's monastery; and opposite, that which leads to the ruins of one of the order of St. Francis. Adjoining to the latter is Cogan's hospital, bequeathed in 1557, by John Cogan, D. D. for the habitation of 6 poor widows of clergymen, who have each an apartment, and endowed in 1696 with 10l. a year, by Dr. Aucher, prebendary of the cathedral; the archbishop's lands in Littlebourn, with which its first founder had endowed it, being resumed at the restoration. Beyond St. Peter's church is the passage to two springs of mineral water, of a different quality, though rising within seven feet of each other. The waters have been prescribed and taken with success, from the first discovery of them in 1693, but were never so much in fashion as to crowd the town with company. Over Westgate is the city prison, and in St. Dunstan's-street without the gate, is the prison for the east part of Kent. Near this the Jews, who reside chiefly in this part of the suburbs, have a synagogue; and at the top of the street is St. Dunstan's church. In the family chancel of Roper, is preserved a skull, said to be that of the great Sir Thomas Moore; it is in a niche of the wall, secured with an iron grate; though it is said his favourite daughter, Margaret Roper, who lies here, desired to be buried with it in her arms. The vault, being full, was closed up a few years since. Near the entrance of Stour-street, stands the city workhouse, formerly an hospital for poor priests, but in 1574 was granted by queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonalty of the city, who made use of it for the maintenance and lodging of several poor boys, and made part of it a house of correction. In 1728, an act of parliament was procured to erect it into a workhouse, for maintaining and employing the poor of the city, under a president and guardians incorporated for that purpose, who are chosen annually. In Stour-street, on the left, are Maynard's and Cotton's hospitals; the one founded by Mr. John Maynard in 1317, and the other by Leonard Cotton,

Cotton, esq. in 1605. About 40 years ago, a fair mosaic pavement, of a carpet pattern, was discovered in Jewry-lane (formerly inhabited by Jews, who had a synagogue here), in digging a cellar, between three and four feet below the level of the street. Near this is King's or East bridge, with All Saints church. The way over this bridge being very narrow, was widened in 1679, and the steeple of the church, which projected into the street, was taken down. Upon this bridge is an hospital, founded and endowed by St. Thomas Becket, for the purpose of receiving, lodging, and sustaining, poor pilgrims, for one night only, if in health, with right of burial in Christ-church-yard for such as should happen to die within the hospital. Christ-church-gate, an elegant Gothic structure, was built in the year 1517, as appears by a Latin inscription in the cornice. On entering, our attention is attracted by the Oxford steeple, a tower 130 feet high, at the south-west corner of the body of the church, with four handsome pinnacles, very strongly built, and buttressed from the ground to the top. As we proceed, the view finely opens, and displays the south side of the body, part of the western cross aisle, and that stately tower called Bell-Harry steeple, whose height is 235 feet, which, for the elegant proportions of the building itself, and of its ornaments, is perhaps the completest structure of the kind any where to be seen. It was begun by Prior Selling, and finished by his successor, Thomas Goldstone, assisted by Archbishop Merton. On its top hangs a small bell, called Bell-Harry, which is tolled every day for prayers, but never rung, except on the death of the king, queen, or archbishop. A little further eastward is the tower, called that of St. Peter and St. Paul, till the shrine of St. Anselm was placed in it, and it became his chapel. This, and one dedicated to St. Andrew, on the north side of the church, have been much more lofty than they are at present. They are looked upon as the oldest parts of the building. From the south-west corner of St. Anselm's chapel, we pass through the cemetery-gate, which parted the burying-ground of the laity from that of the monks, which brings to view the fine chapel of the Holy Trinity, built in a different style, but by no means inferior in beauty. This chapel contained the shrine of St. Thomas Becket, and was called after his name, as was also the church till the dissolution. Devotees to this saint came from all quarters, and offerings poured in so fast, that his shrine grew as famous for its riches as its holiness. Erasmus, who visited it, says, "a coffin of wood, which covered a coffin of gold, was drawn up by ropes and pullies, and then an invaluable treasure was discovered; gold was the meanest thing to be seen there; all shone and glittered with the most precious jewels, of an extraordinary bigness, some were larger than the egg of a goose." At the east end of this chapel, is another circular one, called Becket's crown, in which it is said his skull was preserved as a relic. This building was unfinished at the dissolution, when Henry VIII. put a stop to the works and oblations at once, seized on the treasures and estates of the monastery,

tery, provided for the members of it as he pleased, and established the cathedral on the new foundation of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 6 preachers, 6 minor canons, and other officers and servants. It now recovered its ancient name of Christ-church. The body of the church measures from the west door to the choir steps, 178 feet; from north to south, including the side aisles, 71 feet; and in height, to the vaulted roof, 80 feet. It was newly paved with plain Portland stone in the year 1788. The choir is thought to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom, being 180 feet in length from the west door to the altar, and 38 in breadth between the two side doors. The altar-piece was designed by Sir James Burrough, master of Caius college, Cambridge. The great stained window has lately been repaired and beautified, with so much skill and expense, that it is said to rival almost any thing of the kind in the kingdom. The organ, which formerly stood on the north side of the choir, was taken down in 1783, and the next year an entire new one was erected over the elegant screen at the entrance. It is built in the Gothic style, perfectly correspondent to that part of the building which serves for its base. Behind the altar is the beautiful chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the middle of which stood the shrine of St. Thomas Becket. Part of the floor is curiously inlaid with mosaic work. It contains the throne, or episcopal chair, the seat of which is composed of three pieces of grey marble; also the monuments of Henry IV. and his queen, Edward the Black Prince, Cardinal Pole, Dean Wotton, &c. The north cross, or martyrdom, is the place where Becket was murdered at the altar of St. Benedict, on the 29th of December, 1170. In the Mint-yard, within the precincts of this church, is a public grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. The magistrates have authority to determine all disputes at law between the citizens, and to try for capital offences committed within the city liberty, the mayor sitting as judge, assisted by the recorder, who pronounces the sentence, and the bench of aldermen above the chair, who are all justices of the peace. It first sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. In the year 1787, an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting its streets, under the direction of a certain number of commissioners, appointed by the said act; which was carried into execution with such spirit and activity, that in the space of about two years, they seemed to have produced a new city; signs and other nuisances were removed, the old square projecting shop-window gave place to a beautiful curve, the uncouth flints to an excellent flat Yorkshire pavement. At sunset between 2 and 300 lamps are lighted up, and a well-regulated watch begins at ten o'clock, and go their several rounds every half hour till day-break. New avenues are made to render the crooked straight, and the rough places smooth; the depressed are raised and elevated and brought to a level; even the old fortifications of the city are made to contribute to the pleasure and health of its inhabitants: a place called Dane John Hill, (or commonly pronounced the *Dungehill*), a slip of land containing near

near six acres, wherein stands an artificial hill, near 60 feet high, commanding a fine view of the city and the adjacent country, is, at the sole expense of Mr. Alderman James Simmons, (who, indeed, has been the very soul of all the improvements which have taken place in the city,) converted into a city mall; the sides of the hill are adorned with spiral walks ascending to the top, and the old towers with shrubbery; the ramparts from old St. George's gate to that of Wincheap, are transformed into a beautiful terrace 111 rods long, which, with the walk at the bottom, now finished, forms a delightful place of public recreation that has not its equal to be found. In the High-street stands the guild-hall, a handsome and lofty building, with a spacious gallery over the door, a stair-case on each side. On the side walls hang some matchlocks, and other old weapons; but the upper end, where the court is kept, is furnished with pictures; a whole length of Queen Anne being over the seat of the mayor, besides several portraits of persons who have been benefactors to the city. Behind the court is a council chamber, where the justices hold their monthly meetings, and transact other public business. Over it are the archives, where, besides the records and charters, the chamberlain keeps the standards for weights and measures, with the books and accounts of the city business. In this hall, a court of conscience, for the recovery of small debts is held every Thursday; and a court of burghmote every 4th Tuesday, or every 2d Tuesday, if necessary; also the court of commissioners for paving, &c. the city.

In 1774 an elegant concert-room was erected by subscription of the citizens, which, in 1789, was purchased by Mrs. Sarah Baker, comedian, and converted into a beautiful little theatre. Over the Canterbury bank is one of the largest and most elegant assembly-rooms, built by a private owner, in the kingdom. The principal manufactories are worsted, silk and cotton; the former furnishes employment for nearly 6 or 700 persons. Also manufactures of silk and cotton, or silk and worsted, under the denomination of Canterbury muslins, or stuffs. It has long been celebrated for brawn. The environs abound in plantations of hops. The mayor is chosen Sept. 14, and sworn in on St. Michael's day. It sends two members to parliament. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, Oct. 10. On the right, 1 m. is *St. Lawrence* (Mrs. Graham). and *Nackington House*. (Richard Milles, esq.). Principal Inns, *King's Head*, *Fountain*, and *Red Lion*.

CANWELL, (*Staff.*) v. dis. from Bassets Pole, which see, ½ m. N. It was anciently called Kranewell. Here Geva, daughter of Hugh, earl of Chester, founded a priory of benedictine monks.

CAPEL, (*Surry*) vil. dis. from London 29 m. 3 f. It is recorded, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, part of a mountain here, being divided from the other part, moved to some distance, leaving the land full of holes.

CAPEL CURIG, (*Caern.*) vil. dist. from London 230 m. 3 f. It stands in a fine mountainous vale, in which are two lakes. This vale, which is bounded by Snowden and the surrounding mountains, affords one of the most

most picturesque landscapes in the whole country. Here is a good inn erected by Lord Penrhyn.

Capel Voelas, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from London 218 m. Near 1 m. beyond it, on the right, is *Voelas Hall*, (Hon. C. Finch).

Captain's Fold, (*Lanc.*) dis. from Rochdale 2 m. 4 f.

Car Brook, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Rotherham 4 m. 3 f.

Cardiff, (*Glam.*) m. town, dist. from London 159 m. 6 f. It is seated on the river Taff, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches. It is a large, compact, well built town, containing two parishes, and only one church; the other, with many houses, having been undermined and destroyed by an inundation in 1607. This town, which was built in 1080, was formerly the residence of princes, the seat of justice, and the scene of many remarkable actions and events. Here are a castle, (*See Plate 7, fig. 3.*) a wall, and four gates. The castle was erected by Robert Fitzhammon, after he had conquered Glamorganshire, about the year 1110, and making it his chief residence, he held here his courts of chancery and exchequer. This castle was taken soon after its erection, by one Ivor Black, a Briton, who dwelt in the mountains; a man of small stature, but resolute courage.—He marched here privately with a party of soldiers, and in the night surprised the castle, carrying away William, Earl of Gloucester, and the grandson of Fitzhammon, together with his wife and son, whom he detained prisoners till he had received satisfaction for some injuries done him. It was taken again in the year 1232, by Maelgon and Rhys Gyre, assisted by Rich. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who at the same time took the castles of Abergavenny, Penchy, Blaenthesyni, and Bwlchy-Dinas, all which, except this, it is said, were burned to the ground. By this expression, only the internal apartments could be meant, since the main stone walls, which in all castles were of a vast thickness, could be little damaged by fire. In the year 1374, this castle belonged to Edward le Despenser, who died here, and was buried at Tewkesbury. During the troubles under Charles I. it was in the possession of the royalists in the beginning of May 1645. It was however surrendered to the parliament, and remained in their hands in 1647, when 20 barrels of powder, with match and bullets proportionable, were ordered by the house for its defence. In the year 1659, here was a royal garrison. The present remains of this castle and its offices, are encompassed by a wall, enclosing a considerable area. The depredations of modern days have conduced to the demolition of these remains, more than even the united attacks of time and weather; most of its squared stones having been taken away for the purpose of building, many of the houses in this town being constructed of its materials. The usual stories of subterraneous passages leading to the neighbouring monasteries, make part of the wonderful history of this place. In the tower of this castle, Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Henry I. was confined for upwards of 26 years, and by the order of his cruel brother Henry,

blinded after the following manner: a hot brass bason was held so near his face, that the humours of his eyes were thereby dried up, and the optic nerve destroyed. The story is however contradicted by several of our best historians. He was buried in Gloucester cathedral, where his image, as large as life, and exhibiting a picture of agony, was carved in Irish oak, and painted. It is however generally believed, to have been made long after his death. A dark vaulted room beneath the level of the ground, something larger, but as damp and comfortless as one of the cells in Newgate, is pointed out for the apartment wherein he was confined. This town is an ancient corporation, under the government of the constable of the castle, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a steward, a town-clerk, 2 serjeants at mace, (who are sheriffs of the town) 1 water-bailiff, 2 common-attorneys, 8 constables, 2 ale-tasters, 2 clerks of the market, 2 toll-gatherers, and other officers. This town, in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swansea, Lougher, Aberaven, Kenfig, Neath, and Llantrissent, sends one member to parliament. The number of voters is about 1000. This being the county-town, a court of record is held every fortnight, of which the bailiffs (who are also justices of the peace) are the only judges; and the assizes for the county, in April and August yearly, and Epiphany quarter-sessions, are always held here. In this town Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1147, founded a priory of white friars and another of black ones, which continued till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. in 1536. A great part of the shell of the white friars is now to be seen, and the black friars' house is inhabited by fishermen. About 3 leagues south of Cardiff are two islands, called the *Flat* and *Steep Holmes*; on the former of which there is a light-house, and a good dwelling, where pilots frequently wait to conduct ships up the Bristol channel; this island contains sixty acres of land, and is well cultivated. A little to the west of those islands is a small one called *Sully*; and 3 m. to the westward of that is the island of *Parry*, so called from St. Baruch, who is said to have been interred there. Between the town and the Severn, is a fine level tract of moor-land, great part of which was subject to be overflowed by spring-tides; but it is now secured by a sea wall, which has turned an extensive piece of salt marsh into fresh land. The harbour, 3 m. below the town, is called *Pennarth* (the English of which is, the Bear's Head), and is very commodious for ships and vessels detained in the Bristol channel by westerly winds. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood carry on a considerable trade to Bristol, and send thither great quantities of oats, barley, salt butter, and poultry of all kinds; and from this town there are not less than 8780 tons of cast and wrought iron of the best manufacture shipped annually for London and other places; the bulk of which is made at Merthyr Tydfil, and which is now brought down from thence by a curious navigable canal, the head of which, at Merthyr bridge, is 568 feet 5 inches higher than the tide-lock at Cardiff; the length of the canal

canal is 25 m. 3 f. and 3 chains, and is brought through a mountainous country with wonderful ingenuity. Not less than 13,000 boxes annually of the very best tin plates, containing in general 225 plates in each box, are sent from this town to Bristol, and from thence to several parts of the kingdom. These plates are manufactured at an extensive work called Melin Griffith, 4 m. N. of Cardiff: the scraps of iron plates from which the tin is made, is converted into bolt-iron for ship-building, &c. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied. High markets, 2d Wednesdays in March, April, and May; and a new cattle-market every Saturday. Fairs, June 19, Sept. 19, and Nov. 30. The post-office is open every day from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. On the right is a turnpike road to Merthyr Tydfil. Also on the right 1 m. is *Llanduff Court*, (Col. Wood). Principal inns, *Angel*, and *Cardiff Arms*.

CARDIGAN, (*Cardig*) m. t. dis. from Lon. 233 m. It is large and populous, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Teify, over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly walled about, and fortified with a castle, now in ruins. This castle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by a Norman lord, who also fortified the town with a wall. In this castle died Robert, the eldest son of William, after a tedious confinement. The remains of its venerable cathedral are beautiful in the Norman taste. *(See Plate 3, fig. 3.)* In the year 1136, the Welsh obtained a complete victory near this town over the English army, commanded by Ranulph, Earl of Chester. In this battle the English soldiers were struck with such a panic, that they suffered themselves to be taken prisoners by the women; the general, with a very few men, finding it difficult to make his escape. This town was once possessed by the great Robert Fitz-Stephen, who was the first Briton that ever attempted the conquest of Ireland; and had such success with a handful of men, as afterwards gave the English a footing there, which they never quitted, till they quite reduced the country, and made it, as it were, a province to England. The church is a stately edifice, and the public hall, where the affairs of the county are principally transacted, makes a grand appearance. Here also was a priory of black monks dedicated to St. Mary, and subordinate to the abbey of Chertsey in Surry. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, common-councilmen, and other inferior officers, who enjoy several privileges, and sends one member to parliament. This member is elected by the burgesses at large of this town in conjunction with those of the outlying boroughs of Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar, amounting in the whole to 1200 voters. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 19. Here is a regular post-office. On the right is a turnpike road to Aberystwith; on the left to Haverfordwest. Within 1 m. is *Langoed More*, (Owen Lloyd, esq.). Within 6 m. is *Stradmore Vale*. (J. N. Taylor, esq.). Within 7 m. is *Blaenpant*, (W. Owen Brigstock, esq.). At the dist. of 3 m. is *Castle Malgwyn*, (J. Hammet, esq.). Ditto 6 m. is *Pantydery*,

dery, (J. Bowen, esq.). Ditto 9 m. is *Llwyngwair*, (G. Bowen, esq.). Principal inn, *Black Lion*.

CARDIGANSHIRE, co. S. Wales, 42 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth, lying upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorshire on the E. Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in any other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 64 parishes, and 4 m. towns, and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Teify is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage: and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton, cleared 2000l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the new river water to London.—Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock. See CARDIGAN, and *Plate 3, fig. 3.*

CARESBOROUGH, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Rye 7 f.

CARHAM, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Cornhill, which see, 4 m. W. Here was a house of black canons, cell to Kirkham in Yorkshire.

CARHAMPTON, (*Som.*) vil. dis. from London 158 m. 2 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Taunton; going from Taunton to Minehead, within 1½ m. are *Sandhill Park*, (J. Lethbridge, esq.) and *Sandhill Grove*, (T. Escott, esq.).

CARISBROOK, (*Hants*) v. dis. from Newport about 8 f. It was formerly a place of consequence, though now a small village, but is still remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The latter has eight of as musical bells as any in the kingdom in its tower, which stands on a rising ground, and when rung, can be heard at a great distance with a good effect. In the year 1071, this sacred edifice (dedicated to the honour of St. Mary) was richly endowed by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, to which was then annexed a convent of Cistercian monks. There are some remains of the building (now converted into a farm-house) still retaining the name of the priory. Nature has enriched this village with some fine springs of most excellent water. Its situation is pleasant enough, but its buildings at present are but few, and such as are inhabited by labouring people. The castle is situated on an eminence on the left, opposite the priory, and is particularly celebrated, as having been the prison of the unfortunate Charles I. for three months in 1647. This castle was originally built, it is said, by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans under Vespasian. It was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, about the year 159, and the present name is supposed to be a corruption of Wightgarisburg. In the reign of Henry I it was rebuilt again by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire. Some considerable repairs were done by queen Elizabeth. In 1136, Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, and son of him who built the castle, declaring for the empress

press Matilda, fled to this castle, which was soon after attacked and taken by king Stephen. The Earl escaped, and died in exile. In the reign of Richard II. the castle was attempted by the French, who had plundered the island, but they were obliged to retire. The castle is now the seat of the governor of the Isle of Wight. His apartment, and the chapel, which are within the walls, are in good preservation; but in some parts it is in a mournful state of delapidation. Still, however, it is a venerable ruin. The grand entrance, or gateway, has a fine appearance, and some of its outworks are tolerably entire. It is surrounded by a trench, with a fine terrace-walk of about three-quarters of a mile, which a pure air and pleasant prospect make a very agreeable as well as healthful exercise to measure over. Here is a well, that supplies the castle with water, 72 yards deep, and the water is drawn up by a large wheel turned by an ass, as a spit is by a dog; there was an ass in 1747 that had been 40 years in that service.

CARLETON, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 172 m. 4 f. It has a large bridge over the river Aire, erected by Thomas Stapleton, esq. who has an agreeable seat and pleasure grounds here, with an elegant sheet of water, which runs before the house.

CARLETON MINIOT, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 233 m. 3 f. It has the additional name to distinguish it from the foregoing.

CARLISLE, (*Cumb.*) city, dist. from London by Boro' bridge 301 m. 5 f. and by Lancaster 305 m. 5 f. It is situated in the forest of Englewood, and near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew. The name of the city may, probably, be derived from its contiguity to the Roman wall. The Romans called it *Lugavallium*, *Luguballium*, and *Luguballia*. The Saxons, in imitation of the British name, called it *Cuer Lyell*, i. e. the city near the wall; hence, by a change and transposition of words, *Carlisle*. It is said to have been founded by Liul, a petty king of the county, long before the Romans came into this island, and the site of old Carlisle is some miles to the S. W. of the ground upon which the city now stands. Being a frontier town, it is fortified with a wall, a citadel, and castle. The wall was first built by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the 7th century; the citadel and castle by William Rufus. The wall has 3 gates or entrances into the city; the English gate southward, the Scotch gate northward, and the Irish gate westward.—The gates were formerly shut at 10 o'clock at night, and opened at 5 in the morning; but this regulation is not at present attended to. The wall and citadel are in a ruinous state; their total removal would greatly improve the situation, convenience, and salubrity of the city. The castle is still kept in repair; guns are mounted on the ramparts, to be fired on rejoicing-days; to the castle belong a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a town-major, a store-keeper, a master-gunner, and two matrosses, but no garrison. The castle, though a place of strength, could not hold out long against the attacks of a regular siege. The Duke of Cumberland soon forced the rebels to capitulate. The castle itself cannot much attract the attention of

strangers; the rooms are out of repair; even that in which Mary, the beautiful, but unfortunate, queen of Scots, was detained prisoner, is a dreary place, nothing to be seen but bare walls. The arsenal is not well stored; but the view of the surrounding country from the top of the castle, or from the ramparts, will give pleasure to those who have a taste for rural scenes; the fore-ground is formed of level meads, washed by the Eden, part of which is insulated by a division of the river. This plot is enriched by two fine stone bridges, one of 4, the other of 9 arches, the great passage towards Scotland. To the westward is a fine view of the Firth to its mouth, with a vast tract of Scotch land, surmounted by Scroffel and a chain of hills extending westward as far as the eye can reach; to the east a rich plain of cultivated land, bounded by the heights of Northumberland, to the S. the plains towards Penrith, with Cross-Fell and Skiddaw; and to the N. a large Scotch territory. This city, from its situation on the confines of the two kingdoms, often felt the calamities of war; being more than once taken, pillaged, and burnt, in the days of barbarous depredation. In the reign of Henry III. it was burned by the Scots, and twice by accident in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. it was burned by Robert Bruce, and the governor Sir Andrew de Harcla, who was Earl of Carlisle, joining with Bruce, was arrested in the castle, and hanged there. It suffered very severely in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. It was taken by the parliament forces under Lesley. In the year 1745, it was seized by the rebels, but was soon afterwards retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. It is a bishop's see, and was anciently a part of the diocese of Durham, but made a distinct bishoprick by Henry I. and consists of a bishop, dean, chancellor, archdeacon, and 4 prebends. Athelwald was the first bishop of Carlisle. Here are also two churches, St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. St. Mary's, the cathedral, is a venerable building, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Normanic stile. The western wing, extending in length 135 feet, was demolished by fanatics in the civil wars; yet what remains commands respect, and is sufficient to answer the purposes of a cathedral. The roof was once elegantly vaulted, and adorned with various coats of arms; it has at present a stucco ceiling. The east window, which is 48 feet high, 30 broad, and of stained glass, is one of the chief beauties of this church. The steeple, or tower, is ascended in the inside by a flight of narrow stone stairs, but the toil of getting up is amply compensated by an extensive and picturesque prospect. The inside of the church is adorned with sepulchral monuments, and with some legendary tales painted in a grotesque stile. The organ is inferior to some in England, and so is the choir. It has a clock, and a chime of six bells. What remains of this edifice shews it was a noble structure: part is in the old Saxon stile, massive pillars and round arches; the other part is more modern, and said to owe its being to Edward III. This part is supported on clustered pillars, light

light and well proportioned, and their inner mouldings pierced, and decorated with rose-work. Two galleries run round the building. The choir, it is said, was not founded till about the year 1354. The wood-work above the stalls, of the tabernacle stile, is light and elegant. In arches formed in the walls of the aisles are some monumental effigies mitred, but the personages they represent are not known. The height of the tower is 123 feet. The fate and execution of the before mentioned Harcla, created Earl of Carlisle by Edward II. and afterwards condemned as a traitor, are very singular. His spurs were first cut off with a hatchet: he was in the next place ungirdled, or divested of the military belt, to which his sword was suspended, and with which at his creation he was girt: he was then stripped of his guantlets and shoes, and afterwards hanged, decollated, drawn, and quartered. On the screens in the aisles are several paintings of the histories of St. Augustine, St. Anthony, and others, composed of the most ridiculous figures, and barbarous devices, placed in panes or pannels. To every circumstance represented is a distich in old monkish rhyme, written in an uncouth language, a mixture of Scotch and English. The ecclesiastics of later days, ashamed of the follies of their predecessors, have endeavoured to deface them with white-wash, which now, yielding to time, discovers them again. In the history of St. Augustine, he is visited by the devil, headed like a bull, amply tailed and chained, bearing a book of temptation and arms of terror. In that of St. Anthony, the spirit of uncleanness lays before the holy man such a figure of temptation as would disgrace the chambers of a brothel. St. Cuthbert is the other parish church, founded in honour and bearing the name of that saint, who was bishop of Durham in the 7th century. It is said to be more ancient than St. Mary's. This church was lately rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, so that it is now both commodious and elegant, and an ornament to the city. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the freemen, whose number may be between 7 or 800. It is regularly built, the houses are generally good, some of them elegant, finished without and within in the modern stile. The principal streets are in number five, viz. English street, Scotch street, Fisher street, Castle street, and Abbey street, so called perhaps from their situation. The streets are spacious and well paved, and the corporation keep them in repair; but (which is a sad disadvantage to the inhabitants and to strangers) they are not lighted at night. Carlisle is not adorned with any other magnificent public buildings but those already mentioned. The mote-hall, in the centre of the city, has nothing to recommend it to the attention of strangers. The guildhall, where the trades meet, is a mean paltry house. The trades which entitle to the freedom of the city are eight in number: merchants, butchers, shoe-makers, taylors, blacksmiths, skinners, weavers, and tanners. Those admitted to the privileges of freemen, must previously be made brothers in one of these eight guilds. The free brothers meet once a quarter, and

and their grand convocation is annually upon Ascension-day. Then the mayor, attended with a numerous company, and escorted by the trades, with their respective colours, to the boundaries of the city, used to go to a place called King-moor, where a saddle was run for, and then he returned and was met by the trades, who conducted him into the city. But political differences have, for some time past, prevented this mutual respect; yet the custom is still kept up by the freemen. The market-place is adorned with a pillar, on the top of which is placed a lion *sean*. The pillory, which stood near it, has been lately removed. The county jail, which stands near the English-gate, is not a superb edifice; but those confined in it, have a spacious court-yard to walk in; and the court-yard allotted to the felons is separated from the debtors walk by an iron pallisade. The prison for the town, over the Scotch-gates, is a wretched place. The bridges over the Eden are not modern; their narrowness (the fault of all old bridges) will not allow two carriages to pass by each other. The bridges on the west, over Caldew, have nothing but their usefulness to recommend them to the attention of travellers. Here are a free-school, Sunday schools, a dispensary, and work-house. This city enjoys many and great privileges, granted at various times, and by different kings, particularly the return of writs, a free guild, the election of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 2 coroners, the assize of bread, beer, and wine, treats of felonies, &c. &c. King Charles I. in a charter granted in the 13th year of his reign, (which was the last) confirmed all former privileges, save only the free election of mayor, bailiffs, and coroners. By this charter the mayor and citizens were made one body corporate, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Citizens, of the city of Carlisle. That the corporation should have a common seal, and that one of the aldermen shall be mayor. The number of aldermen is 12, and of common-councilmen 24. The mayor and other officers of the corporation are chosen annually on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day, and the oath of office is administered by the old mayor. The mayor and senior alderman, *ex gradu*, are justices of the peace within the city.—The mayor's court, in which he sits as judge, is holden every Monday, and the town-sessions four times a-year. To the corporation belong a recorder and a town-clerk. They are chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council; and their continuance in office is *durante bene placito*. The session of assize for the county of Cumberland, is holden here once a-year, by an act of parliament passed in the 14th year of the reign of Henry VI. There are always two judges of assize, the one to try criminal, the other civil causes. They sit in the mote-hall in different apartments. The judges must be in this city the tenth Sunday after Trinity. They have for many years opened the session of assize upon the preceding Friday, and, having finished the business, they set out the Wednesday following to open the court at Appleby, in Westmoreland. The Easter and summer quarter-sessions are also holden

holden here. Near the city walls, adjoining the place called the Friary, an arched vault was discovered, in October, 1793, in making a drain from a house erecting near it. On examining it, the dimensions were found to be 24 feet in length, the height 14, and the breadth 12½ feet. It is supposed to be the human vault mentioned in William of Malmesbury's chronicle, and for which Camden searched in vain. Several bones and pieces of pottery have been taken out. The goods manufactured here are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Osnaburghs, coarse linen, drills, pocketing, worsted shag, silk and cotton fancy-pieces, stamped cottons, hats, shamois and tanned leather, linseys, nails, coarse knives, stockings, dressed flax, soap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, August 26, and about three weeks after; and two statute days for hiring servants the Saturdays immediately before Whit-Sunday and Martinmas. A regular post-office. The Picts' wall, built by Severus, begins just below the town. At Old Carlisle, already mentioned, which is 1½ m. S. W. from Wigton, was an ancient Roman station, where many antiquities are, and have been found. On the left is a turnpike road to Cockermouth. Principal inns, *Bush*, and *Coffee House*. Several others.

CARLTON, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London by Boro' bridge 299 m. and by Lancaster 303 m. Inn, *Kings Arms*. See WETHERAL.

CARLTON, (*Nottingh.*) v. dist. from London by Hatfield 131 m. 4 f. and by Ware 127 m. 3 f. On the right is *Carlton House*, (—— Wellby, esq.). Inn, *Bell*.

CARLTON, (*Nottingh.*) v. dis. from London 145 m. 7 f. Here is *Carlton Hall*, (R. Ramsden, esq.). On the left is *Walling Wells*, (W. White, esq.). Ditto 2 m. is *Langold*, (John Galley Knight, esq.); beyond which is *Park Hill*, (On. A. Taylor, esq.); ditto 4 m. is *Sandbeck Park*, (Earl of Scarborough). Inn, *Coach and Horses*.

CARMARTHEN. See CAERMARTHEN.

CARNARVON. See CAERNARVON.

CARNFORD, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 245 m. 7 f. Between it and Bolton is a fine view over the Lancaster sands. Beyond it, on the right, 2 m. are the ruins of *Borwick Hall*.

CARNO, (*Mont.*) vil. dis. from London 188 m. 1 f. Near it, on the mountains, a bloody battle was fought in the year 1097, between the princes of N. and S. Wales, when Frahernap Caradoc, prince of N. Wales, was killed on the spot, and Gryffydd ap Cynan, the regal prince, established on the throne. The church here belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and they are said to have had a house near it.

CARNTOC. See KARENTOC.

CARPERBY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 212 m. 3 f. In the vicinities are some remarkable falls of water.

CARROCK, (*Cumb.*) mountain, dist. from Keswick, which see, 12 m. N. E. by N. Close under, for near 2 m. is a winding path, but just wide enough for the horses to pass singly, and every where intercepted by enormous stones, which have tumbled from the summit of the mountain into the

the dale beneath. Across many parts of this path, (for it cannot be called a road) run several murmuring, shallow, meandering, brooks, abounding with fine trout. The perpendicular height of this mountain, reduced to the level of Derwentwater, is 756 yards; and, reduced to the level of the sea, 803. Almost the whole of it is a ridge of horrible precipices, abounding every where with deep chasms, the bottoms of which are not to be fathomed by the eye; the N. E. end, however, is fruitful, being covered with herbage to the top, and here the sheep find excellent pasturage. This fell is distinguished from the rest of its neighbours, at many miles distance, by its towering peaks. About the year 1740, a very remarkable cavern was discovered at the S. W. end of it, by a buck being chased into it by the hounds, and from thence took the name of Buck Kirk of Carrock. This cavern is about 4 feet at the entrance, and is very spacious within. Several attempts have been made to reach the end of it; but as the lights are soon extinguished by the damps, and the bottom horridly rugged and uneven, every attempt of that nature has been long since given up. Some pretend, without being able to bring the least proof in support of their opinion, that the cavern was originally made by the Cumbrians, in the time of the Danes, wherein to hide themselves when overpowered by the Saxons; but, what is more reasonable and probable is, that this cavern was originally formed either by an earthquake, (which might rend this mountain, and give it that hideous appearance it has in some parts) or when rude chaos was moulded into form and order by the fiat of the grand Architect. Near the E. part of this fell are vast numbers of large stones, supposed to have been placed there by the Romans, as it still retains the name of a Roman fort. Not far from thence is a remarkable pool of water, called Black-hole. It is 150 yards in circumference, but its depths are irregular, being in some places 65 fathoms, and in others only 45. The road from Keswick to Carrock displays a most beautiful and romantic prospect: here and there a few barren spots, but for the most part, fields and meadows producing luxuriant crops of the different kind of grain; in other parts, the vale beneath is laid out in fine inclosures, and spotted with scattered tenements, which form such a landscape as would foil the pencil of the most expert artist to represent by colours.

CARSBROOK, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Watton, which see, 2 m. N. E. Here was a convent, founded by Matilda, Countess of Clare, afterwards removed to Buckland. Here was likewise a preceptory of the knights of John of Jerusalem, granted to Sir Richard Graham and Sir Richard Southwell, the latter of whom was privy-counsellor to Edward VI. and sent the Mortlake tapestry into England. His seat was at Woodrising, a neighbouring village.

CARSHALTON, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Croydon 1 m. It is situated among innumerable springs of water, which, all together, form a river in the very street of the town, and, joining the other springs which come from Croydon and Beddington, make one stream called the Wandle.—

This

This village, though lying among such delightful springs, is yet upon firm chalk; and, having the downs adjoining, makes the most agreeable spot on this side of London, as is abundantly testified by its being crouded, as it were, with fine houses of the citizens of London; some of which are built with such a profusion of expence, that they look rather like seats of the nobility, than the country-houses of citizens and merchants. Here is *Carshalton Park*, (G. Taylor, esq.); and the seats of .... Fry, esq. .... Grigg, esq. T. King, esq. .... Benom, esq. —— Mitchel, esq. &c. Between it and Sutton is *Lambert Oaks*, (Earl of Derby). Ian. *Greyhound*.

CARTER HOUSE, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Lancaster 12 m. and over Lancaster sands, on a fine day, it is one of the most pleasant seaside rides in the county, and abounds in delightful views. At the side of the Eau, or river of the sands, a guide on horseback, called the *Carter*, is in waiting to conduct passengers over the Ford. At the dist. of 7 m. is *Carter House*, over *Ulverston Sands*. This ride is also peculiarly delightful on a fine morning. At the Eau or ford of the river Leven, another *Carter* conducts the traveller.

CARSINGTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Ashborn, which see, 3 m. t. f. going to which, on the right, is a turnpike road to Bassington; going to Uttoxeter, to Buxton; on the left to Derby. Near it is *Hopton Hall*, (Philip Gell, esq.).

CARTMEL, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dis. from London 253 m. 4 f. It is pleasantly situated in a woody vale, on a promontory which runs out into a bay of the Irish sea, which on the E. S. and W. sides is bounded by sands, on which there are guides to direct travellers in crossing them from Lancaster and Ulverston. The parish is about 14 miles in length from N. to S. The N. part is very hilly, and distinguished by the name of Cartmel Fell; the S. part is a well cultivated pleasant valley, in the middle of which stands the town of Cartmel, and the monastery, now the parish-church, which is a large, handsome, old, Gothic building, in form of a cross, dedicated to St. Mary, by William Marchel, Earl of Pembroke, A. D. 1188; and about the year 1700 the Preston family, of Holker, was at a vast expense by new-roofing it, and ceiling it with a curious fretted plaister, likewise erecting a new altar-piece, and ornamenting the choir with a curious carved partition representing the passion. The steeple is most singular, the tower being a square within a square, the upper part set diagonally within the lower. The inside of the church is handsome and spacious; the centre supported by four large and fine clustered pillars; the west part more modern than the rest, and the pillars octagonal. The choir is beautiful, surrounded with stalls, whose tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage. Under a small arch on the north side of the altar lies a thick stone slab, inscribed round the edge with rude old English characters which may with difficulty be read as follow: "*Hic jacet prator Willelmus de Walton, prior de Cartmel;*" and under a large ornamented arch, on the south side of the altar, lie hewn in stone the

the effigies of Lord and Lady Harrington, with a wolf at their feet, which, tradition says, was killed by them on Umphershead, a large woody rock near Wraysholm tower, formerly their dwelling. Here are some valuable monuments of the Preston and Lowther families, of Holker-hall; and on a small marble slab in the S. wall, is an ancient epitaph in verse on Etheldred Thornborough, one of an ancient family of Hampsfield-hall, near Cartmel, which affords a curious specimen of the poetry of the times. Here is a good free grammar school, which was rebuilt in 1790. No manufactories. Market-days, Thursday, (formerly Monday) and Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and the Tuesday following Oct. 23. Here is no regular post. The letters are carried to Flixburgh. On the left is *Walker Hall*, (Lord F. Cavendish). Here are two inns.

CASHMOOR, or CAISMORE, (*Dors.*) vil. dist. from London 96 m. 4 f. Here are some remains of a Roman entrenchment. See CAISHMORE INN.

CASTERTON BRIG, or GREAT, (*Rutl.*) vil. dist. from London by Hatfield 91 m. 7 f. and by Ware 87 m. 6 f. It has its name from a bridge over the Guash or Wash, and is supposed to have been one of the Roman stations, from their coins often dug up at this place. It is called Great, to distinguish it from the next parish, which is called *Casterton Parva*. Beyond it, on the left, is the seat of John Wingfield, esq.

CASTERTON, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from Sedbergh 9 m. 2 f. On the left is *The Hall*, (Wm. Carus Wilson, esq.). See SEDBERGH.

CASTLE-ACRE, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Newton, which see, 1 m. W. It takes its name from a castle, anciently the seat of the Earl Warren: the ruins are of a considerable extent, and from its situation, it must have been very strong. The Keep, or citadel, was circular, defended on three sides by a deep ditch, and on the S. side by a strong wall, at the foot of which runs a small river. On the W. side of the Keep, are the remains of a gate leading into the outer court, which are the ruins of many buildings. The time of its foundation is not known, but it was probably erected by William, Earl Warren, to whom the Conqueror granted large estates in the county.—Fairs, April 18, and July 25.

CASTLE AN DINAS. See ST. COLUMB.

CASTLE-BROMWICH, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 106 m. 1 f. It takes its name from an ancient castle, the site of which is known only by tradition. On the left is a turnpike road to Birmingham; and 3 m. further on the left another road to Birmingham, and on the right to Sutton Coldfield. Here is the seat of Sir —— Bridgeman, bart. On the right 2 m. is *Pipe Hall*, (David Davies, esq.).

CASTLE CAMPS, (*Cambs.*) dist. from Linton 6 m. E. It was granted to the Veres, with the chief chamberlainship of England by Henry I. Part of the ancient castle still remains.

CASTLE-CARY, (*Som.*) t. dist. from London 115 m. 2 f. It had a castle, which gave it the first name. There is a mineral water, of the same kind as that at Ep-

som

som. It had lately a market on Tuesday, now discontinued; and the market-house is converted into dwellings. Here are about 146 houses. Fairs, Midlent Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and May 1. The post arrives from London, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns next morning at 5 o'clock. Inns, *Ansford*, and *George*: at the latter are the excise and post-offices.

Castlecombe, (*Wilts.*) v. dis. from London 98 m. 2 f. so called from its demolished castle.—The Roman fosseway goes through this place. Here is the seat of Wm. Scrope, esq. Fair, May 4.

Castle Crag, or Castle Carrock, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Brampton, which see, 2 m. S. it is an ancient rampart of loose stones; and not far from it are the ruins of a large building, supposed to be that of Dunwalloght castle. From the top there is a most astonishing view of Derwent water, spread out to the N. in the most picturesque manner.

Castle Donington, (*Leic.*) vil. beyond Ashley de la Zouch 9 m. 4 f. It is so called from its ancient castle. It had a market. Beyond it, on the right, 1½ m. is a turnpike road to Loughborough; on the left to Derby. Here is the seat of T. Fisher, esq. On the left is *Donington Park*, (Earl of Moira).

Castleford, or Castleforth, (*York*) vil. dist. from Brotherton, which see, 4 m. W. It was the mother-church of Pontefract, and is situated near the conflux of the Are and Calder. Here are many remarkable remains of its antiquity, particularly Roman coins, whereof great numbers have been dug up here, called by the people *Saracens' heads*. It stands upon the Roman way that comes from Doncaster, and leads to Aberforth, and is stiled by Hovedon a city. The Calder was made navigable from hence to Wakefield in 1698. Here Edred returning from Northumberland, was attacked by the people of York, who had chosen a Dane for their king in the year 750, but they were defeated.

Castle Gresley, or Gresley, (*Derb.*) vil. dist from London by Norton 123 m. 5 f. and by Snareston 124 m. It had formerly a monastery and a castle, belonging to the family of Gresley, whence it takes its name.

Castle Hedingham, (*Essex*) t. dist. from London 48 m. 4 f. Here is a tower remaining of an ancient castle, which was built by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the reign of king Stephen. In the reign of king John it was besieged by the dauphin, and with some difficulty taken: A modern seat has been erected near it, called *The Castle*, (Lewis Majendie, esq.). In the environs are plantations of hops. A convent of benedictine nuns was founded here by Aubrey de Vere and his wife Lucia, who was the first abbess before the year 1090, granted to the Earl of Oxford. Here it was that the Earl of Oxford, who was the favourite general of Henry VII. entertained his royal master in a magnificent manner, and who at the departure of the king, ordered all his retainers, with their liveries and badges, to be drawn up in two lines, that their appearance might be the more gallant and splendid. "My Lord, (said the king) I have heard

much of your hospitality, but the truth far exceeds the report. These men, so well dressed on both sides of me, are no doubt your menial servants." The Earl smiled, and confessed that his fortune was too small for such magnificence. "They are most of them," added he, "my retainers, who are come to do me service at this time, when they know I am honoured with your highness's presence." The king started and said, "By my faith, my Lord, I thank you for your good cheer, but I must not allow my laws to be broken in my sight—my attorney must speak to you." The Earl is said to have paid the sum of 15,000 marks, as a composition for his offence. John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, died at the castle, March 19, 1539, and lies buried in the church, in a curious tomb of black marble and touch, which monument is worthy the notice of travellers. Here was a market on Tuesday, afterwards on Monday, which is now discontinued. Fairs, May 14, and July 25, for pedlary and toys. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 4 in the afternoon. On the right is *Dynes Hall*, (Henry Sperling, esq.). Principal inn, *Bell*, which is also the post-office.

CASTLE HILL, (*Cumb.*) v. dis. from Keswick 5 m. Here are the remains of a fort, and much free-stone has been quarried out of its ruins. The fort is said to have been of Saxon origin, having been also maintained by the Saxons, and after them by the monks of Furness. The village of Grange was the place where they laid up their slain, and their tithe, and also the salt they made at the salt spring, of which works there are still some vestiges remaining.

CASTLE HILL, (*Yorksh.*) See HUDDERSFIELD.

CASTLE LAW HILL. See KENDAL.

CASTLE PULVERBACH, (*Shropshire*) vil. dist. from Shrewsbury 9 m. 2 f.

CASTLE RISING, (*Norf.*) t. dist. from London 109 m. 5 f. Though a corporation and a borough, sending members to parliament, it is but a poor place, having now no market; yet was once, next to Yarmouth and Lynn, the most considerable seaport in the county; but the harbour being choaked up, the trade is lost, and the number of inhabitants greatly diminished. On the S. side of the town is an ancient castle, (Hon. Richard Howard, esq.) whence its name, and which formerly belonged to the Albinis, afterwards to the Mowbrays, and lastly to the Howards. This castle, according to Camden, vied with that of Norwich. In the year 1340, in the 14th year of the reign of Edward III. the king and queen paid a visit to his mother Isabel, at that time in this castle, and made some stay. In August 1340, the queen dowager Isabel sent her precept from the castle to John de Crokesford, mayor of Lynn, to send her 8 carpenters to make several preparations therein, probably for the reception of Edward and his queen. On the 22d of August, in the year 1358, the queen dowager died, and was buried in the choir of the grey friars' church in London. This castle stands upon a hill on the S. side of the town, from whence is a fine prospect

over

over land, and an arm of the sea; great part of the walls of the keep, or inward tower, are still standing, being a Gothic pile, much resembling that of Norwich, and formerly but little inferior; the walls being about three yards thick, chiefly consisting of free-stone, with iron or ear stone, encompassed with a great circular ditch and bank of earth, on which also stood a strong stone wall, part of which is still standing. The ditch, now dry, was probably formerly filled with water.—There is but one entrance to the castle, which is on the E. side, over a strong stone bridge, with a gate-house thereon, and is supported by one arch, the principal part of which is still standing. The interior part of the castle is all in ruins, except one room. No doubt the apartments were grand and sumptuous when queen Isabel resided here, and when Edward III. with his queen and court, were often lodged and entertained here. It seems to have been, by its situation, a place of great strength and consequence. In the 18th of Edward II. on Sept. 22, that king sent his precept to the Lord Montalt, then lord of it, to have great care and guard of it, on account of the approach of Mortimer, who was a great favourite of the queen, who had made his escape out of the tower of London the preceding month, was then with her in France, and both were preparing to land an army in England to dethrone Edward, which they soon after effected Persons famed for their military achievements, appear to have been honoured with the constableship and government of this castle; near which, on the S. side of it, stood a chapel, now in ruins. The town is also remarkable for an hospital, or alms-house, built by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in the 6th year of the reign of James I. It stands near the E. end of the church-yard, is a square building, containing 12 apartments for 12 poor women, and one principal room for the governess, with a spacious hall and kitchen, and a chapel on the E. side for divine service. This hospital is endowed with 100l. per annum, issuing out of lands lying in Rising, Roydon, South and North Wootton, and Gaywood. If the Earl of Arundel, or his next heir, does not appoint a new governess or poor woman, within 60 days after a certificate sent him of a death or removal, then the mayor of Lynn is to do it. Here was also a famous chase for deer, and a warren belonging to the lordship. The church is indeed an ancient pile, built in a conventual manner, with a tower between the body and the chancel, which last is now in ruins, the walls only of part of it remaining; also a S. cross aisle, joining to the tower, which is likewise totally decayed. The W. end is adorned with antique carving, and small arches. In the tower are three bells, one of which is split. The roof of the church is flat, covered with lead, and is long but narrow. The church itself is dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the porch was a grave-stone, on which appeared, as part of an inscription, *Isabellæ Reginæ*, supposed to be in memory of some of the queen's servants or retinue. It has, however, induced some to suppose, that she herself was buried here. The rector has the probate of

wills, not by virtue of his ecclesiastical appointment, but as commissary, nominated by the Lord of the manor, (Richard Howard, esq.) supposed to be derived from a Norman custom claimed by the Lord in right of his castle. That the sea had formerly its course near, and probably came up to the town, appears, in some measure, from its being drowned in winter; from the salt-water frequently, on spring-tides, overflowing the banks between this town and Babingly; and from the name of a lane that comes up to the town from the low ground, called by the inhabitants *Havengate-lane*, in which, some years past, part of an anchor was dug up. The mayor of this ancient burgh is always called over before the mayors of any other borough in the county, at the reading of the king's commission of the peace before the judges of assize, which is a strong proof of its superior antiquity. It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, 12 aldermen, a speaker of the commons, and 50 (some say 70) burgesses; but, since this town has become the joint property of the Earl of Oxford and the countess dowager of Suffolk, they have thought it convenient to reduce this number to two only. The election of a mayor, who is also the returning-officer, must be made annually out of this numerous body, consisting of the clergyman and the farmer, who elect each other alternately into this great and respectable situation, and who have the honour to return to the house of representatives of the nation as many members as their constituent body consists of. The mayor is chosen the day before St. Michael, but is not sworn into office till the court-leet, which is held on All-Saint's Day; he has a mace carried before him to church on Sundays, and on other public occasions. The Duke of Norfolk has the title of baron Howard, of Castle-Rising. The burgesses have grant of a fair or free mart, from the feast of St. Matthew, during 15 days, and two markets in the week, Mondays and Thursdays, all of which are now discontinued. Here are many marks of Roman and Saxon antiquities. No post-office. Inn, *Black Horse*.

CASTLERIGG, (*Camb.*) v. dis. from London 290 m. 1 f. the ancient seat of the Derwentwater family. Here is a view of the delightful vale of Keswick. Near it is the *Druid's Temple*.

CASTLETON, (*Derb.*) v. d. from Sparrow-Tib 4 m. E. and from Chesterfield about 8 m. It takes its name from an old castle adjoining to it, on a steep rock, to which there is but one ascent, and that so full of windings, that it is two miles to the top. Here you meet with what is called the fourth wonder of the Peak, stiled *The Devil's Arse in the Peak*. On the steep side of a mountain is a large opening, almost in the form of an old Gothic arch. It is upwards of 30 feet perpendicular, and twice as much broad at the bottom at least, and wider, it is said, than any artificial arch now to be seen. This arch is formed by nature at the bottom of a rock whose height is 87 yards. It is chequered with a diversity of coloured stones, from which continually drops a sparry water that petrifies. Within this arch are several small buildings, which are inhabited by poor people, who

who lie there ready to attend travellers who have the curiosity to come to see these rarities; and the smoke arising from these wretched dwellings, gives a most horrid appearance to the chasm, or grand arch, on first approaching it. Just within this arch is a cavern of the same height, 40 yards wide and above 100 in length. The roof of the place is flattish, all of solid rock, and looks dreadful over-head, because it has nothing but the natural side-walls to support it. A manufactory of thread is carried on by the poor people by the light that comes through the arch.—The first information you receive from your rustic guide, who is the naturalist and philosopher of the place, is the manner in which water congeals itself to spar: "At first it is, (says he) but a transparent drop; by the air it afterwards becomes a clay, and then gradually forms itself into petrifaction." As you go on beyond these hovels, the roof descends gradually, and is then so far from having houses, that a man cannot stand upright in it, though in the water; but stooping for a little way, and passing over (in a kind of bathing-tub, wherein you lie extended) the same stream of water which crosses the cave, you find more room over your head. But going a little further, you come to a third water, which crosses your way; and the rock stooping, as it were, down almost to the surface of the water, puts an end to the traveller's search. See Derbyshire.

Castleton Moor, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 196 m. 1 f. See Rochdale. Here are the remains of an ancient camp.

Caston. See Cawston.

Castor., (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Peterborough 4 m. 6 f. Beyond, on the right, going to Uppingham, is *Milton*, (Earl Fitzwilliam).

Castor, (*Linc.*) see Caistor.

Catchfrench, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from Bodmin 20 m. Here is the seat of T. Granville, esq. beyond which is *Coldrinick*, (Capt. Trelawney).

Catebey, (*Yorksh.*) vil. near Swinton, which see.

Caterham, (*Surry*) vil. near Bletchingley, which see. From the church is a fine view of Kent.

Catesby, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from Daventry, which see, 3 m. S. It gave name to a family some of whom have been remarkable in the history of our country. John de Catesby was in commission for suppressing the insurrections of Straw and Tyler; his grandson, William, was one of Richard III.'s intimate friends, and was beheaded after the death of his master; a lineal descendant from him was one of those concerned in the gunpowder-plot, and was shot with Percy, whose daughter he had married, at Holbach House, in Staffordshire, as he was defending himself. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert, son of Philip de Esseby, as early as the reign of Richard I.: the site was granted to John Ouley. Near Catesby is an ancient intrenchment called *Arbury Camp*.

Catherine-hill, (*Surry*) dist. from London 30 m. 5 f.

Catherine Stack, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Halifax 2 m. 5 f. Inn, *Old Dolphin*.

Catherstoke, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Tansor, which see, 1 m. W. The church was made collegiate in 1338.

CATLEY CROSS, (*Essex*) distant from London 50 m. 2 f. On the right is an elegant seat of Sir J. Marriot.

CATLIDGE, see KIRTLING.

CATON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 244 m. 5 f. About 4 f. dist. is *Caton Green*.

CAT'S ASH, (*Monm.*) dis. from London 141 m. 4 f. On the right, 1½ m. a turnpike road to Caerleon. Near it, on the left, is *Llanwarren*, (Sir R. Salisbury.)

CATSFIELD GREEN, (*Sussex*) dist. from Battel 5 m. On the right is the seat of W. Markwick, esq.; on the left *Parkgate*, (J. Fuller, esq.)

CATS-GROVE, or COTSGROVE-HILL, (*Berks*) adjoining to Reading, which see. Here, on digging, are found great quantities of oyster-shells, some of a very large size, with the valves closed, and numbers of small bones, like the teeth of fish: these are found in a bed of sand, of 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet thick; this is a green sand, and lies upon chalk. The next stratum over this sand is, a soft loamy earth, of 18 or 20 inches thick; over this another stratum of green sand, 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches thick; and over this is another stratum of fuller's earth, 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 1 inch thick; and, to the top of the hill, clay, of about 70 or 80 feet thick, from which they make bricks.—The oyster-shells are only found in a direction from N. to S. and it is supposed this stratum does not extend more than ½ m. in length. Dr. Plot supposes these appearances only the sports of nature; but the Rev. Mr. Hodgkinson, who has seen and examined several hundreds of them, declares they are real oyster-shells.

CATS-HILL, (*Worc.*) dist. from Bromesgrove 2 m. 2 f.

CATSTOKE, (*Dorset*) v. d. from Toller, 2 m. N. E. It is near Bridport. Here are an ancient fortification and church.

CATSWORTH, GREAT, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from London 66 m. 7 f. On the right, 1 m. beyond it, is a turnpike road to Huntingdon; on the left to Thrapston.

CATTERALL, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 226 m. 7 f. It is situated near the river Wyre.

CATTERICK, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 228 m. 1 f. It is a place of great antiquity, and was burned in the year 769, by Eanred, or Beanred, a tyrant of Northumberland; but he soon after perished miserably. About 77 years after, King Ethelred here (then called Caractonium) celebrated his nuptials with the daughter of Offa, king of Mercia. Shortly after it was destroyed by the Danes. Here is a bridge over the Swale; and there is a sort of cataract near it, from which it seems to have derived its ancient name Caturracton, in Ptolemy. One of the high Roman roads crosses the river here. On the bank of it are the foundations of great walls, like those of a castle, and a mount, with the appearance of four bulwarks, cast up, with much labour, to a great height. Many Roman coins and urns have been dug up here. Here is a post-office. On the left is *Brough Hall*, (Sir John Lawson, bart.) Inn, at Catterick, *Angel*; and at Catterick bridge (dist. from London 229 m. 2 f.) *George*.

CATTLEBY, (*Linc.*) v. dis. from Ancaster, which see, 5 m. S.—Here was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Peter de Billingay, in

in the reign of King John, granted to Richard Carr of Sleaford.

CATTLE-HILL, (*Som.*) dis. from London 111 m. 6 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Sherborne. At the dist. of 1½ m. on the right, a turnpike road to Bruton; and ½ m. farther, on the left, to Yeovil.

CAVE, NORTH, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 185 m. 2 f.—On the left, at Hotham, is the seat of Robert Burton, esq. Inn, *White Hart*.

CAVE, SOUTH, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from N. Cave 2 m.; and from Hull 12 m. 4 f. It had a market. Here is *Cave Castle*, (H. B. Barnard, esq.) Inn, *Fox*.

CAVENDISH BRIDGE, (*Leic.*) dist. from London 119 m. 2 f... This bridge is over the river Trent. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Nottingham; on the left to Ashby de la Zouch.

CAVERSFIELD, (*Bucks*) distant from Bicester, which see, 2 m. N. It is, by some, supposed to be the place where Carausius was assassinated by Allectus; and somewhere near the spot on which Aulus Plautius obtained a victory over the sons of Cunobeline.

CAVERSHAM, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from Henley-upon-Thames 7 m. In an old house here was detained for some time, as a prisoner, King Charles I. Here was a priory of black canons, cell to Netley Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, famous for the angel with one wing, which brought hither the spear that pierced our Saviour's side on the cross. It is a pleasant village, close to the river Thames. Beyond, on the left, the Earl of Cadogan (who was created baron of Reading by King George I. in 1716) built a fine large house at this place, which his successor thought fit to reduce to a smaller and more convenient size. It is now occupied by Major Masach. The park belonging to this seat is a most beautiful scene of rural richness; it is unadorned with buildings, and owes its beauty to the fine but gentle inequalities of ground, the great variety and perfection of its trees, with the judicious manner of planting them. From the Henley side of the park, the road to the house serpentines for upwards of a mile along a vale, which discovers all the pomp of rural elegance. Beyond this are the seats of E. Biscoe, esq. Mrs. Fanshaw, J. Jackson, esq. and T. Hall, esq.

CAUND MARSH, (*Dorsetshire*) dist. from Sherbone 2 m. 6 f.

CAUNTON, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from London 125 m. 6 f. It is near Kelham.

CAUSEWAY, THE, (*Suff.*) dist. from London 54 m. 4 f. See NAYLAND.

CAUSEWAY WHARF INN, (*Yorkshire*) dist. from Halifax 2 m. 3 f.

CAWKWELL, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 140 m. 3 f. Between it and Louth is *Tathwell Hall*, (—— Chaplin, esq.)

CAWOOD, (*York, W. R.*) town, dist. from London by Doncaster 185 m. 2 f.; and by Thorne 183 m. 4 f. It is situate upon the banks of the navigable river Ouse, over which is a good ferry from the town into the E. Riding... Here are some good shops, and a manufactory for hop bagging;—likewise the remains of a castle, of great antiquity, in which Archbishop Mountain was born, who was also buried in the church at this place. This castle or palace was given by Athelstan to the archbishops of York in the tenth century. Here Wolsey was arrested

rested as he was preparing to be publicly enthroned at York. It was demolished in the civil wars. Here was lately a market on Wednesday. Fairs, Old May-day, and Sept. 23. The post goes from Selby three times a week. Principal inn, *Ferry-house*.

CAWSELIANTWD, (*Card*) vil. beyond Cardigan 4 m.

CAWSTON, (*Norf*) m. t. dist. from London 112 m. 4 f. Here is a small market on Wednesday. It is held of the duchy of Lancaster, in free soccage, in token of which a mace, surmounted by a brasen hand or gauntlet holding a ploughshare, and another, by a bearded arrow, are carried before the lord of the manor, or his steward. Fairs, Feb. 1, the last Wednesday in April, and ditto in August, which is a large fair for sheep. See AYLSHAM. No post. Inns, *Cock*, and *King's Head*.

CAXTON, (*Camb.*) m. t. dist. from London 49 m. 2 f. It is one of the oldest post towns in the kingdom. A Roman way passes from Holm to Papworth through this town. Caxton, the first printer in England, was a native of this town, as was also Matt Paris, the historian. The place is also remarkable for a gibbet, which has been erected near a century, on which a fellow of the name of Atkins was executed for the murder of his master, Richard Foster, and his wife and child, on a Shrove-Sunday, at a farm called Monksfield, in the parish of Bourn. It was not till seven years after the perpetration of the murder that Atkins was apprehended, and then it was in consequence of a singular natural mark, which he had on his body, proving the identity of his person. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 5, and Oct. 18... Here is a regular post-office. Beyond it, 1½ m. on the right, a turnpike road to Cambridge; on the left to St. Neot's. Between it and Cungrave, on the left, is *Stow Hall*, (Dr. Thompson.) Principal inns, *Crown*, (old post-office); *Cross Keys*, and *George*.

CAYO, (*Caerm.*) town, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has a market. Fairs, August 21, and Oct. 6.

CEDGIDOW BRIDGE, (*Denb.*) dist. from Wrexham 4 m. 4 f.

CEFN CRIBBWR, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Bridgend 4 m. N. W. Here are iron-works lately erected.

CEINT, (*Angles.*) vil. dis. from London, by Chester, 258 m. 3 f.; and by Shrewsbury 260 m. 2 f. On the left is *Hirdrefaig*, (Mrs. Lloyd); and ½ m. farther, on the left, is *Tregamed*, (S. Grindley, esq.)

CELLAR HEAD, (*Staff.*) distant from London 148 m. 6 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Cheadle; on the left to Newcastle.

CEMMAIS, or CEMMES, (*Montgom.*) vil. dist. from Machyalleth 7 m. 2 f. It stands upon a little creek opening into a most beautiful bay, about a mile across: its entrance into the main sea is guarded on each side by a promontory, the one of grey, the other of snow-white marble, glistening above the green sea, smooth as the surface of a mirror, and whose sparkling transparency baffles description. Beyond, on the left, 2 m. is a turnpike road to New Town; on the right is *Aberhiriaeth House*, (Sir J. Dashwood King, bart.)

CERNE, or CERNE ABBEY, (*Dorset.*) m. t. dist. from London 120 m. 4 f. It stands on the river Cerne, (whence it takes its name) in

in a pleasant vale, surrounded with steep hills, especially on the N. It has four or five streets, but the buildings are indifferent. The Abbey-house (from which it takes its last appellation) stands at the N. end of the town, of which little remains but what is converted into a dwelling and a stately large square gate-house, which seems to have been the principal entrance. This was an abbey of Benedictines, founded here by Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman, and Earl of Cornwal, in the year 987. The porter's lodge, which is still standing, exhibits a very curious piece of antiquity. A barn, also, belonging to the abbey is still to be seen, curiously built with flint and chalk, and is large enough to contain upwards of 500 loads of corn. On the side of a steep hill, called *Trendle-hill*; to the E. of the town is a gigantic human figure, cut in chalk, 180 feet in height. His left hand is extended, and in his right, which is erected, he holds a club. Between his legs are three rude letters, scarce legible, and there appears to have been more, now not to be traced. Over them three modern figures, 748. The figure is said to be that of Cenric, son of Cuthred, king of Wessex, who was killed in battle that year. Others suppose it to be the figure of some deity, and say the letters under it are JAO. There are not wanting those who say it resembles a giant who was found asleep here, whom the neighbouring inhabitants killed, and traced out his dimensions to perpetuate the event. It covers near an acre of ground, and seems to have been done with the rules of proportion observed by statuaries and painters. It is repaired about once in seven years, by cleaning the furrows, and filling them with fresh chalk. Various have been the opinions of antiquaries on it: some say it represents the Saxon god Heil, and must have been as ancient as 600. Dr. Stukely thinks it was the figure of Hercules, which he says was called Heil by the Saxons cut as a memorial of their arrival, in compliment to Eli, who expelled the Belgæ. Near it is *Hell-wood*. In the church-yard is a most excellent spring, walled round, called *St. Austin's Well*, which conveys water under ground by deep channels made when the abbey flourished here, to almost every part of the town. There are no remains of the ancient church. This place is famous for strong beer, much of which is sold under the name of Dorchester. Here is also a silk manufactory. Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, Midlent-Monday, April 28, and Oct. 2, for bullocks, horses, hogs, &c. Letters are conveyed from Dorchester, by a foot-post, Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Principal inn, *New Inn*.

CERNEY, SOUTH, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Cirencester 3 m. 4 f. At N. Cerney is a camp of considerable extent, and an urn of blue glass was dug up in a field.

CERRIG Y DRUIDION, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from London 212 m. 3 f. On the right, within ½ m. of it, is the famous citadel of the Druids, to which Caracticus retired after his defeat at Caer Caradoc. Also near it is a famous stone chest of the Druids. On the right is the seat of —— Price, esq.

CHACEWATER, see CHASEWATER.

CHADDESDEN, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Derby 2 m. Here is the seat

seat of Sir R. Mead Wilmot, bart.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, (*Worcester*) vil. dist. from London 121 m. 2 f. Its church was built by the Saxons, and in it is a curious ancient font. On the right is *Drayton House*, (T. S. Vernor, esq.)

CHADLINGTON, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from Charlbury 1 m. N. E. Here are the seats of T. Tyrrwhitt, esq. and Mrs. Rawlinson.

CHADWELL, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 9 m.

CHAGFORD, (*Devon*) t. distant from London 186 m. 4 f. Here is a church. Fairs, March 25, May 4, Sept. and Oct. 29.

CHAILEY, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from London 42 m. On the left, 2 m. is *Newick Park*, (Sir Elijah Impey.) Between Chailey-street and Offham-street, at Cook's-bridge, on the left, is *Convey Burrows*, (T. Kemp, esq.) *Chailey Inn*.

CHALCOMB, see SAW COMB.

CHALE, (*Hants*) vil. on the S. side of the Isle of Wight; near which is *St. Catherine's Hill*, 750 feet above high-water mark, on which is a tower called St. Catherine's Tower, an octagonal building, used formerly as a beacon and a chapel to an hermitage.... *Chaleberg* is lined with one continued chain of tremendous rocks, which are often fatal to the hapless mariner. The situation of it is such as to occasion a most violent roll of tide into it, so that ships sailing upon a lee-shore, and especially in the night, are unwarily driven upon these rocks, and often beat to pieces. Few winters pass without misfortunes more or less of this kind, of which some people have made a very lucrative, perhaps, but certainly a very barbarous, advantage. Of late years, indeed, such disasters have fallen under the immediate regulation of proper officers, and all plundering discouraged by the punishment of its detection. However small the advantage of this may finally be to the merchant, humanity will delight in the suppression of all customs of such extreme depravity.

CHALFONT ST. GILES's, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from London 22 m. 3 f. It was the residence of Milton, during the plague in London, in 1665 The house, in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original state. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his conversation. Here Elwood first saw a complete copy of Paradise Lost, and having perused it, said, "Thou hast said a great deal on Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?" This question suggested to Milton the idea of his Paradise Regained. Here are, the *Stone-house*, (late Charles Molloy, esq.); and the *Rectory*, (Rev. Morgan Jones.) On the right is *Newland Park*, (Sir H. T Gott, bart.); and *The Vach*, (late James Grant, esq.); *New House*, (Mrs. Sturt); and about ½ m. farther, and 1 m. to the right, is *Beel House*, (Kender Mason, esq.) In this neighbourhood are several other pleasant seats. Inn, *Pheasant*.

CHALFONT ST. PETER, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from London 20 m. 5 f. Here is the *Vicarage House*, (Rev. Dr. Chalmers.) At Chalfont turnpike, on the left, is the seat of G. Devon, esq.; just beyond, on the right, is the seat of P. S. Burrell, esq. Beyond Chalfont St. Peter's

ter, about 1 m. on the right, is *Coulands*, (Lieut.-Col. Smith.) Inn, *Greyhound*.

CHALFORD, (*Glouc.*) dis. from Bisley, which see, 2 m. It is a narrow, but pleasant, vale, the Thames and Severn canal running quite through it, with a large stream of water besides, on which are erected a great many mills for dressing of cloth, as the place is very noted for making of all sorts of broad cloths. The situation of this place is singularly romantic, and uncommonly pleasing. Here is carried on the woollen manufacture in different branches, and here are 8 fulling-mills, with tenters, &c. Its church has been new paved. It is lofty and large, with a nave and two aisles, and a high spire; in it are some ancient monuments.

CHALGRAVE, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 37 m. 1 f. It is between Houghton Regis and Toddington.

CHALK-STREET, (*Kent*) distant from London 23 m. 2 f. and so called from several chalk-hills in the neighbourhood. Here is a turnpike-gate.

CHALETON, (*Hampsh.*) v. dist. from Petersfield 6 m. 2 f.

CHALK-WELL, (*Kent*) dis. from London 23 m. 3 f.

CHALTON, (*Som.*) village, dist. from Shepton-Mallet 1 m.

CHANDLER'S FORD-BRIDGE, (*Hants*) dist. from London 71 m. 4 f. From this place, 2½ m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Romsey; on the left to Chichester.

CHANTLEY, (*Staff.*) v. dis. from Shirleywich 3m. to the right. Here was formerly a castle, of which there are some small remains, and near it is an ancient seat belonging to the family of Ferrers. Q. Elizabeth stopped at this house in her journey to Stafford; and Mary Q. of Scots was, for some time, a prisoner here.

CHAPEL, LOWER, (*Breckn.*) dist. from Builth 11 m. 3 f. On the right is *Castle Haddock*, (Rev. Hugh Price.)

CHAPEL, UPPER, (*Breckn.*) dis. from Lower Chapel 3 m. 6 f.; and from Builth 7 m. 5 f.

CHAPEL ALLERTON, see ALLERTON CHAPEL.

CHAPEL ASH, (*Staff.*) dis. from London 131 m. 1 f. See KINGS TETTENHALL.

CHAPEL BRAMPTON, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 70 m. 7 f.

CHAPEL FLAT, see HUTTON.

CHAPEL-GREEN, NEW, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Godstone-green 5 m. 7 f. At the dist. of 2½ m. is *Rowfatt*, (Rev. Dr Bethune.)

CHAPEL-HILL, (*Northumberland*) dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne 4 m.

CHAPEL-HOUSE, (*Westmorel.*) dist. from London 258 m. 4 f.—By crossing the Ken river it leads to Kendal.

CHAPEL-HOUSE, (*Oxfordshire*) dist. from London 73 m. 1 f.—Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left is *Upper Norton*, (.... Dawkins, esq.) Inn, *Shakespeare's Head*.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, OR CHAPEL IN LE FRITH, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 167 m. 3 f. It is small, and situated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near the borders of Cheshire.—The church has a square tower, with six bells. Here is a small cotton manufacture. Market-day, Thursday; but the market is much disused. Fairs, Thursday before Old Candlemas, Feb. 13, March 25, Thursday before Easter,

ter, April 30, and Holy Thursday, for cattle; July 7, for Wool; Thursday before St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, and Sept. 4, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after Sept. 29, and Thursday before Nov. 11. Here is a post to Buxton three times a week.... No coaches to and from this town. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Huddersfield. On the left, 1 m. is *Bank Hall*, (S. Frith, esq.); and on the right, 1 m. is *Stodard*, (Rev. W. Bennett.) Principal inn, *King's Arms*, where the post-office is.

CHAPEL-TOWN, (*York*) distant from London 170 m. 1 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Rotherham; on the left to Stockport.—About 1 m. on the left, is *Mortomley*, (.... Parkin, esq.)

CHAPMANSLADE, (*Som.*) ham. dist. from Frome, which see, 3½ m. N. E. by E.

CHAPMANSLADE, (*Wilts*) dist. from Westbury, which see, 4 m. It is one long street, the N. side being in the parish of Westbury, and the other side in the parishes of Upton, Scudamore, and Corsley.

CHARD, (*Som.*) m. t. dis. from London 139 m. 5 f. It is pleasantly situated. It consists chiefly of two streets, intersecting each other, and a long row of houses, called Crow-lane. These streets are spacious, clean, and commodious; the buildings good. Here is a decent church, though low of structure, in which is a small organ lately erected. Chard, in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, and sent members to parliament nine times, but lost that privilege by its own negligence; and the assizes were also held here formerly. It has several streams running through it, which keep it clean; and one, in particular, which, by being turned north or south, will, it is affirmed, run into the Severn or the British channel. A manufacture of linen cloth is carried on here, but to no great extent. A bank is lately erected. At the W. end of the town rises a very fine spring, from which leaden pipes are conveyed to four conduits, which supply the inhabitants with excellent water, and the surplus forms small streams of about 2 feet wide on each side of the carriage and footway. At the angle, where the two streets meet, stands an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel, but now used as a town-hall. Another public edifice stands near the middle of the principal street, which served formerly for an assize hall, but now, occasionally, for a market-house. At the entrance of the town, from the S. E. is a large building, (now used as a school,) which, in the opinion of some, was anciently a palace of Cerdic's, king of the West Saxons. The market of this town, being within a moderate distance of the fruitful corn-fields of Ilminster, South Petherton, Martock, &c. is well supplied with wheat, barley, oats, beans, &c. which generally find a certain sale, the country on the west side thereof not producing a sufficiency for the sustenance of its inhabitants. Market-day, Monday. It is reckoned the largest market in England for potatoes. Fairs, May 4, Aug. 5, and Nov. 2, for cattle and pedlary ware. A daily post, from London and other parts of the kingdom, comes in at 10 o'clock in the morning, and goes out at 4 in the afternoon. On the right are turnpike roads to Ilminster and Taunton; on the left to Axminster.

Axminster. Within 3 m. at a distance from the road, on the left, is *Cricket Lodge*, (Lord Bridport); and on the right, 1 m. farther, is *Avishays*, (J. B. Marwood, esq.); on the left, 3 m. are, *Ford Abbey*, (.... Glynn, esq.); and *Leigh Ho*, (—— Henley, esq.) Principal inns, *Angel*, *George*, and *Red Lion*.

CHARD, GRIM, see GRIM CHARD.

CHARING, (*Kent*) t. dist. from London 48 m. 2 f. It lies between Lenham and Westwell, on the S. of the road from Maidstone to Canterbury, stands on a spring-head of the river Len, and has the ruins of a castellated palace of the archbishops, given them by some of the first Saxon kings. Mr. Ludwell left, by will, to this parish 2,550l. stock, for a free-school, and other charitable uses. Fairs, April 29, and Oct. 29... The post arrives here from London on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the right is a turnpike road to Smarden; on the left to Canterbury. Near 2 m. from Charing is *Cale Hill*, (H. Darell, esq.); and near it is *Surrenden*, (Sir E. Dering, bart.).. Inn, *King's Head*.

CHARLBURY, (*Oxfordshire*) t. nearly in the centre of Woodstock, Whitney, Chipping-Norton, and Burford. Here were formerly a considerable market on Friday, and a manufactory of locks, both of which have been some years on the decline: it is, therefore, at present, a place of small trade, but is expected to be much improved by turning the Birmingham and Worcester roads through it, which is a desirable object to the traveller, as it is found to save a distance of 7 miles. The vicarage-house has been lately much improved by Dr. Cobb. It commands an extensive view of Blandford-park, the forest, and the adjacent country, and opens to a pleasant inclosure, which opens to the river Evenload. Fairs, Jan. 1, second Friday in Lent, ditto in May, ditto in July, and Oct. 10, for horses, cows, and all sorts of cattle. The post goes out Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 2 o'clock; and comes in Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10. Principal inns, *Bell* and *Crown*. For country seats, see CHIPPING-NORTON.

CHARLETON, (*Sussex*) vil. near Chichester, which see, about 3 m. to the E. of Goodwood, the seat of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond. It is a small village, remarkable for being the seat of fox-hunting. Here are many small hunting-houses, built by persons of quality. Here is also a large room, which was designed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters dine every day together during their stay at the village.

CHARLETON, or CHARLTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 82 m. 2 f. Here was a priory of Premonstratensian monks, cell to the abbey of L'Isle Dieu, in Normandy. About 1½ m. S. is an ancient camp, enclosing 60 acres, called *Casterley*. About 2 m. N. W. is *Meredon*, supposed, by some, to be the place called Meredune, or Meretune, where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under Ethelred and Alfred, and the Danes, in the year 871.

CHARLEY, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 201 m. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5.

CHARLEY or CHORLEY WOOD, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Rickmansworth, which see, 2 m. On the left is the seat of Mrs. Wilson; on the right, the seat of Lady Lindsay. Between it and Chenies, on the left, is *Goldington*, (James Grant, esq.)

CHARLOW, EAST, (*Berks*) vil dist. from London 60 m. 2 f. It is 1 m. beyond Wantage. Here is the seat of Exuperius Turnor, esq.

CHARLTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 114 m. 7 f. It leads to Shepton-Mallet. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Charltons, lords of Powis.

CHARLTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 92 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike-gate, and, on the right, an ancient seat of the Earl of Suffolk. At the distance of 1½ m. is a turnpike road to Cirencester.

CHARLTON, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 317 m. 2 f.—On the right is *Charlton Hall*, (Col. Kerr.) Inn, *Falcon*.

CHARLTON, (*Kent*) vil. on the edge of Blackheath, N. E. side, which see. Sir Adam Newton, who died in 1629, empowered his executors to enlarge and beautify Charlton church, leaving a sum of money on purpose; and, by a faithful performance of his will, they made it one of the neatest parish-churches in the county.—This gentleman was one of the preceptors, and secretary to Henry, the eldest son of King James; and, after the death of that promising youth, was made treasurer to Charles prince of Wales, and his secretary for that district. He was installed dean of Durham, on Sept. 17, 1606, and held that dignity till the year 1620, when he resigned it, as Anthony Wood suggested, for a sum of money. In support of this disreputable aspersion, the laborious biographer has referred to a manuscript memorandum of his own; but it should be considered, that Mr. Wood had his prejudices, and that he has been charged, upon probable grounds, "with casting bad characters upon good men." King James, who created Sir A. Newton a baronet, granted to him also the manor of Charlton. The stately mansion, which is visible from the road, was built by him. It is a long structure, in the Gothic style, with four turrets on the top. In the dining-room of this house, according to Dr. Plot, there was formerly a marble chimney-piece, so exquisitely polished, that the Lord of Down could see in it a robbery committed on Shooter's-hill, and, upon this discovery, the servants were sent out, who apprehended the robber. Before the court-yard of this house is a row of cypress-trees, which seem to be of great age, and are, perhaps, the oldest in England; beyond these is a small park, which joins to Woolwich common. This house was some years ago the seat of Sir William Langham, bart. and afterwards of Lord Castlecomer, as also of that truly worthy nobleman, the late Earl of Egmont, whose unbounded generosity, extensive learning, and universal benevolence, gained him the admiration of all who had the honour of knowing him. This estate is, in right of his wife, now vested in Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of East Bourne, Sussex, baronet. At the time of the general suppression of the religious houses, the manor of Charlton was part of the possessions of the monastery of Bermondsey, near Southwark, one of the priors of

of which convent obtained from King Henry III. a grant for a weekly market, with a fair yearly, upon the eve of Trinity-Sunday, and two days after. The former has been disused for upwards of a century, and the latter transferred to St. Luke's day. The discontinuance of the fair would be a public utility; for, from its being held at so small a distance from the metropolis, it is generally made the scene of dissipation and riot by London apprentices and servants. Horn Fair is the common title; and, though many of its frequenters exhibit upon their "poor no-heads" the vulgar and ridiculous allusion to an ill-fated husband, there can be little doubt of its having got this denomination from its being formerly a great mart for all sorts of instruments and vessels made with horn. Tradition, indeed, ascribes the origin of this fair to King John, who being hunting near Charlton, and separated from his attendants, entered a cottage, the mistress of which was very handsome, whom he debauched. Being detected by the husband, he was obliged to make him compensation by a grant of land from this place to Cuckold's-point, and he at the same time established a fair. A sermon is preached, on the fair-day, in the church. Her R. H. the Princess of Wales makes this pleasant village her constant country residence.

CHARLTON HORETHORN, (*Somerset*) vil. dist. from Wincaunton 4 m. 5 f.

CHARLTON, or CHARLTON KINGS, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from London 93 m. 1 f. Here is a church. On the left, ¼ m. a turnpike road to Stroud. Here is the seat of David Hunt, esq.

CHARLTON MARSHALL, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Poole 13 m. Here is an elegant chapel.

CHARLTON-STREET, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 85 m. 1 f. It leads to Downton.

CHARMINSTER, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from London 121 m. 6 f.—Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Sherborne. Here is a large church.

CHARMOUTH, (*Dorset*) v. dist. from London 141 m. 3 f. Here the Danes defeated the English in two battles; but, in 833, the Danes were here totally routed: their fleet consisted of 35 sail.—This village lies at the foot of a deep hill, and has a church, and a receiving-house for letters. On the left is a turnpike road to Lyme Regis. At the dist. of 3½ m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Crewkerne; on the left to Lyme Regis.

CHART, (*Kent*) village, distant from Charing, which see, 2 m.—On the right is *Cale-hill*. (Philip Darell, esq.)

CHARTER-HOUSE, HINTON, (*Som.*) dist. from Frome, which see, 7 m. 5 f. Near it, on the left, is the seat of Sam. Day, esq.

CHARTHAM, (*Kent*) vil. near Canterbury, on the left side of the river Stour. Here is a great number of tremuli or barrows, and, in the neighbourhood, some intrenchments.

CHARWELTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Chippingwarden 7 m. 4 f. It is between Byfield and Badby. Here is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. J. Twisleton.

CHASEWATER, (*Corn.*) t. dist. from London 260 m. 4 f. It is situated between Truro and Redruth. The turnpike road, from

Truro to Redruth, runs through it; and the letters are carried by a twopenny post. The parish-church is within 1 m. of Truro. Most of the inhabitants are tinners. Near this place are several rich copper-mines; the principal of which are called, Wheal Unity, Poldice, Wheal Virgin, Ale and Cakes, and North Downs. From it, on the left, 1½ m. is *Scorrier House*, (—— Williams, esq.)

CHATBURN, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 218 m. 4 f. It is situate between Clitheroe and Sawley.

CHATFORD, (*Wilts.*) vil. near Manton, which see. Here was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Victor en Caux, in Normandy. On the right-hand side of the road is *Silbury-hill*, which see.

CHATHAM, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 30 m. 3 f. It is separated, by the river Medway, from Rochester, to which it is a suburb, lies partly in the parish of Gillingham, and was built by King Charles II. after the first Dutch war; but the dock was begun by Queen Elizabeth, and has been so improved by her successors, that there is not a more complete arsenal in the world. Here are whole streets of warehouses. The houses of the officers are well built, and some of them stately; and the public buildings are surprisingly large, like the ships of the royal navy that are stationed here. That called the Chest at Chatham was instituted in 1558, when the seamen in the service of Queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow-sailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spanish armada, which custom has continued ever since. In December 1772, as the grave-digger was digging a grave near the communion-table, he found a hand entire, except the fore finger; the flesh, sinews, nails, and veins, like those of a living person, and grasping the handle of a dagger, which, it is thought, preserved it. Here is an hospital for the relief of ten or more aged and maimed mariners or shipwrights. By a disagreement with the inhabitants of Rochester, when application was made to Parliament for paving and improving the road, a new road was made on the south side, which conveys the passengers to Canterbury without their passing through this place, which has, in a great measure, prejudiced the inhabitants. Between Rochester and Chatham is St. Margaret's Bank, on which is a row of houses that command the river, and are pleasantly situated. The road to Chatham runs under it. At the entrance into Chatham is the King's victualling-office, a place of great neatness and conveniency, from which His Majesty's ships at Chatham and Sheerness are supplied with provisions. Not far from hence, on the south side of the street, stood the hospital for leprous persons, founded in 1078 by Bishop Gundulph, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew.—No part of the mansion is standing, houses having been long since erected upon its site, which may, however, be nearly pointed out by the chapel belonging to it, the east end of which is supposed, upon sufficient grounds, to be of great antiquity. It is circular, having stone walls 3 feet thick, with a stone roof. There are three narrow windows, in one of which the zig-zag mouldings used in early Norman buildings may be traced,

traced, but the mouldings of the other two windows are smooth, being corroded by time and weather. Hugh de Trotesclive, a monk of the priory of Rochester, being registered as the builder of a church for lepers in honour of St. Bartholomew, the constructing of this part of the chapel may be reasonably attributed to him, and its age, in consequence, nearly ascertained. For Hugh was chaplain to Henry I. and, by the procurement of that king, elected abbot of St. Austin's in Canterbury, about the year 1124. The plan of this chapel is exhibited in Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities. — The chapel is in length 74 feet 6 inches, and its width 20 feet 6 inches. The original chapel did not extend so far; for in 1743, William Walter, esq. a respectable magistrate, who resided not far from it, purchased the unexpired lease of three tenements, upon the site of which, containing about 24 feet in length, he erected the west end of the present chapel with its steeple. In the south side is an arch, within which was a stone bason for holy water; the bason is still to be seen in the north wall, as you ascend the steps, where it was fixed by Mr. Walter, and marks the spot that was the boundary of the houses purchased by him. This sacred edifice has many years been used as a chapel of ease to Chatham church. The estates of this charitable institution, since the year 1627, have been vested in the Dean of Rochester, as governor and patron of the hospital, and of the brethren of the same. Formerly there were only three brethren, one of whom was always a clergyman, and officiated as the chaplain, but at present there are four brethren, and two of them are in orders. On the opposite side of the street, is an hospital, founded by Sir John Hawkins, for poor decayed mariners and shipwrights; the building appropriated for their reception was finished, as appears from an inscription in the wall, in the year 1592... Queen Elizabeth, at the request of the founder, granted a charter of incorporation by the name of "the governors of the hospital of Sir John Hawkins, knt. at Chatham." Ten pensioners are maintained in this hospital, who were allowed 3s. 6d. per week each, and a chaldron of coals yearly; their allowance is now encreased to 5s. per week each. No person is eligible who has not been maimed or disabled in the service of the navy, or otherwise brought to poverty.— Over the gate, on the outside, is this inscription: "The poor ye shall always have with you; to whom ye may do good yf ye wyl." Had this benevolent admonition been duly impressed upon the mind of the founder in an earlier part of his life, he must have avoided what will ever be a blemish in his character, being a principal dealer in African slaves; and Captain Hawkins, it is mentioned with regret, was the first Englishman who engaged in this horrid traffic of human flesh! By Queen Elizabeth's charter of incorporation of Sir John Hawkins's hospital, dated August 27, 1594, the community is always to consist of 26 governors, of which number only four were to be elective, and the others by virtue of their respective offices. These are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the

Bishop of Rochester, the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Dean of Rochester, the treasurer, comptroller, surveyor, and clerk of the acts; of the navy, six principal masters of mariners, two principal shipwrights, the master and wardens of the Trinity-house, for the time being, and their successors. The commissioner, the two master attendants, and the master shipwright, of Chatham dock-yard, are now always governors of this charity. This hospital has been lately taken down and rebuilt on a more commodious plan. But the principal object which deserves the attention of the traveller here is the dock-yard. This arsenal is very commodious and convenient. It was much improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who viewed it, and built Upnor-castle for its defence. Charles I. erected several considerable store-houses, and extended the site of the yard. His son, Charles II. took a view of it in 1660. This dock-yard, including the ordnance-wharf, is about a mile in length. The commissioner, and other principal officers, have elegant houses to reside in. Here are many spacious store-houses, one of which is 660 feet in length. The sail-loft is 209 feet long. Though an immense quantity of stores of all kinds are deposited in these magazines, yet they are arranged in so regular a manner, that, on any emergency, whatever is wanted may be procured with the greatest dispatch, and without the least confusion. In the smith's forge are 21 fires constantly employed. Here are made the anchors, some of which weigh near five tons. The new rope-house is 1140 feet in length, in which cables are made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. In this yard are four docks for repairing ships, and six slips for building new ones. Here was built the Victory, a first-rate, carrying 110 guns, and the largest ship in the navy. The new Royal George, of 100 guns, was built here in the year 1788, and was the first ship of that rate ever launched from a slip; the Royal Charlotte, of the same dimensions, was also built here. The ordnance-wharf is situated to the south of the dock-yard, being only separated from it by a flight of stairs, made for the conveniency of landing from, or embarking in, boats. This was the original dock-yard; and, from this circumstance, is now frequently called the Old Dock. The guns belonging to each ship are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them; as also their weight of metal. The armory is deserving the inspection of the curious. The church is situated on an eminence adjoining to the office of ordnance. It was destroyed by fire about the middle of the 14th century; and, in order to enable the inhabitants to rebuild it, the pope, by a bull dated 1352, granted to all who should contribute their assistance to so pious a work a relaxation from penances for one year and forty days. The east end of the church, lately standing, was nearly all that remained of the building raised by the pope's brief; the north and south aisles were of a later date. The royal dock-yard having been much enlarged, the inhabitants of this parish were, in consequence, considerably encreased. In 1635 the commissioner of his majesty's navy repaired

paired the church, rebuilt and enlarged the west end, and erected the steeple. In 1707, the gallery over the south aisle was built by Commissioner St. Loo, of Chatham-yard, for the use of the navy and ordinary. But, notwithstanding these enlargements; the church was too small for the parishioners; and, in the year 1788, this church was pulled down, except the steeple part, and rebuilt with brick on extended dimensions; the galleries are spacious and uniform, and the light happily disposed throughout the fabric, which is now capable of holding the parishioners without inconvenience. The expense of this undertaking was defrayed partly by a brief, partly by contribution, and the rest by an assessment on the parishioners. The present fabric was designed by Mr. J. Sutherden, master-carpenter of the dock-yard, and executed, by contract, under his immediate inspection. Several elegant marble monuments are refixed in different parts of the church. The church-yard being too small for the great number of parishioners, the office of ordnance have granted a large piece of land, a little distance from the church, for a burying-ground. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts. Here is a ship used as a church for the sailors; and here is a commodious floating-bath, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, May 15, and Sept. 19. The post office opens at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the letters are delivered; and goes out at 9 o'clock at night. Through this town, at the Gibraltar Coffee-house, on the right, is a turnpike road to Maidstone. Principal inns, *Mitre*, and *Sun*.

CHATISHAM HALL, (*Suff.*) dis. from Ipswich 5 m. 4 f.

CHAT-MOSS, (*Lanc.*) a great bog or waste, on the road to Manchester. It extends on the left side of the road 10 m. E. and W. and, in some places, 7 or 8 m. N. to S. There are many of these mosses in this county. The surface, at a distance, looks black and dirty, and is indeed frightful to think of; for, in some parts, it will bear neither horse nor man, unless in an exceeding dry season, and then so as not to be travelled over with safety. The surface seems to be a collection of the small roots of innumerable vegetables, matted together, interwoven so thick, as well the larger roots as the smaller fibres, that it makes a substance hard enough to cut out into turf or peat, which, in some places, the people pile up in the sun, and dry for their fuel. Under the moss several large oak, birch, and fir trees are found; from whence it is conjectured that here were formerly large woods, which, after falling, sunk by degrees into the earth.—Near this moss is the seat of Chas. Poole, esq.

CHATTERIS, (*Camb.*) t. distant from London 72 m. It is also in the Isle of Ely. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in the year 980, by the lady Olswen, wife to Ethelstan, earl of the East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar, which continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution of monasteries in England. A very ancient dwelling-house, &c. still remains in good repair. Here is a receiving-house for letters.—

On

On the right is a turnpike road to Ely; and, 1½ m. beyond, on the left, one to Huntingdon. Principal inn, *George*.

CHATTERIS FERRY, (*Hunt.*) dist. from London 69 m 7 f. and leading to the above. Several human skeletons were found here in the year 1757, with an iron sword, spear, &c. Here is a turnpike-gate.

CHAWLEY, (*Devon*) v. dis. from London 19? m. 4 f. near the Taw river. Fairs, May 6, and Dec. 11.

CHAWTON, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 48 m. 2 or 3 f. On the right, going to Ropley Stoke, is a turnpike road to Portsmouth and Gosport; and going to Farringdon, a turnpike road to Winchester; on the left is the seat of Mrs. Knight; also *Chawton Park*, (T. Coulthard, esq.)

CHEADLE, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 146 m. 4 f. It is an inland town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, facing the south, and in the most fertile part of the moor lands. The houses are poorly built. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Giles. This town is surrounded with coal of exceeding good quality, which, from its abundance and cheapness, has caused several good works to be erected. Here are very extensive brass-works, copper-works, tin-works, &c. At the back of the town rises a very high ground, called *Cheadle Park*, much frequented by the inhabitants, being a very pleasant walk, from which there is an extensive prospect all round, Litchfield minster being to be seen, although at the distance of 27 m. Market-day, Friday, which is well supplied with all kinds of provisions. Fairs, Lady-day, Holy Thursday, Aug. 21, and Oct. 18, for cattle, horses, hogs, and pedlary ware. The post sets out every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, meets the mail-coach at Stow, and returns the same evening. About 4 m. dist. is *Croxden Abbey*, founded by Bertram de Verdon, in 1176, (the 22d of Henry II.) who plentifully endowed it for Cistertian monks. It is now in ruins, though several of the old walls and gateways are yet standing; the chancel is at present made use of as a milking-yard to a farm-house. From the remaining ruins it appears to have been a very extensive building, and said to have been destroyed by Cromwell. Of late years several coffins have been found by digging, but without any inscription. On the right is a turnpike road to Ashborn; on the left to Stone and Leek. Beyond it, 2 m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Newcastle. Between it and Upper Tean is *Huntley Hall*, (P. Bulkeley, esq.); on the right, 1 m. is *Hales Hall*, (N. Kirkman, esq.); about 1 m. beyond which are *Woodhead*, (J. Jeffery, esq.); and *Thornberry Hall*, (John May, esq.) On the left, 2 m. is *Dilhorn Hall*, (Sir F. Buller Yarde, bart.); about 4 m. on the right, are *Cotton Hall*, (Rev. T. Gilbert); and *Farley Hall*, (C. Bill, esq.) About 1½ m. on the road, on the left, is *Shaw House*, (J. Beech, esq.)—Principal inns, *Royal Oak*, *Wheatsheaf*, *Unicorn*, and *Red Lion*.

CHEADLE, (*Chesh.*) vil. distant from Congleton 17 m. 2 f. It is near the Bollin river. A receiving-house for letters. Here is the seat of James Harrison, esq.—Going from Altrincham to Stockport,

port, on the right, a turnpike road to Congleton; on the left to Manchester.

CHEADLETON, (*Staff.*) vil. dis. from London, by Cheadle, 154 m.; and by Sandon 152 m. 2 f. On the left is *Rownall*, (Rev. E. Powis); and at Cheadleton-heath, on the right, is *Ashenhurst*, (Mrs. Salt.)

CHEAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Ewel 2 m. 2 f. It is pleasantly situated near Bansted Downs, and abounds with good houses. The manor-house of East Cheam (Philip Antrobus, esq.) is an ancient structure. In the church, in Lumley's chancel, is the monument of Jane Lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, George Mountain, Archbishop of York, Rich. Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, and John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a bye-post three times a week, viz. Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.—On the right is *Nonsuch Park*, (—— Waghorn, esq.) Inn, *Harrow*.

CHEARDSLEY, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from Thame, which see, 3 m. N. E. It is supposed to be the place where Cerdic the Saxon fought a bloody battle with the Britons.

CHECKLEY, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from London, by Burton, 144 m. 1 f.; and by Litchfield 141 m. 7 f. Here are three stones set up in the form of a pyramid, in commemoration of some battles fought here between the English and Danes. According to a tradition among the inhabitants, a battle was fought between two armies, one armed, and the other not, in which three bishops were killed. The stones are placed in the church-yard. Inn, *White Horse*.

CHEDDAR, or CHEDDER, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 128 m. 5 f. It is a large place, situate by the side of the Mendip hills, and is remarkable for good cheese, of a delicate taste, like the Parmesan; and wonderful rocks, particularly *Cheddar cliffs*. In these rocks is a deep chasm, in the hollow of which the road goes toward Bristol; and from it springs a stream so rapid, as to drive several mills within a short distance of it. See WOOKEY. Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 29.

CHEETHAM, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 187 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Rochdale; on the left is one to Bury. Through it, on the right, is a seat of .... Joseph, esq.; beyond which, on the left, is *Broughton House*, (Sam. Clowes, esq.) Inn, *Griffin*.

CHEGFORD, or CHAGFORD, (*Devon*) one of the stationary towns, 2 m. N. W. of Moreton Hampstead. Fairs, March 25, May 4, Sept. and Oct. 29.

CHELDON, (*Devon*) v. dis. from Chumleigh 3 m. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CHELFORD, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 171 m. 2 f. It leads to Knutsford.

CHELMONDISTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Ipswich 7 m.

CHELMSFORD, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 28 m. 7 f.—This handsome town, the soil whereof is fertile, and the air temperate, is agreeably diversified

fied with lawns and eminences, and plentifully supplied with excellent water. This town stands at the confluence of two rivers, the Chelmer, and the Cann; from the former of which it derived its name. In some places, Doomsday-book has it Celmeresfort; in others, Celmeresford, and Chelmsford: however, it is evidently a contraction of Chelmer's-ford, all carriages, cattle, &c. being under the necessity of fording this river before bridges were thrown over it. It was once famous for a small monastery, built by Malcolm, king of Scotland. This town, which is the capital of the county, consists of four streets, the principal of which is beautiful, regular, and well built. The entrance from the metropolis was over an old stone bridge, built by Maurice, bishop of London, in 1100, in the reign of Henry I.; but which had so much decayed, as to render it necessary to be rebuilt, which the magistrates of the county had done in 1787; and there is now a strong stone bridge of one beautiful arch. No sooner is this passed over, than the attentive traveller is struck with the most agreeable surprise.. a spacious ample street presents itself, of a considerable length, in which are many handsome good houses. At the upper end, upon an ascent stands the shire-hall, which, a few years ago, has been rebuilt, and is now a most magnificent edifice: it contains two handsome roomy courts, finished in the most convenient and elegant manner; many large and useful rooms for the purposes of transacting the business of the county; and in front, which is of stone, there is a capital ball-room; the length of the whole building 84 feet; there are four beautiful pillars erected of the Ionic order, between each of which there is a handsome window, and above the windows are three emblematical figures, representing, Justice, Wisdom, and Mercy. This beautiful edifice was built by Mr. Johnson, the county surveyor; the execution does great credit to his abilities as an architect; and will be a lasting monument of the taste and spirit of the magistrates of this opulent county. On the left of this building is seen the tower, spire, and chief part of the church; which venerable structure terminates this elegant piece of perspective. Each street lies with an easy descent towards the center, and is washed with a current of clear water. What contributes much to the peculiar cleanliness of this town, is, its being paved on one side, the other part gravelled... The sign-posts, which used formerly to project out, so as to be a very glaring nuisance, are now entirely removed; and the inhabitants seem inspired with a laudable emulation, in endeavouring to outvie each other in the neatness of their dwellings. The Chelmer and the Cann form here an angle, along which lie many pleasure-gardens, &c. and some of them are agreeably laid out. On the banks of these rivers various temples and summer-houses are built, some of which are so pretty in the manner of their construction as to display an elegance of taste in the projectors. In an open space (nearly a square) adjoining to the shire-hall, stands a conduit. When it was first erected is uncertain, as it bears no date: but it was beautified by the noble family of the Fitzwalters. It is of a quadrangular form, about

about 15 feet high, built with stone and brick; it has four pipes, one on each side, from which the purest water is perpetually flowing. The spring from which it is supplied rises about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is called *Burgess Well*. The elegant figures upon this are from Coade's Artificial Stone Manufactory.—The church is a noble structure, situated at the end of the town, and dedicated to St. Mary; it has three spacious aisles, which run to the end of the chancel, and are leaded. A stately square tower, built of stone, stands at the west end, with proper pyramids on each corner; upon it is erected a light genteel spire, which is likewise leaded, and has rather a pretty effect. It has a ring of 8 excellent bells, and also a clock. The body of the church is supported by pillars of a light construction, and excellent workmanship; the windows are Gothic and curious; at the west end, adjoining to the belfry, is an excellent and beautiful organ. The church appears to have been built about 300 years. The register's office, for the transaction of ecclesiastical business, is over the great porch-door, under the window of which is an ancient carved niche, that seems to have contained some curious piece of sculpture. On Friday, Jan. 17, 1800, the whole middle aisle of the church, from the tower to the chancel, fell in at 10 o'clock at night: no idea can be formed of the cause. Here is a royal free grammar-school, founded by King Edward VI.; and a small theatre. Public diversions are very frequent; such as balls, concerts, &c. The queen gives an annual plate of 100 guineas value; and two plates, value 50l. each, are also given annually to be run for on Gallywood-common, near this place; one of which is collected from the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and the other, called the town-plate, is subscribed for by its inhabitants, which renders the town, at that time, a lively scene, as most of the nobility and gentry of the county usually attend. It is most conveniently situated for the transaction of the public business of the county. The assizes, general quarter-sessions, petty sessions, county courts, and sittings of the commissioners for the land and window-tax, are held here. Here, likewise, are made the elections for the knights of the shire, and here stands the county-gaol, which was rebuilt of stone in 1777, and is one of the finest gaols in the kingdom. It is built according to the plan of Mr. Howard, being a handsome stone edifice, with two fronts of Portland stone. The chief support of this place, besides the business of the county, is the multitude of carriers and passengers constantly passing to London, with great droves of cattle, provisions, and manufactures. In the year 1765 a proposal was made to make the river Chelmer navigable from Moulsham-bridge to the port of Maldon. An act of parliament was obtained for that purpose, and a certain number of commissioners was appointed to see it carried into execution. But the opposition set on foot by the inhabitants, and the supporters of the borough of Maldon, on account of its being thought injurious to that town, totally set aside the plan: but another act for effecting this purpose was obtained in 1793. A regular and respectable constituted lodge of the ancient

ancient order of free and accepted masons is held here, the Friday on or preceding the full moon, in every month. Market-day, Friday, which is well supplied with corn, meat, fish, fowls, &c. Fairs, May 1, and Nov. 1. The post to and from London passes through the town every morning and evening, Sunday excepted. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 10 at night. On the left are turnpike roads to Epping, Dunmow, and Braintree. Principal inns, *Black Boy*, and *Saracen's Head*.

CHELSEA, (*Midd.*) v. dis. from London 1 m. 5 f. situated on the Thames. Here is the physic-garden belonging to the company of apothecaries, which is enriched with a great variety of plants, both indigenous and exotic. This was given, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of 5l. and delivering annually to the Royal Society 50 specimens of different sorts of plants, of the growth of this garden, till the number amounted to 2000. In 1739, the company erected a marble statue of the donor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden, the front of which is conspicuously marked, toward the river, by two noble cedars of Libanus. At the upper end of Cheyne-walk is the episcopal palace of Winchester, purchased by act of parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demesnes belonging to that see in Southwark and Bishop's Waltham. In the place called the Stable-yard is a house, which was the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. It is now the property of George Aufrere, esq. who has here a fine collection of pictures, among which may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, Sebastian Bourdon; two landscapes, G. Poussin; portrait of a pirate, Gorgione; St. Catharine, Corregio; and a Holy Family, Titian. The gardens are very beautiful; and, in an octagon summer house, is Bernini's famous statue of Neptune. Lord Cremorne has an elegant villa on the Thames, with a good collection of pictures, among which are several pieces by Ferg; a portrait of Gesler, Vandyck; and the Earl of Arlington and family, Netscher. Here is also a beautiful window of stained glass by Jarvis. It consists of about 20 pieces; the subjects, landscapes, sea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine through the windows is admirably well managed. Near Lord Cremorne's, is the villa of Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadley, author of "The Suspicious Husband." The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion-house, which (according to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 83,) stood at the N. end of Beaufort-row, was inhabited afterward by many illustrious characters. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However, there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. In the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. founder of the British Museum; and on the S. W. corner of the church is affixed a mural monument, to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a still more curi-

ous

ous Latin epitaph on his daughter; from which we learn, that, on the 30th of June, 1690, she fought, in men's clothing, six hours, against the French, on board a fire-ship, under the command of her brother. In Cheyne-walk is a famous coffee-house, first opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricity of his conduct, and by furnishing his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are sold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the superfluities of his own museum. Admiral Munden, and other officers who had been much on the coasts of Spain, enriched it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once in the Tatler, particularly in No. 34. Here also stands that grand national asylum, for decayed and maimed soldiers, known by the name of Chelsea Hospital, being the noblest building, and one of the best foundations, of its kind in the world. It is a fine structure, and extremely convenient, though less magnificent and costly than that of Greenwich for seamen. *See Plate* 22, *fig.* 3. This hospital was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and completed by William III. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he said, "to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg;" and to this humane project he contributed 13,000l. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an old college, which had escheated to the crown. The north front opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks; and that facing the south into a garden extending to the Thames.—In the centre of this edifice is a pediment, supported by four Tuscan columns, over which is a turret. On one side the entrance is the chapel, and on the other the hall where the pensioners dine. In this hall is the picture of Charles II. on horseback. The altar-piece in the chapel is adorned with the Resurrection, painted by the celebrated Ricci. The wings join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open on the Thames to the south: they are 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three stories high. A colonade extends along the side of the hall and chapel; and, in the midst of the quadrangle, is the statue of Charles II. Two other large squares adjoining contain apartments for the servants of the house, for old maimed officers, and the infirmary. The pensioners consist of veterans, who have been at least 20 years in the army; or of disabled soldiers. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The out-pensioners amount to upwards of 8000, and have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year. These great expenses are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay, once a year, from each officer and common soldier; and, when there is any deficiency, by a sum voted by Parliament. This hospital cost 150,000l. and is, unquestionably,

a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity. Near this, once stood a neat and beautiful house and gardens, built by the late Earl of Ranelagh. But the gardens and out-buildings have been quite destroyed, and the grounds sold out in parcels to builders, and other purchasers.—The mansion is now turned into a place of entertainment, the most polite in this kingdom, and filled with the best company, who drink tea and coffee in the summer evenings, where there is an excellent band of music to accompany the best singers. It is a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole, on the outside, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos, and, over head, is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, 60 in number, and over them the slated roof. The first object that strikes the spectator, in the inside, is what was formerly the orchestra, but is now called the fire-place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and supporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos. The former, however, still remains.—It is a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two stories. The first are painted in imitation of marble; the second are painted white, and fluted; and the base of each is lined with looking-glass, against which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are surmounted by termini of plaster of Paris. The inside of the four arches is decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a sky-blue ground. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vases. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in stone colour; in a third, is a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial... The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal support of the roof, which, for size and manner of construction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling; but it may be easily conceived that such a roof could not be supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open, they would strike the spectator with amazement. The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade; and, in the centre of it, is one of the most curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It consists of a fire-place that cannot smoke, or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off at pleasure, the heat is encreased or diminished; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the

the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fire-place, which every architect, on the slightest examination, will instantly perceive.—The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. These have the appearance of black marble pillars. In the fixing of these, for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower-branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted, look extremely brilliant, and have a pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is a painting; and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner structure.—The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick. The band of music consists of a select number of performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert begins about 7 o'clock, and after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about 10. Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these they are regaled, without any further expense, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a painting of some droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bell lamp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainscoting and square pillars. The latter are in front, and being each of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof. Each pillar is cased; and the front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong square looking-glass in a gilt frame, high above which is an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame; the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vase with flowers, surmounted by an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain, fringed with gold. Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds, that could be taken down at pleasure. But it being apprehended, that many persons might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolved to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures, at that distance, looked very well, and seemed to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to view, they look preposterous. At the back of each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold 8 persons. Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble encircled with festoons of flowers in a spiral form, and surmounted by termini of plaster of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes,

with a lamp in the front of each. At the distance of 12 boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, for the reception of any of the Royal Family. It is hung with paper, and ornamented in the front with the Prince of Wales's crest. Round the fire-place are a number of tables and benches, covered with red baize, their backs painted with festoons of flowers on a sky-blue ground. The surface of the floor is plaster of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat answers another useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else. The ceiling is a stone-coloured ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky-blue ground. Festoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connect these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which are Arabesque ornaments in stone colour, on a dark brown ground. From the ceiling descend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; and then do the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the greatest advantage; the most minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inspection. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects are expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe. Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting: but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society, by introducing a new species of luxury, was suppressed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with the famous masquerades, which brought it into vogue; and it has ever since retained the favour of the public. —But these masquerades being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long discontinued; although that entertainment has been, and is still, revived on very extraordinary occasions... Fireworks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent style, accompanied by a representation of an eruption of Mount Ætna, &c. During the season, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day-time, when the price of admittance is 1s. each person. The gardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, canal, &c. No liquors are sold in the gardens, either in the day-time, or in the evening. To prevent the admittance of servants, the proprietors have erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good seats, for their reception only: it is situated in the coach-way leading to Ranelagh-house, and at such a small distance, that the servants can answer

answer the instant they are called.—The Chelsea water-works were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Westminster, and various parts of the W. end of the town.

CHELSEA, LITTLE, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 2 m. This is a part of the before-mentioned village, which, in the year 1717, contained 350 houses, and, in the year 1796, 1350 ditto. Here the Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the Characteristics, had a house in which he generally resided during the sitting of Parliament. It was purchased, in 1787, by the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, as an additional workhouse; that parish extending over great part of Chelsea. At the entrance, on the left, is the seat of .... Simpson, esq.; and ½ m. farther, ditto, of —— Boyd, esq.

CHELSHAM, v. (*Surry*) dis. from Croydon, which see, 6 m. S. E. Here are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

CHELTENHAM, (*Glouc.*) m. t dist. from London 94 m. 6 f.—Here was formerly an abbey, of which there are no traces. This manor paid 9l. 5s. per annum to Edward the Confessor, and 3000 loaves per annum for his dogs; and 20l. per annum to William the Conqueror, and 15l. per annum for bread for his dogs. It is a handsome well-built town, consisting chiefly of one street, a mile long, pleasantly situated in a fine fertile vale, near the foot of Cotswold Hills. The town has been very much improved within these few years, and is well paved and lighted; but the great beauty of the place is exhibited in the gardens behind each house, which abound with fruit and walnut-trees; and, as those gardens are for the most part of great length, they are formed into an infinite variety of pleasant walks. The church is a very venerable Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with ailes on each side, and a spire rising in the middle, noted for a good ring of bells. The grammar school is in high reputation. The assembly rooms are elegant; and a new theatre is now building (1803) on a larger scale than that erected in 1783. The walks and rides in the neighbourhood are equal to any in the kingdom, for variety, beauty, and richness of prospect. Nothing can be more convenient than the watering-place is to the town; the nobility and gentry pass thro' the church-yard, under a fine alcove of lime-trees, into a serpentine walk, with orchards on each side; this leads to a beautiful meadow at the bottom, cross a rivulet, and then enter into the grand walk, which by a gentle acclivity leads to the buildings. This walk has a very striking effect; it is 20 feet wide, and the elm-trees on each side are at least 60 feet high. The pump appears under a dome, through an airy and neat archway with 2 posterns; it is supported by pillars. On the right is the library and offices; on the left the breakfasting room. The latter is occasionally converted into a ball-room; it is 40 by 20, with a very neat orchestra, where the band plays in wet weather. Round the buildings is a shrubbery, upon a gentle as-

cent, and a walk round it with seats. From the upper part of the shrubbery there is a very magnificent view. The grand walk below forms a vista, through which the steeple of the church appears in all the sublimity of Gothic grandeur. This steeple runs flush from the tower to the height altogether of 200 feet, and is built of the same materials that form the church, a sort of moor-stone, which is very difficult at this period to conjecture from whence it was collected, as there is not at present any quarry within 20 miles of the town that produces stone of that quality. The foot pavement of the town is the neatest and most convenient perhaps in England; it is upon the same plan as the foot pavement in London, but composed of much better materials, and much neater workmanship. His present majesty resided here some weeks in the autumn of 1788, for the benefit of the waters. This place is noted for its mineral springs. His majesty during his stay here, resided at Lord Fauconberg's, whose seat is half a mile westward, on an eminence; near which is a spring, then discovered by his majesty; of the same kind of water as the celebrated Spa, but of a stronger nature. Market-day, Thursday, which is good and plentiful.—Fairs, second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, and August 5. The post comes in every morning, and goes out every afternoon. About 2 m. E. of the town is a mineral spring, at a cot-house called Hyde. The waters are full as powerful as the spring at Cheltenham. Two miles farther to the E. *Cleve-hill* raises its awful head, clothed almost to the summit with hedge-rows of elm-trees, which inclose cornfields, arable lands, and orchards. At the top of this hill there are still left the remains of a Roman camp. Within 1 m. on the left is *Charlton Kings*, (D. Hunt, esq.). Near it, at Southam, is a seat of the ancient family of Delabere. Inns, *Fleece, George Hotel, Plough Hotel,* and *Lamb.*

CHELWOOD, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 7 m. 4 f. S. S. E. an insignificant place, but remarkable for the following singular occurence which happened in the year 1759. On opening a grave to inter a corpse, an oak coffin was taken up, in which a person, who died of the small-pox had been buried 80 years; the coffin was so firm as to admit its being taken out whole; but the sexton having forced his spade through the lid, there issued from it a very noxious effluvia. The corpse that was going to be interred having been a person of some eminence in the parish, the funeral procession was attended by a great number of the inhabitants; there were many amongst them who, never having had the small-pox, were infected by inhaling the putrid stench, 14 of whom sickened immediately, and in 3 days several others; but, although the attack was so very violent, the pox proved of so favourable a kind that only 2 persons died. About 1 m. E. from Chelwood church, is the magnificent seat of —— Popham, esq. which is ornamented in the highest taste.

CHENCERA, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Cardigan 35 m. It is situate near the Ystwith river, near Aberystwith.

CHENIES, (*Bucks*) vil. beyond Amer-

Amersham 2 m. Here is *Latimers*, (Lord G. H. Cavendish). See CHARLEY WOOD.

CHENSTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 150 m. 3 f. It leads to Wellington.

CHEPING HILL, (*Essex*) near Witham, which see. On the right is *Witham Place*, (Rev. A. Downs).

CHEPSTOW, (*Monm.*) m. t. dis. from London 131 m. 3 f. It is situated near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a good bridge of stone and wood, and is now a large, well built, full inhabited, and thriving seaport town. The streets are broad and well paved. It was formerly a place of note, and had an alien priory of benedictine nuns, as early as the reign of king Stephen. This town stands for the most part on the side of a hill; and the rocky cliffs on each side the river have a most beautiful and romantic appearance. It was formerly walled round, and had a strong castle, great part of which is now standing: the chief gateway has a venerable aspect, and, although it was the most ancient part of the whole structure, and of Norman origin, is nearly perfect. In the month of March, 1647, the castle was garrisoned for king Charles I. and continued in the hands of the royalists till May, 1648, when the Welsh, under Major Langhorne, Colonel Poyer, and Colonel Powel, were defeated; Poyer was executed, and most of the castles in Wales were conquered about this time. In June, 1648, Cromwell wrote to Major Sanders to seize Mr. Williams, of Langibby, and Mr. Morgan, the then high-sheriff of Monmouthshire, who, he said, "were deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow castle." A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered here in 1689. The remains of the wall that surrounded this town are still visible, as are several of its bastions. Part of the old priory church still serves as the parish church; the circular arches of the nave, supported by the square massive pillars, remain entire within the church, but those of the ancient choir, and of the cross aisle, are only to be traced by their foundations on the outside of it. This place is the port for all the towns that stand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burthen are built here, and the town is of late become so flourishing, that the merchants import their wines from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, &c. from Norway and Russia, as ships of 700 tons burthen come up to the town. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Bristol, and sometimes rises at the bridge from 30 to 60 feet. In January, 1768, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary rise of the tide, which then flowed above 70 feet. As half the bridge is in Monmouthshire and the other half in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the expense of both counties; and in 1790 and 1791 it underwent a thorough repair. It sends great quantities of timber to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich, and of bark, iron, cyder, &c. to several parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. The duke of Beaufort is Lord of the manor of Chepstow and its neighbourhood, and is also proprietor of the fisheries in the river Severn from Cone Pill to the New Passage;

sage; and in the river Wye, from Brockware to the mouth of Chepstow river. Great quantities of salmon are sent from Chepstow to London, Bath, Bristol, Oxford, Gloucester, &c and the fisheries bring in to the lessee about 900l. per annum. Here are two charity-schools, one of them supported by a donation, and the other by an annual subscription of the inhabitants, wherein every subscriber of half-a-guinea per annum has a right to nominate one child. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Friday in Whitsun-week, Saturday before June 20, for wool, August 1, and Friday before St. Luke's day... It has also a monthly fair or market, for cattle and swine, on the last Monday in every month, great quantities of which are taken over the old and new passages to Bristol, Bath, and other parts of England. The post arrives from London, Bristol, Bath, &c. every day, and three times a week from South Wales, &c.—Near this place, on the right, is *Piercefield*, (Col. Wood) consisting of fine gardens and walks; in the neighbourhood are other handsome seats. Principal inns, *Beaufort Arms* and *Three Cranes*.

CHEQUER, (*Sussex*) dist. from Mansfield 6 m.

CHERBURY, (*Montg.*) v. dist. from Montgomery 2 m. E. It is large and handsome, situated near the Severn, and had formerly a monastery and castle, supposed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of the Mercians: it gives title of baron to the Powis family.

CHERRILL. See CHERRILL.

CHERRINGTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Tetbury, which see. Here Dr. Trapp was born.

CHERITON, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Alresford, which see, 3 m. S. S. W. It is noted for a battle fought here in Charles I's time, commonly called *Alresford fight*.

CHERITON, BISHOP'S, (*Devon*) village, distant from Exeter 9 m.

CHERITON, NORTH, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Wincaunton 2 m. 4 f.

CHERITON CROSS, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 182 m. 5 f. ..Here is the seat of Captain Foulkes.

CHERRIL, or CHERRILL, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 83 m. 7 f. Near this village is an ancient square camp, with double works, called *Oldbury Camp*, and on the side of the hill, composed of chalk, is the representation of a horse, cut through the turf, which may be seen at 20 m. distance, and is much admired by travellers.

CHERRY-ORTON, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Gunworth-ferry, and which was lately called *Overton*. Here is an old mansion-house, formerly belonging to a very ancient, though almost forgotten, family of great men, called Lovetoft.

CHERTSEY, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London 19 m. 5 f. Here, says Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his addition to the Britannia, has advanced some arguments against this opinion. Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI. afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II. built a fine house, (—— Weston, esq.). In 1773, in

in digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing the body of a woman in a very high state of preservation. The face appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen sound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is supposed that the body must have been deposited there before the Conquest. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a large spacious structure, with 6 musical bells. The bridge was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expense of 13,000l. The original contract was for 7,500l. About ½ m. below the bridge is *Conway Stakes*, which is, by some, believed to be the spot where Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames when he led the Roman army into the kingdom of Cassivelaunus, who had encamped his forces on the opposite shore. The Britons did every thing in their power to prevent the Romans from crossing, by driving stakes, into the bed of the river, and fencing the banks with wood; but the discipline of the legions overcame the bravery of the barbarians. Bede, who lived in the beginning of the 8th century, tells us, that some of the stakes were then to be seen, and were as big as a man's thigh. To this place Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a house called the *Porch House*, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His study is a closet in the back part of the house, toward the garden. In this retreat, as Bishop Sprat expresses it, "Some few friends and books, a chearful heart, and an innocent conscience, were his constant companions." Here are a commodious work-house, and an excellent charity-school. In the year 1787, the laudable institution of Sunday schools was established. Market-day, Wednesday, which is well supplied with corn, poultry, butchers' meat, &c. Fairs, first Monday in Lent, for horses, corn, hogs, and toys; May 14, for sheep, lambs, cows, horses, hops, and toys; August 6, for black cherries, hogs, horses, cows, and toys; Sept. 25, a statute fair for hiring servants, and also for the sale of onions, hogs, horses, &c. Letters are carried to Staines by 6 o'clock in the evening, and brought from Staines, and delivered here by 9 in the morning. Here is the *Abbey*, (Lady Young). In the environs are *St. Anne's Hill*, (Hon. C. J. Fox). Here is a capital collection of paintings by the first masters, and other well selected curiosities; at the bottom of the garden, through a romantic avenue, is the grotto, a neat structure, finished in 1790. The dairy is lined with white tiles edged with green; the dressers and stands are of marble, supported by fluted green and white pillars. The green house is very handsome, and supported also by pillars, it is stored with a splendid collection of odoriferous plants and flowers. The lawn, as well as the different parts of the pleasure grounds are pleasingly interspersed with statues, descriptive of heathen mythology, which have a classic effect; in fine, St. Anne's Hill forms a completely charming retreat, worthy the residence of its present honourable owner. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect,

spect, is still part of the stone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is *Monks Grove*, (Lord Montford) near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. Also *Botleys*, (Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.); *Woburn Farm*, (Earl of Portmore); *Ongar Hill*, (—— Escot, esq.); the seats of Sir William Bellingham, bart.; —— Boehm, esq. &c. Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Swan*, (post-office.)

CHESHAM, (*Bucks*) m. t. dist. from London 28 m. 7 f. It is situated in a fertile vale, and consists of three streets, the chief of which goes almost in a direct line from N. to S. in which is the market-house. Here is one church; also four meeting-houses, and a charity-school. This town is very populous. The principal manufactures are, 1st lace, which is accounted very good; and large quantities are made, especially black lace.—2d, wood-ware, which is considerably large; round-ware, hollow-ware, Tunbridge-ware, &c. Market-day, Wednesday, chiefly for corn.—Fairs, April 21, July 22, (both for cattle) and Sept. 28, for cattle and servants. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 8 in the evening.

CHESHIRE, co. palatine, 50 m. in length, and 33 m. in breadth; bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It has a distinct government, administered by a chamberlain, a special judge, a puisne judge, &c. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for pasture than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle, and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. Besides which there are salt works, which yield fine white salt; also mines of coals, and many lakes. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Fame; but there are several small streams. It contains 13 m. towns, and 86 parishes. It sends 2 members to parliament, and 2 for the city of Chester.

CHESHUNT, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from London 13 m. once a market-town, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which were once in the possession of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. and the present proprietor of the greatest part of the manor is Sir George William Prescott, bart. The manor of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII. to cardinal Wolsey, who is supposed to have resided in Cheshunt House, a plain brick structure, almost entirely rebuilt since his time, but still surrounded by a moat. The people here mention some circumstances very unfavourable to the character of his eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundless ambition, rapacity, and ostentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unnecessary to heighten by the imputation of unsatiable lust and inhuman assassination. This manor is the property of Sir John Shaw, bart. *Cheshunt Nunnery*, (Mrs. Blackwood) near Cheshunt Wash, dis-

from

Chester Bridge.

Roach Rocks.

Cockermouth Castle.

from London 14 m. 1 f. was, according to its name, a convent, founded before the year 1183, a small part of which remains.—The inside of it has been modernised, and is now used for a kitchen; the other parts of the house have been built at different times, but the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different masters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the back-ground, by Claude.—The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house; and a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham abbey, and the woodland hills of Essex. In this village Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He assumed the name of Clark, and first resided, in 1680, in a house near the church: and here he died in 1712, in his 80th year; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that, at 80, he would gallop his horse for many miles together. Here is also a college for qualifying students for the ministry, in that class of christians, denominated Methodists. Inn, *Hannch of Venison*, (Chesbunt-street).

Chester (*Chest.*) city, dist. from London by Coventry and Newport 181 m. 2 f. and by Litchfield 190 m. It is a large and ancient city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches over the Dee, which falls into the sea. *(See Plate 4, fig. 1.)* This city is said to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent. After it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon monarch, took it about the year 826. About 940, it was taken by the Danes. In 973, king Edgar summoned all the kings and princes of the island hither, to pay him homage; and the kings of the Scots, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty kings of Wales, swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while he steered the helm. A human skeleton, of prodigious size, (some say 9 feet) was dug up in Pepper-street, and therefore it was supposed that Leon Vawr, or Gawr, who was one of its restorers, its ancient name being Caerleon, was a giant in Albion. Such is the antiquity of this city, that the stranger, who can pass through without bestowing on it some little share of attention, must have an incurious eye indeed: the exploring hand of time has, at different periods, presented to the antiquarian some valuable treasures: among these, is a Roman altar, now in the possession of Mr. Dyson, erected by Flavius Longinus, tribune of the victorious 20th legion, and his son Longinus, in honour of the emperors Dioclesian and Maximilian; another, discovered in 1653, (now at Oxford) inscribed to Jupiter; also a statue of Mithras, in the possession of the late Rev. Mr. Prescot, was discovered here; and a beautiful altar, with other Roman antiquities, were found in the yacht field in 1779; the coins of Vespasian, Constantius, Trajan, Hadrian, &c. have at different times been

been found; and there is little doubt but Chester is still rich in records of antiquity, which the researches of posterity may possibly discover. In the last century, the remains of the illustrious Hugh Lupus (first Earl of Chester) were discovered in the chapter-house of the cathedral, incased with stone; where the body has lain, in undisturbed security, upwards of 600 years; it was wrapped in leather, under which was the remnant of a shroud; at the head of the coffin was a stone, in the form of a Roman T, with the head of a wolf, in allusion to his name, cut thereon. His sword of dignity is now in the museum; and, if we may measure the prowess of the Earl by the length of his sword, he must have been invincible indeed, the blade being little less than 4 feet long, and so very ponderous as to require more than a moderate share of strength even to brandish it!.. Here it was the Caledonian king, Malcolm IV. (in 1159) ceded to our second Henry all the lands that the fortune of war had wrested from the crown of England. In 1255, this city experienced all the horrors of warfare: Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, prince of Wales, invaded it with an army of desolation, carrying fire and sword to its very gates—and, such is the revolution of things, that it was selected by Edward I. as the place for Llewelyn to do him homage; that prince, however, consistent with the native ambition of his mind, spurned at the command; but the refusal ended with his own ruin, and the loss of his principality; for, in 1300, Edward of Caernarvon received here the final acknowledgment of the Welsh to the sovereignty of the English crown. This was the favourite city of Richard II. who honoured it with his presence in 1397; and two years after he was lodged close prisoner in the castle, which had been seized by the hands of Henry IV. who cancelled the lives of several of Richard's adherents and favourites. This city has, at several periods, been honoured with the presence of royalty; in 1459 Henry VI. with queen Margaret, and her son Edward, paid a visit here; and, as a small, but grateful, tribute of respect to those gentlemen of the county who were attached to her cause, she presented them with small silver swans. In 1493, Henry VII. and his consort, graced the city with their presence. In 1617, Edward Button, esq. mayor, had the honour of presenting James I. with a cup, beautifully gilt, and in it 100 Jacobins of gold, as a rich mark of the city's attachment to his crown and person. No very memorable incident occurred from this period till the reign of Charles I. when, in consequence of the loyalty of its inhabitants to that monarch, it was besieged by the parliament forces; and such were the distresses of the unfortunate citizens, that they were driven to the sad alternative of eating the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats: nor did they surrender, notwithstanding this shocking necessity, till they had procured terms from their besiegers that did honour to the spirit and valour of the citizens. This surrender happened on the 3d of Feb. 1645-6. Forty-five years after, 1690, king William visited this place; and, during the

the reign of this monarch, it was remarkable for having a coinage of silver currency; at which time it was selected as one of the six cities in the kingdom for the residence of an assay-master. The stranger who has never seen the city-walls, can entertain but a very faint idea of the convenience and pleasure which they afford: their circumference is 1¾ m. and 101 yards. The excellent state of preservation in which they are kept, may be attributed to the trading opulence, and mercantile spirit, of the gentlemen in the linen branch belonging to Ireland; a kind of murage-duty, of 2d. on every 100 yards of linen imported, being paid for the purpose. They were evidently intended as fortifications; time has however razed its towers, so that only one remains, known by the name of the *Phœnix Tower*, a situation remarkable for being the place where king Charles I. retired to see the battle of Rowton-moor, where his army, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, was defeated by general Pointz. The views which the walls command are various and extensive, enriched with enlivening scenes, variegated landscapes and delightful prospects. In short, no walk can be better calculated either for health or pleasure. Three very handsome and spacious arches, at the E. W. and S. entrances, have been all finished within these few years, (the two latter very recently) and nothing remains but the erection of a similar arch at the N. to complete an uniformity much wanted. At the N. gate stands the city gaol. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; as E. gate by the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate by the Earl of Shrewsbury; Water-gate by the Earl of Derby; N. gate by the mayor of the city. On the E. side of the city is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball with some maidens in Pepper-street, was stolen, and conveyed away thro' this gate; this has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate." The city is well supplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. The centre of the city, where the four streets meet facing the cardinal points, is called the *Pentice*, from whence there is a pleasant prospect of all four at once. Edward the Black Prince was the personage who prescribed the boundaries of the city; which extend westward from a spot called *Iron-bridge*, on the Eaton road, across the Wrexham turnpike road, down to the Leach; then crossing Saltney-marsh, near the 2d mile-stone, and the river, lead up to Blacon-point; and along the course of the old river, turning up to Stone-bridge; and along the brook side, cross the Parkgate road, and lead up to Beach-pool; and by the side of the brook, lead to Flookersbrook; then crossing the canal, and the two turnpike roads to London, lead down to the river side, opposite to Iron-bridge; making, in the whole, about 8 m. The limits of the port of Chester are the end of Wirrall; to which place the official duty of the city-coroner extends. In the centre of the city, near the junction of the

four principal streets, is the Cross where St. Peter's church stands, supposed on the site of the Roman Prætorium. This cross is famous for being the annual scene of the exhibition of bull-baiting. Till within a few years, the mayor and corporation attended in their official habiliments, at the Pentice, (the seat of magistracy, and where the town-office is kept) not only to countenance the diversions of the ring, but to participate in a sight of its enjoyments! A proclamation was also made by the crier of the court, the composition of which ran thus: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! If any man stands within 20 yards of the bull-ring, let him take—what comes." After which followed the usual public ejaculation, for "the safety of the king and the mayor of the city;" when the beauties of the scene commenced, and the dogs immediately fell to. The late Dr. Cowper is said to have had the merit, when mayor, of putting a stop to the attendance of the corporate body on these days; and Mr. alderman Brodhurst, in his mayoralty, made a laudable, but ineffectual, effort to suppress this relic of barbarism. The four principal streets are, Eastgate-street, Watergate-street, Bridge-street, and Northgate-street; the first is large and spacious; the second rather narrow and contracted; the third wide and airy; and the latter, in some parts, equally so. Such is the venerable appearance of many ranges of dwellings, that they may be said to present to the eye, as it were, a model of every thing antique in the universe. Where, in some places, new-built houses are intermixed with old ones, the appearance is motley and grotesque: to see a modern mansion, just finished, standing between two Gothic structures, the youngest probably not less than 200 years old, gives the beholder an idea (if the allusion may be allowed) of the picture of a fine gentleman of the present day, placed between the portraitures of a brace of beaux of the days of queen Bess. The houses are generally of timber, and are built with piazzas before them. The streets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground, on each side. Foregate-street is about 572 yards in length, and, in general, 18 in breadth. From this street issue Cow-lane and Queen-street on the left, and John's-street and Love-lane on the right. Queen-street has been built within these few years; its situation is pleasant and airy; in it is a large and well-built chapel, the place of worship of a sect of Independents. Love-lane is celebrated for a manufacture of tobacco-pipes. A little below Love-lane, not many years past, stood a strong postern-gate, called the Bars, dividing Foregate-street from Boughton; not far from which stands the Octagon, a chapel for methodists. Boughton is a large and wide street, on the London road. A little beyond are Barrel-well, and the Cherry-gardens; the former containing an excellent cold bath, and the latter affording a delightfully rural promenade during the summer season. At the opposite point of the city to the above, is Watergate-street, which leads into Goss-lane, Crook's-lane, Trinity-lane, Weaver's-lane, Lower-lane, and Nicholas-street.—Crook's-lane contains a presbyterian

terian chapel, erected in the time of the Rev. Matthew Henry, of pious memory, early in the last century. Nearly opposite to Nicholas-street, is his Majesty's custom-house; and a little lower down is the new linen-hall, erected by the Irish merchants, in 1778, containing 111 shops, inclosing a pleasant and spacious area. Near this place, on the opposite side of the way, was a religious house of grey friars, the date of which is in the reign of Henry VIII. A few years ago, in a field contiguous to the Watergate, where a range of well-built houses now stands, some labourers discovered, very little below the surface, the remains of a Roman hypocaust, and sudatory, or sweating bath, with a beautiful Roman altar, inscribed to Æsculapius. But the whole was unfortunately destroyed by the rude hand of ignorance before a proper drawing of them could be taken. On passing through the Watergate, Crane-street, on the right, which consists of a new uniformly arranged houses; on the left are some genteel dwellings, denominated, in allusion to their pleasant situation, *Paradise-row*... Opposite to these, is that beautiful piece of ground called the *Roodee*; where the races are annually run on the first week in May; a diversion for which this spot of earth is better calculated than perhaps any other in the universe, not a single yard of the view being lost by the eye of the spectator in any situation. The Roodee is remarkable for being the place of interment of an image of the Virgin Mary, with a very large cross, in the year 946. The place of the residence of this pious lady was in a christian temple at Harwarden in Flintshire, where, in those days of superstition, they used to offer up their orisons to this idol. To her they applied for relief in all their afflictions; till at last it happened, while they were on their knees invoking her, that she fell upon the head of the governor of the castle's wife, lady Trawst, and killed her. For this offence the goddess was banished the place, and thrown on the sands of the river; whence she was carried away by the tide; and next day found near the place now called the Roodee; on which the idol was interred, with all due pomp, by the inhabitants of Chester, and a large stone erected over the grave, a vestige of which still remains as a memento of the ignorance of those days. On the W. side of the Roodee, stands that asylum for age and indigence, the House of Industry; which seldom contains less than 200 persons. Nearly adjoining is the new river, (cut through a large space of white sands in 1735-6) which is navigable for vessels of 350 tons burthen.—Here are excellent conveniencies for ship-building, in which the artizans of Chester particularly excel. From the quays are exported large cargoes of that excellent cheese for which this county is so famous. Northgate-street is about 440 yards long; the entrance into which was, till within these few years, much incommoded by a projection of shops, which have, by voluntary subscription, been removed. On the right of this stands the theatre royal. No circumstance can evince the strange mutations to which things are liable, more than this place; which was originally

ginally a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and devoted to religion: afterwards a common hall, devoted to justice; next, a warehouse, devoted to trade; and now a playhouse, devoted to amusement. The Exchange is a large handsome pile, supported by five columns in the centre. It is 126 feet long, and 46 broad; and has a row of shops on the W. side. The year 1698 was the time of its erection, in the mayoralty of colonel Robert Whitley. The quarter-sessions, and the annual election of city-officers, are held here in a large commodious common-hall. The Exchange also contains a mansion-house, for the occasional entertainment of the corporate body; in which the winter assemblies for the tradespeople are held; here is likewise a well-chosen subscription library. A little beyond the Exchange stand three flesh-shambles, for the reception of country butchers, which occupy a considerable part of the street; upon the centre of one is placed a cistern or reservoir of water, (conveyed by pipes from the water-works at the bridge) which supplies the dwellings in the Abbey-court, and the adjacent ones in that part of the city. On the W. side of the shambles is Parson's-lane, or Princes-street, leading to a pleasant and airy range of building, called St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; opposite to which, adjoining to the walls, stands, in a most delightful and salubrious situation, the infirmary, a very spacious and elegant building, erected in 1761 ..the comfortable retreat of disease and penury, from every part of the county, the city, and N. Wales. On the E. of the shambles is the entrance into the Abbey-court; over the gateway of which is the register-office, where wills are deposited. The Abbey-court is a neat and pleasant square, with an obelisk in the centre, surrounded by a large circle of iron palisadoes; the houses regularly and handsomely built; on the S. side is the bishop's palace, a large stone pile, erected in 1753. The Gothic structure of St. Thomas's chapel (the residence of the late dean Smith) has been very judiciously taken down, and on the site thereof, a spacious mansion is erected. The Abbey-street leads to the walls, and to the kale-yards, a spot of ground in former times the kitchen-garden of the church. In Further Northgate-street, stands the blue-coat-school; adjoining to which is the chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This seminary, which receives a certain number of poor boys, furnishing them with education, board, and apparel, besides a small sum as an apprentice-fee, is a most exemplary institution, and as such meets with liberal support. Here is also a blue-coat-school for girls, and a green-cap-school for boys; which, in addition to the Sunday-schools, are all supported by voluntary subscription. Behind the blue-coat-school are six almshouses, each of which contains one old woman. On the opposite side of the street stands the bridewell, or house of correction... Bridge-street is open and spacious; its length from the cross to the bridge is 553 yards. On the W. side is Common-hall lane, so called from being the place where the common-hall of the city was once kept. Near the Plume of Feathers inn, in the above street, is a Roman bath.

but

but the only part observable is the hypocaust, the form of which is rectangular, supported by 32 pillars, 2 feet 10½ inches high, and about 18 inches distant from each other. Upon each is a tile, 18 inches square, and over them a perforated tile, 2 feet square; which appear over all the pillars, standing on a mortar floor spread over the rock. The smoke issued through a vent on the S. side. Here is an anti-chamber, where the slaves attended to heat the place. The persons who used to participate in this warm enjoyment sat in an apartment above, called the sweating-chamber.—Lower down is White-friars-lane, so called from a convent of Carmelites, or white friars, in St. Martin's parish. On the opposite side of the way, a little lower down, is Pepper-street, which leads on the left to Newgate-street, and on the right to the Nine-houses and Duke-street. On the right of Lower Bridge-street, is Cuppin's-lane, a name derived from a cupping-house or bagnio having been formerly there.—This leads to Martin's-ash; also, thro' Bunce-lane, Glover-stone, and the castle. In St. Martin's parish was a convent of benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary; which fell in the general devastation of religious houses in 1537. The rural and pleasant garden now occupied by Mr. George Rogers, was the place where this convent stood, vestiges of the walls and arches of which yet remain. Glover-stone is remarkable for separating the city from the castle, and is a part of the county where non-freemen may exercise their trades in undisturbed security. Here the bodies of unfortunate convicts are delivered into the custody of the city-sheriffs for execution: a custom accounted for only by tradition, that when the city, by Henry VII's charter, was made a county of itself, the citizens, to prevent any infraction of their territories, voluntarily took upon themselves this sad and melancholy office, rather than the county-officers should exercise the least authority within their jurisdiction.—Another tradition says, that a culprit was once rescued from the jaws of death, on his way to the fatal tree, by the citizens, for which this disagreeable task has been since inflicted upon their successors, by way of panishment. The castle consists of two wards, upper and lower; the entrance into each of which is strongly guarded by ponderous gates, having round bastions on each side: time having undermined the battlements of the upper ward, fronting the walls, they have been of late handsomely rebuilt. Here are convenient apartments and lodging-rooms for the judges of the circuit, furnished at the expense of the city-sheriffs. The shire-hall (which was the state apartment of Hugh Lupus before mentioned) is lofty and capacious; consistent with the hospitality and dignity of the first Norman Earl. A considerable part of this hall is now taken down, the county having begun the arduous but necessary work of erecting an entirely new gaol, court, offices, &c. on a more enlarged and commodious plan; agreeably to an act of parliament for the purpose. The present gaol is within the castle; adjoining to which is the Prothonotary's office. The castle has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and

constable, and is garrisoned by two companies of invalids. In the castle-yard are several very pleasant dwellings. Below the entrance of Castle-street is an ancient mansion, which is rendered memorable for being the residence of Charles I. during the siege of the city. Opposite to Castle-street is Olave-lane: on passing through the lately erected arch at the bottom of Bridge-street, you go over a bridge of 7 arches, inconveniently narrow and contracted; when you enter a Handbridge, stiled by the Welsh Tre Boeth, or Burnt-town; which leads on the right to Wrexham and Northop, and on the left to Eaton-boat. In a field contiguous to Handbridge is a rock, on the front of which is cut the *Dea Armigera*, Minerva, with her bird and altar. This is said to be the spot where the palace of the ambitious Edgar stood, though not a vestige remains to confirm the assertion. The cathedral stands on the E. side of the Northgate-street; the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. are mentioned as the periods in which the greater part of this sacred edifice (now remaining) was erected. Simon Ripley, chosen abbot in 1485, built the broad aisle. The abbey, which gave birth to this see, was of such antiquity as to have been a nunnery more than 1100 years ago, founded by Wulpherus, king of the Mercians, for his daughter St. Werburgh; who, the good wives of the present day will wonder to hear, took the veil after living 3 years with her husband Ceolredus, in a state of vestal purity! The buildings were next restored by Ethelfleda, of pious memory, and the nuns supplanted by a set of canons.—These pieces of holy ordnance were, in their turn, discharged by Hugh Lupus; who placed here a body of benedictines, who were dissolved at the reformation by Henry VIII. The neatness of the choir, and the Gothic appearance of the tabernacle-work, have a pleasing effect on the eye.—The bishop's throne, which is superbly ornamented, is said to have been the ancient shrine of St. Werburg. It is encircled by a beautiful group of small images, intended to represent saints, and kings of Mercia. Some of these, having been much defeated, were repaired a few years ago, but in a most bungling manner. Here are several elegant monuments, particularly one to the memory of Sir William Mainwaring, a young officer, who fell in defence of the city, during the siege. The broad aisle has, of late, been much enriched by the erection of a few monuments; among which is one to the memory of the dean Smith; another to the memory of Mr. Ogden, surgeon; a third, to the memory of Mr. Philips, an American loyalist; and a fourth, to the memory of the chancellor Peploe. Behind the choir is St. Mary's chapel, where prayers are read at the hour of 6 every morning. Adjoining the entrance into this chapel, stands a tomb, said to contain the remains of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who lived as a hermit here ten years. The South is very spacious, and is the parish-church of St. Oswald. A chapel of ease to this church stands more than 4 miles from Chester. On the N. side of the broad aisle are the cloisters; in which is that beautiful well-finished edifice the Chapter-

ter-house, where the bones of several earls and abbots lie in peaceful obscurity. It is 50 feet in length, 26 in width, and 35 in height. The supposition is, that it was erected by Randal Meschines, earl of Chester, who died in 1128. In the cloisters is a flight of steps, which led to the dormitory, kitchen, and cellars, of the venerable monks. Here is an excellent free-school for 24 boys, founded by Henry VIII. The church of St. John Baptist stands without the walls, in a most delightful situation, on the E. side of the city; it was once collegiate, and was founded by king Ethelred, in 689, in consequence of a visionary admonition, to build it on the spot where he should find a white hind. The W. end of the steeple now presents an imperfect figure of this legend. The church is a magnificent pile, and evidently of Saxon origin; there are no remains of the N. and S. transepts, and a great part of the E. end is demolished by the fall of the centre tower. The chapels above the old choir (now the parish-church) present melancholy pictures of the ravages of time; to the eye of the antiquary, these ruins are a rich feast. Here is an anchorite's cell, where Harold, after his defeat at Hastings, is said to have closed his eyes. St. Peter's church is in the centre of the city, and had, till lately, a lofty spire steeple; the want of which, at present, makes a very naked appearance. Trinity church stands in Watergate-street; the inside has been, within these few years, enlarged, which has added much to its convenience and beauty. It has a handsome spire steeple. St. Bridget's, though small, is neat and convenient, having within these few years, undergone several considerable improvements. It is situated on the W. side of Bridge-street. St. Michael's is situated exactly opposite to St. Bridget's; a circumstance which gives them the appellation of the Two Churches. It is also neat and convenient, and was a few years ago, beautified and improved. St. Mary's stands in the S. W. part of the city; the inside is ornamented with some beautiful monuments belonging to the Gamul and Troutbeck families. St. Olave's stands in the lower part of Bridge-street, opposite Castle-street. St. Martin's stands at a place called the Ash, in the S. W. part of the city; it is now much improved. Here are other places of worship, and several alms-houses. In 1772 a horrid explosion happened here on the anniversary night of the gunpowder-plot, when a large stone building, up an entry in Watergate-street, occupied by George Williams, a puppet-shew man, was blown up, and out of 140 people 31 were killed, most of them upon the spot. It was occasioned by several barrels of powder having been lodged under the building. The shock was felt several miles round the city. In 1787, the remains of Thomas Birchelsey, otherwise Lythelles, chaplain to king Edward I. and abbot of this cathedral in 1291, were taken up in a lead coffin, near the altar in the choir, after having been in the earth 465 years! the appearance of the body evinced, that some endeavours had been used to preserve it from putrefaction, which partially succeeded, the legs, arms, head, and even the features of the face

face appearing in an astonishing state of preservation. This city being the capital of a county palatine, did not send members to the national parliament before they were granted the privilege by charter, given 34 Henry VIII. The right of election was determined, Dec. 2, 1690, to be in the freemen. The number of voters is above 1000. It sends 4 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and 2 for the city. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common-council-men, &c. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. The regular market for fish and vegetables is the Square, opposite to the Exchange, which in general are plentiful and reasonable. In that useful article, salmon, no market in the kingdom did, some few years ago, excel; indeed such was the profusion of this valuable fish, that masters were often restricted, by a clause in the indenture, from giving it more than twice a week to their apprentices! Fairs, the last Thursday in Feb. for cattle; July 5, and Oct. 10, for cattle, cloth, hardware, hops, and Manchester goods. Here is a regular post-office, which goes out for London every night, except Friday, about 10 o'clock; and returns every morning early, except Tuesday. The letter-box is never closed at night; but no answer will be given after 10 o'clock, nor during the time of divine service on Sundays. On the right turnpike-roads branch to Frodsham, Liverpool, (across the Ferry) and Parkgate. On the left 1 m. further, a turnpike-road to Wrexham. Here are 140 inns and public houses. Principal inns, *White Lion Hotel*, (here are the new assembly rooms, built by subscription in 1777) *Plum of Feathers*, *Red Lion*, *Pied Bul Coach and Horses*, *Blossoms*, (in den Lion*, *Hop Pole*, *Green Dr gon*, and *Yacht*.

CHESTER, LITTLE, (*Derb.*) dist. from Derby 1 m. N. It supposed to be the ancient De ventio. Remains of the old wall vaults, wells, Roman coins, aqu ducts, human bones, brass ring and other marks of antiquity have been from time to time di covered and dug up. The riv being too rapid for a ford, a brid was anciently there, the found tion of which may be felt with staff.

CHESTER LE STREET, (*Durh* vil. dist. from London 268 m. 3 It stands near the river Wear, a most opposite to Lumley castl in the road to Berwick, an had a collegiate church, founde by Beck, bishop of Durham, f a dean and 7 prebendaries. is a considerable village, forme ly a town of great antiquity, an said to have been a Roman col ny. The bishop's see was tran lated here from Lindesfern, an continued in it 113 years; bu whatever was its grandeur at th time, it has now lost it. It d rives much benefit from the gre number of coal mines carried o in that neighbourhood. It co sists of one street about ¼ m. lon running nearly N. and S. Th church, though low, is well buil and the inside is very neat an clean. There is a fine spire, sup posed to be the neatest in the N of England. On the right i *Lumley Castle*, (Earl of Scar borough); ditto 1 m. is *Harraton* (late W. H. Lampton, esq.).— Inn, *Queen's Head*.

CHESTERFIELD, (*Derb.*) m. dist. from London by Derby 15

m. and by Nottingham 151 m. 3 f. It is seated on a hill between two rivers, and is the most considerable trading town in the county. It was formerly an ancient demesne belonging to the crown. King John made it a free borough, and in the 6th year of his reign gave it his great favourite William Briever; he likewise granted it the same privileges as were enjoyed by the towns of Nottingham and Derby. This charter granted by king John, has been confirmed and enlarged by several sovereigns, viz. Henry III. Edward I. Edward IV. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Elizabeth, and Charles II. In the year 1294, a guild of merchants was granted to the town, with all privileges appertaining thereto, and it was governed by an alderman and 12 brethren, until the reign of queen Elizabeth, who first incorporated it under the name of the mayor, 6 aldermen, 6 brethren, and 12 capital burgesses, who are assisted by a town-clerk. This charter has been further ratified and confirmed by king Charles II. and is that by which the town is at present governed. It gives title of Earl to the family of Stanhope. It contains, in the town and neighbourhood adjoining, near 1000 houses, and about 5000 inhabitants, and is a very flourishing and increasing place. It has a silk and a cotton mill, a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, carpets, &c. Ten potteries, chiefly of brown ware, are established here: and near the town are large iron foundries, the ore and coal for which are dug in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of lead are sent from Chesterfield by the new canal cut from this place to the river Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. This conveyance also serves for the iron and other heavy goods; much corn, groceries, &c. are also brought up, to the great benefit of town and neighbourhood. The church is a large handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, and dedicated to All Saints; it appears to have been built at different times: part of it is very ancient. The spire, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped away. Here is a free-school, founded by queen Elizabeth, and was formerly one of the largest in the N. of England. The present building was erected in 1710. Here are several almshouses. A town-hall has lately been built in the market-place, under the direction of Mr. Carr, architect at York: the ground-floor of which has a house for the gaoler, and a gaol for debtors; on the second floor is a large room, where the sessions are held once a-year, grand jury room, &c. There is also a work-house, and a house of correction. Market-day, Saturday, well supplied with corn, provisions, &c. Fairs, Jan. 27, Feb. 28, the first Saturday in April, May 4, July 4, Sept. 25, and Nov. 25. The post-office hours are from 8 in the morning till 10 at night. On the right is a turnpike road to Worksop; on the left to Buxton. On the right 1 m. are *The Hill*, (J. Wilkinson, esq.) and *Tapton Grove*, (Avery Jebb, esq.) Inns, *Angel*, *Falcon*, and *Castle*, where are elegant new assembly-rooms for the winter assemblies.

CHESTERFORD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 44 m. 6 f. It was formerly a market town, and in 1719 were discovered the vestigia of a Roman city. Late antiquaries

quaries for the most part place here the ancient Camboritum.—Many Roman coins, fibulæ, brass vessels, &c. have been found here. Not far off, by Audley End, is a great Roman camp. Beyond it 1 m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Cambridge.—Inn, *Crown*.

CHESTERS, EAST, or WALWICK, (*Northumb.*) vil. dis. from Chollerton, which see, 4 m. W. Here are the ruins of an ancient town, the ramparts of which and the ditch are visible, supposed to be the ancient Cilurnum.

CHESTERS, GREAT, (*Northum.*) vil. dist. from Halwhistle 4 m. N. This was another station called Vindolana. Remains of the old walls, Roman coins, aqueducts, human bones, brass rings, and other marks of antiquity, have been from time to time discovered and dug up.

CHESTERTON, (*Hunt.*) v. near Water Newton, where is an ancient fortification, and a field called *Castorfield*. It is on the Roman Watling-street. Here is the seat of Wm. Waller, esq.

CHESTERTON, GREAT, or UNDER LYNE, (*Staff.*) vil. dis. from London 153 m. 3 f. Here was a castle, which at first was given by king John to Ralph, earl of Chester, and afterwards by Henry III. to the earl of Lancaster, who built or repaired it. On the left is a turnpike road to Nantwich. Between it and Newcastle-under-Lyne is *Bradwell Hall*, (William Sneyd, esq.).

CHETWOOD, (*Bucks*) dis. from Buckingham 5 m. S. W. Here was a priory of Augustines, founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich in the year 1244. The site and estate were given by Edward IV. to Netley abbey, and the conventual church made parochial.

CHETWYND, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Newport 2 m. It is between Drayton and Newport. Here is the seat of T. Lloyd, esq.

CHETWYND ASTON, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from London 139 m. 1 f. It leads to Newport.

CHEVENING, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 21 m. in the road to Seven Oaks, which see.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Wells 5 m. and from Bristol 15 m. It is situated on the N. side of Mendip hills, whence it derives its name, and consists of one street about 1 m. in length, in which are many pits, wherein lead ore and lapis calaminaris have been found. It had formerly a market. It has still a fair on All Saints Day for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. *New Inn*.

CHICHELEY, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Newport Pagnell 2 m. 2 f.

CHICHESTER, (*Sussex*) city, dist. from London 62 m. 5 f. It is seated on a pleasant vale on the river Levant, which forming here a semicircle, encompasses it on part of the E. side, the whole of the S. and the greatest part of the W. From the cross, which is nearly in the centre, proceed four streets, at right angles, whose direction is towards the four cardinal points of the compass, from which each of them is named. The city is surrounded by a stone wall, in which formerly were four gates opening into the four principal streets: but three of these gates were taken down near 20 years ago, in order both to enlarge the prospect, and the circulation of air: the other, the east gate, was not pulled down till A. D. 1783, because it supported the city-gaol, which is now built on the S. side

side of the street, where the gate formerly stood. The streets are handsome, broad, airy, and well paved. We have been informed that formerly a person might have stood at the cross, and had a perfect view of the four gates; but, several buildings having been since erected in the North-street, that uniformity is now lost: the S. E. and W. streets, are still to be seen from thence, but the N. cannot. The guild-hall is a spacious ancient building, but by no means magnificent; and being situated in an obscure part of the city, does not attract the attention of a traveller. The council-chamber is over the market-house: it stands upon pillars of the Tuscan order, and is a very neat, elegant building. Here the gentlemen of the corporation meet to transact their public business — Adjoining to the council-chamber is the assembly-room, built by subscription, and is a very elegant, spacious, well-pitched room. The assembly is held every fortnight during the winter season, and is honoured by the attendance of persons of the first rank. There are within the walls six parish churches: St. Peter the Great, (which is within the cathedral,) St. Peter the Less, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. Without the E. gate is a church dedicated to St. Pancrass; and without the W. gate is the parish of St. Bartholomew, which has only a burying-ground, the church having been entirely demolished, together with that of St. Pancrass, without E. gate, in 1642, when the city was besieged and taken by Sir William Waller. There is also a chapel in St. Martin's-lane, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There was formerly a nunnery, founded by William, dean of Chichester, in the reign of Henry II. It is now converted into an hospital, under the patronage of the dean and chapter, having several valuable estates held under it. It has a very neat chapel in it. Just without the N. gate, stands the work-house. The theatre, which is a neat and spacious building, lately erected, is at the lower end of of the South-street. The custom-house was in St. Martin's-square, but has been removed to the West-street. The bishop's palace is a large, and not inelegant, building. The gardens are spacious, laid out with great taste and judgment. In them is a fine bowling-green, where, by the permission of the bishop, the gentlemen of the city resort during the summer season. The palace was rebuilt A. D. 1727, when several coins were found by the workmen, together with a curious pavement; from this it appears plainly to have been a Roman station. The revenues of the bishop are perhaps not so great as they were formerly, though still considerable. The cathedral church, which is built in the form of a cross, on the site where the church of St. Peter the Great stood before the see was removed from Selsea, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though not a large is a very elegant Gothic structure. The spire is a very curious piece of workmanship, something more than 300 feet in height. Near a century ago it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were driven from it with great force; particularly one which weighed nearly three quarters of an hundred weight was thrown over the houses in the West-street, and fell on the

the premises of a Mr. Garrick, without doing any damage. It was imagined the spire must have fallen, the consequence of which would have been the destruction of the whole church; but on being surveyed, it appeared that, though a considerable breach was made in the spire, about 40 feet from the top, yet the remainder of the building was found firm and compact, and was soon repaired in the most substantial manner. The choir is extremely neat, having been lately repaired and beautified at a considerable expense. In the E. end of the church is an elegant library, furnished with a considerable collection of valuable books: under this is a spacious vault belonging to the family of Richmond; to the N. of which, and adjoining, is another vault, the dormitory of the respectable family of Miller, of Lavant, baronets; and on the E. is another of the Waddington family, which family we believe is now extinct. In the great S. aisle of the church is the history of its foundation painted on the W. side, and under it the kings from William the Conqueror down to Edward VI. and continued in the chapter-house and library to George II. a fine whole length: on the eastern side, are the bishops from the foundation of the see in Selsea, and continued down to bishop Shurborne. In 1180, almost the whole city was burnt, together with the church and houses of the clergy. The see was translated here in William the Conqueror's time from Selsea... The church, as it now stands, was rebuilt by Seffrid, (the second of that name, and the seventh bishop of Chichester) together with the palace, the cloisters, and the commons houses; and finished the whole within the space of 14 years. On the 13th of September, 1199, he consecrated the church with great splendour and magnificence, being assisted by six other bishops. He gave the parsonage of Seaford, and other valuable benefactions, to the church. After having filled this see about 19 years, and been a great example of generosity and piety, he died the 17th of March, 1204. His figure cut in marble, and in tolerable preservation, is in a niche near the eastern door of St. Peter the Great within the cathedral. In 1723, a stone was dug up here, denoting that a temple was erected here in the reign of Claudius Cæsar. It was called Cissa's Cester, because it was rebuilt by Cissa, king of the S. Saxons. In 1727, some ancient coins, and a Roman pavement, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, were discovered here. On the Broil, near the city, is a Roman camp in the form of an oblong square, being about half a mile in length, and half as much in breadth. It is surrounded by a strong rampart inward, and a single graff outward; which, considering the nature of the soil, being a very hard gravel, must have been a work of much labour. As it is well known that Vespasian resided long among the Belgian Britons in the reign of Claudius; antiquarians are of opinion that it was he who raised this camp for the security of his forces, as the country was then in a very unsettled condition. The haven affords fine lobsters. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufactory of needles. This city sent to parliament in the 23d

year of Edward I. By charter of king James II. it is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 38 common-councilmen. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. There are about 450 electors, besides several honorary freemen, who do not pay scot and lot; whose votes were notwithstanding declared to be valid by a decision in the court of King's Bench. The whole number of voters is 620. The mayor is the returning officer. The mayor is chosen annually from among the aldermen and common-council; in which however considerable deference is paid to the recommendation of the high-steward of the city. The mayor has a court of request for the recovery of small debts. In his public capacity he is attended by 4 serjeants at mace, with a crier, &c. In the city of Chichester there are 4 justices of the peace, chosen out of the aldermen. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, and plentifully supplied. Adjoining to the fish-shambles in the South-street, is a large reservoir and neat conduit of exceeding good water, and over it a fine figure of an ancient druid. Every Wednesday fortnight there is here by far the largest market for sheep and black cattle of any in this or the neighbouring counties; supplying not only the city, but the country around, with butcher's meat; and is resorted to constantly by the butchers from Portsmouth, and very often by those of London, &c. Fairs, St. George's Day, Whit-Monday, St. James's Day, Michaelmas fair at that term, and Sloe fair, which is ten clear days after. The general post comes in every day about 10 o'clock in the forenoon except Mondays, and goes out every day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon except Saturdays. On the left is *Goodwood*, (Duke of Richmond). Principal inns, *Dolphin*, and *Swan*.

CHICKLADE, see CRICKLADE.

CHICKSAND, (*Bedf.*) vil. near Shefford, which see. Here was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Paganel Beauchamp and his wife, in the year 1150, granted to R. Snow.

CHIDBURY HILL, see SIDBURY.

CHIDINGFOLD, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from London 41 m. 2 f. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, here were 11 glass-houses, which being petitioned against as nuisances, were pulled down.

CHIDIOCK, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from London 137 m. 2 f. Here was the ancient seat of the Chidiocks, a part of which now only remains, which shews it to have been very strong, having had towers at each angle of the building, which was fortified and destroyed in the civil wars. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inn, *Red Lion*.

CHIDLEIGH, see CHUDLEIGH.

CHIEVELEY, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Newbury 4 m. 5 f. On the left is *Prior's Court*, (Lewis Buckle, esq.).

CHIGWELL, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 10 m. 4 f. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and over his grave was his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crosier. This, for the better preservation of it, has since been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel. Beyond it, on the right, is *Rolls*, (Eliab Harvey, esq.); and a little further

ther on the left is *Woolston Hall*, (R. Bodle, esq.): also *Luxborough House*, (Lady Hughes). This elegant villa was built by Lord Luxborough about 60 years ago; it afterwards became the property of Sir Richard Walpole. Inn, *King's Head*.

CHILBOLTON, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from Wherwell, which see, 1 m.

CHILCOMBE, (*Hampsh.*) vil. near Magdelen Hill to the right. See WINCHESTER. Here is a kind of a fair held previous to that at Magdelen Hill.

CHILCOMPTON, (*Som.*) dist. from Wells 8 m. Here is *Norton Hall*, (J. Tooker, esq.). *Chilcompton Inn*.

CHILDER THORNTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from Chester 7 m. 2 f. between Little Sutton and Eastham.

CHILHAM, (*Kent*) t. near the Stour river, and beyond Canterbury 3 m. It is supposed to be the place where Julius Cæsar encamped in his second expedition to Britain, and that from hence it was at first called Julham, that is, Julius's house. Below the town there is a wheel-barrow 180 feet long, and 40 broad, called Jul Laber, which is thought to be the grave of Laberius Dorus, the tribune, who was killed by the Britons in the march of the Romans from that camp. Here is *Chilham Castle*, (J. Wildman, esq.). Fair, Nov. 8.

CHILLAND, (*Hampsh*) dist. from Winchester 2½ m. this is the parish of Martyr Worthy.

CHILLESFORD, (*Suff.*) vil. dis. from London 86 m. 4 f. On the right are the remains of *Butley Abbey*, the property of Lord Archibald Hamilton.

CHILLINGTON, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from Salisbury 3 m. 1 f.

CHILMARK, (*Wilts*) v. d. from London 92 m. 3 f. It is a pleasant village, noted for quarries of good white stone. Fair, July 30.

CHILSWORTH, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 64 m. 5 f. On the right is the seat of J. Pocklington, esq.

CHILTERN, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 88 m. 5 f.; near which are *Chiltern Downs*. Here is the seat of Mrs. Mitchell.

CHILTERN HILLS, see MARLOW, GREAT.

CHILTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dis. from London 56 m. 4 f. Here is *Chilton Park*, (Joseph Addison, esq.).

CHILTON, (*Berks*) vil. dis. from East Ilsley 3 m. It gave birth to Lord chief justice Crook, who in the reign of Charles I. opposed the levying of ship-money.

CHILTON GATE, (*Devon.*) dis. from Tiverton 5 m. 3 f.

CHILWELL, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Nottingham 4 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of T. Charlton, esq.

CHILWORTH, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Romsey 4 m. Crossing the common to go to Chichester, on the right 1 m. is a turnpike road to Southampton, on the left to Winchester. Here is the seat of P. Serle, esq. Beyond it 1½ m. is *North Stoneham Park*, (J. Fleming, esq.).

CHIMLEIGH, see CHUMLEIGH.

CHINES, (*Bucks*) v. near Chesham, which see. In the church is the family vault of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

CHINGFORD, (*Essex*) vil. near Woodford, which see. It is so agreeably situated for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHINLEY HEAD, (*Derb.*) dist. from Chapel in le Frith 7 m. 1 f.

1 f. Between Milton and High Gate.

CHINNOCK, EAST, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 126 m. 7 f. Here is a salt spring, though it is 20 miles from the sea. Also a church.

CHINNOCK, WEST, (*Som.*) near E. Chinnock. Beyond it, on the right, by the way of Bath to Bridport, is a turnpike road to Ilminster.

CHIPCHASE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 158 m. 2 f. It leads to Bampton.

CHIPPENHAM, (*Wilts*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 92 m. 6 f. It is situated on the river Avon, over which it has a handsome bridge of 16 arches. Of its ancient history little is to be found on record, further than that in the days of Alfred, "it was one of the finest and strongest cities of the kingdom;" the taking of which by the Danes, about the year 880, was a principal cause of the memorable retreat of that great and good king, who, for a time, found it necessary to take up his residence in the humble cot of a neat-herd. We are, indeed, told the ancient Saxon monarch had a palace or castle here; that Alfred the Great bequeathed it by will to his younger daughter Alswitha, or Ethelswitha, who had married Baldwin earl of Flanders; that in the reign of Richard II it belonged to the Hungerford family; that it afterwards reverted to the crown, and was given by Richard III. to the first Duke of Norfolk; and that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was restored to the heirs of its former possessors. At what time it fell to decay does not appear, nor is the least vestige of the building now to be seen... The church, a venerable Gothic structure, is supposed to have been founded by the Hungerfords. The arms of that family remain to this day on the walls of a portion thereof, anciently called Hungerford's Chapel. The corporation, which consists of a bailiff and 12 burgesses, obtained their original charter in the reign of queen Mary; and in conjunction with the suffrages of about 120 freemen, occupiers of burgage houses, elect two members to represent them in parliament. This town having, after the reign of Edward I. sent only to two parliaments of Edward II. and four of Edward III. intermitted sending till 2 Richard II. and again ceased sending, after the 12th of his reign, till 1 Henry VI. It is an ancient borough by prescription. The returning officer is the bailiff. The bailiff and burgesses for the time being hold a considerable estate in trust for the benefit of the freemen, after defraying the expenses of keeping in repair a pitched causeway upwards of 2 m. in extent, and the before-mentioned bridge over the river Avon. Once in about six weeks here is a court holden for the recovery of small debts; and on the first Monday in every month a meeting of justices of the peace. This pleasant and thriving little borough is at present extremely populous, and the houses are in general well built. The chief trade is the manufacture of superfine woollen cloth, which is now in so flourishing a state, that the inferior classes of people employed in its various departments find a difficulty in procuring dwellings for themselves and families. Market-day, Saturday, being an established

and considerable one for corn, &c. Fairs, May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, and Dec. 11. The hours for making up the bags at the post-office are half past 7 in the morning, and 6 in the evening. Beyond it, on the left, is *Ivy House*, (John Humphreys, esq.). On the right is *Great Bannel*, (.... Guy, esq.). Principal inns, *White Hart*, and *Angel*.

CHIPPENHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dis from Ely 12 m. Going to Bury, St. Edmunds, on the right, a turnpike road to New-market: on the left to Thetford. Here is *Chippenham Park*, (J Thorpe, esq.)

CHIPPING, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 32 m. 4 f. Inn, *Royal Oak*.

CHIPPING, (*Lanc.*) v. dis. from Garstang, which see, 10 m. E.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, and Aug. 24.

CHIPPING-NORTON, (*Oxfords.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 75 m. 6 f. It is supposed from its name, a corruption of the Saxon word *Cheapen*, to have been a market in the time of the Saxons, and from the names of the merchants buried in the church, to have been a town of great trade. It is governed by 2 bailiffs and 12 burgesses. Their charter was granted by James I. in 1606: the bailiffs are chosen annually on the first Monday after St. Michael, and must be sworn into office at their court leet and baron (being lords of the manor) within one month after their being so chosen. They are empowered to hold a court, and to determine actions under 40s.—Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. The church, situated below the town, is a noble structure in the Gothic taste, 98 feet long by 87 feet wide, the middle aisle 46 feet high, is much noticed for its light and curious workmanship in the windows: the church contains a number of brass monuments, erected in the 14th century to the memory of divers merchants. The tower is lofty, with a peal of six musical bells. There are marks of a castle by the church, and Roman coins are frequently found here. This town sent burgesses to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and twice in that of Edward III. but never since. In the centre of the town grows a fine spreading elm, with a numerous rookery in it; the birds are almost as tame as domestic fowls, a circumstance which is taken much notice of by travellers for its rarity. On Chapel-heath, near the town, there are annual horse-races.—Between this place and Long Compton is that ancient monument called *Rollrich Stones*, (near the village Rowlwright, whence their name by corruption,) being a circle of great stones standing upright, some of them from 5 to 7 feet high, and probably the vestigia of an old British temple, as Stonehenge There were, originally, 60. Here are considerable manufactories for making horse-clothing, tilting, &c: and for harrateens. Market-day, Wednesday, for corn, &c. Fairs, March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, Sept. 4, Nov. 8, and the last Friday in November, for horses, cows, sheep, and all sorts of ware. Letters must be put into the post-office (New-street) by 6 o'clock in the evening. On the left is a turnpike road to Burford, and 3 m. dist. a turnpike road to Stow. On the right ½ m. at Salford, is the

the seat of H. Dawkeries, esq. and on the left is *Sarsden House*, (J. Langston, esq.). Principal inn, *White Hart*. See NORTON, COLD.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 21 m. It is a small place, but supposed to have been a Roman station, or a town of the Saxons: fragments of urns and human skeletons were dug up in 1767. It has no manufactory, but chiefly consists of traders. Here is a small castle which stands upon a mount, surrounded by a moat three quarters of a mile. It is now in a state of dilapidation, and consequently uninhabited, but was formerly the seat of R. H. A. Bennett, esq. In the reign of Henry II. Richard de Lucy, grand justiciary of England, had a castle here, supposed to have been built of the materials left by the Romans; very little of its ruins are now visible; in memory of which the small one above-mentioned was built. The church is an ancient structure built with Roman brick; some of the family of Oliver Cromwell were buried in its chancel. Here is a free-school that stands in the centre of the town, under which is a market-place. It is a noble building of brick, built by —— Bennet, esq. who was lord of the manor.—Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and Oct. 11, for pedlary. The post comes from Epping every day, except Monday, and goes to thence every day, except Saturday. Beyond it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Chelmsford; on the left to Epping. Within 1 m. on the right may be seen *Kelvedon Hall*, (John Wright, esq.), and *Myless*, (F. Fane, esq.): on the left are the seats of Sir Joseph Esdaile, bart. —— Dear, esq. &c. Near it are *Greenstead Hall*, (Craven Ord, esq.) and *Blake Hall*, (Capt. Cur). Principal inns, *Red Lion*, *Crown*, and *Bull*. See HIGH-ONGAR.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Chippingham, 108 m. 1 f. and by Malmsbury 113 m. 1 f. It has the additional name of Chipping to distinguish it from two villages in the neighbourhood. See SODBURY, LITTLE and OLD. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, and is an ancient town, and was made a corporation by Charles II. but at the request of the inhabitants, the charter was annulled by proclamation in the year 1690, from which period it has been governed by a bailiff, chosen by the lord of the manor: it is however still called a borough. The parish is 3 m. in compass, with a stream on the N. side, that runs into the Frome. It has a large church, which is a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury; and a free-school. Here is the greatest cheese-market in England, except Atherston, in Warwickshire. King Stephen granted the burghers of this place the same liberties as those of Bristol, and allowed every burgher commonage for a heifer, in the place called the Rodings. The bailiffs and burghers are still empowered to distribute 88 cow-pastures to as many of the inhabitants, and 8 acres of meadow, for their own lives, and those of their widows; and as they fall, to grant them again in like manner. Market-day, Thursday, which is small. Fairs, Holy Thursday; and June 24. Post in and out Sunday,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Principal inns, *Swan, Bell, George,* and *Royal Oak.*

CHIPPING-WARDEN, (*Northamp.*) vil. beyond Chipping Norton 18 m. 4 f. It has been anciently a market-town. *Willow-bank,* at the N. end of it, is an earthen rampart, of which a small part still remains, which is supposed to have been a fence raised by the Romans. Near it, on the right, is *Edgcot,* (W. H. Chauncey, esq.); and a Roman station called *Dunsmore;* on the left is *Arberry Banks,* another Roman station.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE. See WYCOMBE, HIGH.

CHIRBURY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dis. from Shrewsbury 17 m. 2 f. Here was a castle supposed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a Mercian.

CHIRK, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from London 185 m. 5 f. It is a small place, and stands on the brow of a hill, on the top of which were formerly two castles, one of which is now in ruins; the other (about 1½ m. dis. from the village) stands in an exposed and open situation, commanding a most extensive view into 17 different counties. It is the property and residence of the Myddletons; and, the outward walls and large round towers being still entire, seems to have been a magnificent structure. It was built by Roger Mortimer, in the 13th century. The principal rooms have been fitted up in a modern style by its present owner. An aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal goes over the vale of Ceiriog. Fairs, second Thursday in Feb. second Tuesday in June, and Aug. 12.

CHIRTON, (*Northumb.*) v. dis. from London 283 m. On the right are the seats of A. M. Lawson de Cardonel, esq. and Edward Collingwood, esq.

CHISELBOROUGH, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Crewkerne 4 m. Fair, Oct. 16.

CHISELHURST, or CHISLEHURST, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 11 m. 3 f., Here is *Camden Place,* (Earl of Camden) which was formerly the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name who died here. This was also the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Francis Walsingham. Here are the seats of Viscount Sidney, Lady Wake, and E. Bernard, esq.

CHISWELL, (*York*) vil. dist. from Leeds 3 m. 3 f.

CHISWICK, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 6 m. seated on the Thames, near the road to Hounslow. In the church-yard are monuments to the memory of Hogarth, Dr. William Rose, &c.—In the Earl of Burlington's vault, in the church, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening. In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which King William was so pleased, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, on his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine: I could live here five days." This was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except to the Earl of Exeter's at Burleigh. It is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, esq. Here is *Grove House,* (Mrs. Luther); it is a beautiful villa, in a very desirable and sequestered spot. The premises, containing

80 acres, are inclosed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees, and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. a year. See Turnham-green.

Chitcomb, (*Sussex*) dist. from Rye 7 m. between Cripses corner and Broad-oak-cross.

Chittingley, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from London 48 m. 4 f. On the right, ½ m. is a turnpike road to Lewes.

Chittlehampton, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 183 m. 6 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Barnstaple; on the left to Chumleigh. Before it, 1 m. on the left, is *Hudscot*, (Lord Rolle.)

Chitway Heath, (*Wilts*) dis. from Chippenham 5 m. 2 f. Going through Calne to Cirencester, on the left, is a turnpike road to Chippenham; also *Wyatts*, (And. Bayntun, esq.); and *Nonsuch*, (W. Norris, esq.) See Calne.

Chollerford, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 286 m. 5 f. Here is an inn, called Chollerford Inn; beyond which, on the left, is Chollerford-bridge, the military road to Carlisle. Beyond Chollerford, 1 m. is *Chesters*, (N. Clayton, esq.)

Chollerton, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 284 m. 4 f.—Here Oswald, king of Northumberland, set up a cross, (which is called *St. Oswald's*,) and, imploring Christ's aid, marched against Cedwall the Briton, king of Cumberland, and defeated him; whereupon he embraced christianity, and the field of victory was called Heavenfield, or Heavenly Field, since corrupted to Haledon. Beyond it, on the right, 2 m. is a turnpike road to Wolsingham; on the left to Jedburgh. About 3 m. on the left is *Nunwick*, (J. Allgood, esq.); and about 1 m. farther is *Chipchase Castle*, (Colonel Reed.) At the dist. of 1 m. on the left, is *Swinburn Castle*, (Ralph Riddell, esq.)

Cholsley, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Wallingford 2 m. S. Here was a monastery, founded by K. Ethelred about 986, to atone for the murder of his brother, K. Edward the martyr. It is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes. *Cholseley Farm*, reckoned the largest in England, being all compact together, and let for 1000l. a year, belonged to the earls of Warwick. There is a barn on it 100 feet long.

Chorley, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Coventry and Worrington, 209 m. 3 f.; by Manchester and Bolton 209 m.; and by Manchester and Hulton 208 m. It is situated near the springhead of a rivulet called Chor, which issues from several springs on the east side of the town, and flowing through one part thereof, along the picturesque and pleasant vallies which lie beneath it, communicates with the river Yarrow, after giving motion to several mills, engines, cotton machines, &c. Yarrow is also a larger river, pure and limpid water, that enriches more than one half of the extremities of this township lying to the S. E. on whose banks, and for many miles around, are bleaching-grounds and printing-works of all sorts, almost innumerable. From *Chor*, and the addition of the word *ley*, (from *leag*, the Saxon composition of names, signifying a field,) comes Chorley. It is situated near the centre of the county, on the great west road from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Here is an ancient

ancient parochial chapel, supposed to be a Saxon structure, dedicated to St. Lawrence; the tower contains six musical bells, the walls are ornamented with family coats of arms and Saxon characters, and there are some hieroglyphics curiously painted on the windows. Here are other places of worship, a grammar-school, poor-house, 6 alms-houses, and many Sunday schools. At the S. end is a dungeon, or prison, erected some time ago for the confinement of malefactors or disorderly persons. The Bishop of Chester holds his court here twice a year by proxy. The increase of inhabitants has been very great for several years past; and the cotton-manufactory, in all its branches, is carried on and flourishes here, as likewise the trade of bleaching and printing cottons, fustians, callicoes, and muslins. This town and neighbourhood abound in mines of coal, canel, lead, and allum; in beds of gravel, sand, and marl; and in rocks of stone, and quarries of flag and slate, ashlar and mill-stone.—Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday: that on Tuesday is a plentiful one, well supplied with almost every article that is necessary for supporting life; and that on Saturday for butchers' meat and vegetables only. There is also a market for fish, two or three days in the week, when all sorts in season, both fresh and salt, are brought from Lancaster and Preston, and sold here. Fairs, March 26, May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 4; the three former for horned cattle, and the last for toys, small wares, and woollen cloths brought from Yorkshire. All letters going S. must be put into the post-office by five o'clock in the evening; and those going N. must be put in at or before ten at night. Through this town, on the right, is a turnpike road to Blackburn; going to Blackburn, ditto, ditto to Preston; on the left is the seat of Abraham Compton, esq; beyond which is *Shaw-hill*, (T. Cross, esq.); and farther on is *New Crook*, (S. Crook, esq.) For other seats, see WIGAN. Principal inns, *Royal Oak*, (excise-office); and *Black Bull's Head*, (post-office.)

CHORLEY, (*Berks*) vil. distant from Farringdon 14 m. 2 f.

CHORLEY-WOOD, see CHARLEY-WOOD.

CHOSEL, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Snettisham 4 m. N. Here was a preceptory of the brethren of St. Lazarus.

CHRISTCHURCH, (*Hants*) bor. t. dist. from London 100 m. 4 f. It is pleasantly situated at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, and had its present name from a collegiate church built here in the time of the West Saxons, and first called Trinity, and afterwards Christ-church. Here was once a castle. The river Avon, which falls here into the sea, was made navigable to it from Salisbury in 1680. This town first sent members to Parliament 13 Eliz.; for, although it was summoned 35 Edward I. and 2 Edw. II. the bailiff made no return to either precept. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, alderman, bailiffs, and a common-council. The number of voters is 24, and the mayor is returning-officer. It sends 2 members. This town is famous for a fine salmon fishery, and is thought the first place in England for knit silk stockings. Here is a large manufactory for watch-chains. Market-day, Monday;

day; fairs, Thursday in Trinity-week, and Oct. 17. The mail arrives every day but Monday at 11 o'clock, and sets out every day but Saturday at 3. Within 4 m. of it, on the left, is *East Hinton*, (J. Levett, esq.); on the right is *Beech House*, (Colonel Perkins); farther, 1 m. is *Hinton House*, (Sir G. Tapp); on the left is the seat of —— Wynham, esq. Principal inns, *Crown*, and *White Hart*.

CHRISTCHURCH, (*Monm.*) vil. dist. from London 144 m. 6 f. It is situated on an eminence, from whence is an extensive view. In the middle of the chancel is a large flat tomb-stone, covering the bodies of John and Isabella Colmer, who died in the year 1376. On this stone, the Wednesday evening in Whitsun-week, patients who are weak in their limbs are brought to lie from sun-set to sun-rising, the parish clerk continuing with them the whole time. In this parish lived Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. Beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Uske. Between this and Newport, on the left, is *Maindee*, (W. Kemeys, esq.)

CHRISTIAN MALFORD, (*Wilts*) dist. from Wotton Basset 9 m. 1 f. situated by the Avon river.

CHUDLEIGH, or CHIDLEIGH, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 181 m. 7 f. It is situated near the river Teign, and has a neat church. The principal trade is the woollen manufactory. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter, and formerly a Benedictine monastery. It is a small town, containing about 300 houses. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Easter-Tuesday, June 21, and Oct. 2. The post-office opens at 6 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 9 in the evening. About 1 m. dist. is *Ogbrook*, (Lord Clifford.) Principal inns, *Clifford's Arms*, and *King's Arms*.

CHUMLEIGH, CHULMLEIGH, or CHIMLEIGH, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 194 m. 2 f. It is a deanery in the archdeaconry of Barnstaple. The church was formerly collegiate, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, which was so universal on Sunday the 30th of July, 1797, commenced at this town about one o'clock in the morning, where the church was the only building that received any injury. It struck off the south-east pinnacle of the tower, part of which falling on the roof of the church, forced its way through and did considerable damage. The force of the lightning was so great, that one stone, upwards of 200 lbs. weight, was struck to the north-east, being carried quite over the tower without touching it. Market-day, Friday. It is the only m. t. in the hundred of Witheridge. Fair, Aug. 2. Post from Exeter every morning about 6; out at 9 in the evening. Principal inn, *King's Arms*.

CHUNALL, (*Derb.*) v. dis. from Chapel in le Frith 11 m. 6 f.

CHURCHAM, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 108 m. 1 f. It has a church with a spire steeple.

CHURCH BRIDGE, (*Staff.*) dis. from Stafford 10 m. Going to Walsall, on the right, a turnpike road to Shrewsbury; on the left to Stonebridge.

CHURCH END, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester 8 m. 6 f.; going to which, on the right of the turnpike-gate here, is a turnpike road to Bath.

CHURCH HONEYBORN, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Evesham 4 m. E.

CHURCHILL, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Bedminster 11 m. 1 f. On the left, 2 m. beyond it, is *Silcot*, (.... Power, esq.)

CHURCHILL, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Kidderminster 3 m. In the church is a remarkable old chest.

CHURCH LANGTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 88 m. Here the Rev. Mr. Hanbury, rector, established, in the year 1753, an extensive plantation, the profits of the sale of which were to be applied to decorating and rebuilding the church, providing an organ and school, establishing a public library here, erecting an hospital for 60 poor women, founding professors of grammar, music, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, and a printing-house, and augmenting small livings, the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in chancery in 1767.

CHURCH LAWTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 156 m. On the right is a turnpike road to Burslem; on the left to Sandbach. On the left is the seat of John Lawton, esq.

CHURCH MARTON, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 230 m. See MARTON, WEST.

CHURCH STOKE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Montgomery 3 m. E.; it is about 1½ m. N. W. from Snede, near the Severn. Here was a castle, the property of the Vernons: this was more a castellated mansion, than a castle of strength. The present owner is the Lord Craven, whose tenant lives in an adjoining farm-house. The entrance into this castle lies through a wooden gateway, covered with lath and plaister, on several parts of which, more particularly on the inside, are carved a number of very grotesque figures; all the other parts of the building are of stone.

CHURCH STRETTON, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 159 m.—On the hills, which nearly surround the town, an immense number of sheep are fed, which produce large quantities of good wool, which is sold to the dealers in Yorkshire, and there manufactured into narrow cloths. The malting business is carried on here very extensively. The poor of the town are employed in making a course linen cloth, which is generally sold for the purpose of packing hops and wool. The air of this place is remarkable healthy; the soil is a fine gravel; and there are several fine rivulets running from the hills, which produce many excellent trout. Within ½ m. of the town is the hill called, in history, Cair Caradock, or Caractacus's Mount, on the top of which the old British camp is still visible, with its double entrenchments, &c. The prospect from this hill, on a clear day, is delightful, and so extensive, that several counties in England and Wales may be seen. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, May 14, and Sept. 25. There is no regular post, though the post-road from London is within 8 miles of the town. A newsman from Salop passes through every Friday to Ludlow, and returns to Salop on Saturday night, who generally brings the letters. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, called *Brocard's Castle*. See ALL STRETTON, and STRETTON, LITTLE.

CHURCH WARSOP, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Worksop 6 m. 6 f. It is by the Meden river. See MARKET WARSOP.

CHURSTON

CHURSTON FERRERS, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Brixham, which see, 1 m. 3 f.

CILGARRAN, see KILGARRAN.

CINDER HILL, (*Nott.*) distant from Nottingham 3 m. 4 f.

CIRENCESTER, (*Glouc.*) bor. m. t. dist. from London 88 m. 2 f. It is pronounced *Cicester*, and is situate near the borders of Wiltshire. At this place three of the ancient military roads of the Romans met, i. e. the Foss-way, the Irmin-street, and the Icknild-street. The chief trade of the town is woolstapling, and the manufacture of heavy edge-tools, which are generally much esteemed. From the junction of the Thames with the Severn, a cut has been made to Cirencester, by which means it has the advantage of water-carriage to most parts of the kingdom. This town is, by some, reckoned the largest, as well as the oldest, town in the county. It is said to have been built by Cissa, one of the Saxon viceroys. It was of great note, both under the Romans and Saxons, of whom it is said the latter built the abbey here, of which two old gate-houses still remain, as does the abbey-barn. Its abbot was mitred. King Canute, the Dane, held a council here, in 1020. It was formerly two miles round, but suffered so much by the Danes, the barons wars, the civil war, &c. that not above one-fourth of that space is now inhabited. The air is remarkably healthy. Coming into the town from Gloucester, a great part of the street is a hollow-way, where a portion of the river Churn runs, which empties itself into one of the arms of that river at the second bridge. Tradition says, the river formerly ran through the town. The Stroudwater navigation has communication with this town, from which great advantage cannot but arise. It had also three parish-churches, though now but one, a large and beautiful building, supported by two rows of pillars; whose tower is 44 yards high, wherein are 12 bells and chimes. The chapels, of which there are five, have some good monuments, and those of St. Mary and St. John stone roofs. —The windows, now mutilated, were formerly of painted glass.— The altar is without rails, but paved with black and white marble. It has a stone pulpit and two fonts, one modern of marble, and an old one of stone on a pillar. St. Lawrence's church is now converted into dwelling-houses. The south porch of St. John's church is a fine Gothic structure, 38 feet broad, and 50 high. Over this porch is the town-hall. There are several grave-stones with very ancient dates. It has its name from the river Churn, that passes by it towards the Thames, and the word *Cestre*, i. e. castle, it having been fortified by the Romans, and is the Corinium of Ptolemy, and the Durocornovium of Antoninus.— King Henry III. took its castle from the barons and demolished it. Henry IV. gave it a charter and several privileges; and Queen Elizabeth gave them another, by which it was incorporated, with a steward and bailiff, but it is now governed by two high constables, and 14 wardsmen over the 7 wards, appointed annually at the court-leet. The lower part of the Tolsey is now converted into a grocer's shop, and the rooms over it into a dwelling-house. It is observed, that in this town the first act

act of rebellion was committed in 1641, and that here was the first blood shed at the memorable revolution in 1688. The foundation of the old wall is visible in many places, and on examination, in 1774, was found to be 8 feet thick, built with hewn stone. Antiquities, especially Roman, are dug up here every day, as was a fine Mosaic pavement, particularly in a tract of ground, now converted into a garden, &c. called the *Leauses*, where great quantities of ancient carvings and inscriptions are dug up. A Roman building, supported by brick pillars 3½ feet high, was discovered near this spot in 1723, and several sepulchral stones. In 1780 the ground was opened, and a building that had extended upwards of 43 feet explored; it consisted of three floors, supported by pillars, and evidently appeared to have been the remains of hypocausts, or subterraneous ovens. A tesselated floor was found in a garden in Dyer-street, under the shambles at Boothall; and another in digging a cellar in Mr. Cripps's house. The coins found were chiefly of Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Constantine. There is a piece of ground on the south-west of the town, just without the city-wall, called the *Querns*, full of large heaps of stones, but now covered with herbage, within which is a plat called the *Bull-ring*, which, very probably, was a Roman theatre. Here are several hospitals and alms-houses. A new theatre was opened in 1802. It has sent two members to Parliament since the year 1568. Market-days, Monday and Friday; fairs, Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and Nov. 8. The mail arrives every morning at 10 o'clock, and sets out at 4 in the afternoon. On the right the turnpike roads branch to Burford and Stow; on the left to Cricklade, Malmsbury, and through Painswick to Gloucester. Here is the *Abbey*, (T. Masters, esq.) Through it, on the left, is *Oakley Park*, (Earl Bathurst); on the left, about 1 m. is *Stratton*, (Rev. Mr. Daubigney); on the right, 5 m. is *Cotswold House*, (W. Veal, esq.); and on the left *Upper Duntesborne*, (Rev. Mr. Messman.) Principal inns, *King's Head*, *Ram*, and *Swan*.

Cissbury Hill, see Shoreham, New.

Citadella, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from N. Allerton 11 m. 4 f. On the left, a turnpike road to Leeming and Richmond.

Clack, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Wotton Basset 5 m. 7 f.

Clack, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Frome 7 m. Fairs, April 5, and Sept. 19.

Clackton, (*Essex*) vil. distant from St. Osyth, which see, 4 m. N. Here the bishops of London had formerly a palace and a park.

Claines, (*Worc.*) v. dis. from Worcester 3 m. 4 f. It is a very large parish, and has several elegant well-built mansions. That at Perdeswell, (W. Wakeman, esq.) lately erected, is built with free-stone. At the entrance, on each side the gate, are two carved figures, one representing plenty, and the other commerce, or navigation. The *Blankets* (which took its name from the ancient occupiers Agnes Blanket) is a strong brick-built mansion. *Rose Place*, situated near the Birmingham road, has many good edifices Anciently, Claines was only a chapelry to St. Helen's, in Worcester: the church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. See Worcester.

Clandon,

CLANDON, EAST, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London about 25 m... Here is the seat of .... Sumner, esq.

CLANDON, WEST, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London about 26 m.—The church fell down in 1716, and has been since rebuilt..... Here is *Clandon Place*, (Lord Onslow.) This noble seat is built after the Italian model.

CLANFIELD, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dis. from Faringdon 1 m. 4 f. On the right a turnpike road to Bampton.

CLANVILLE, (*Som.*) vil. distant from London, by Bruton, 114 m. 6 f.; and by Wincaunton 115 m. 7 f. It is situate between Ainsford inn and Alford.

CLAPHAM, (*Bedf.*) v. dis. from London 52 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. Between it and Milton, on the left, is *Oakley House*, (Lord John Russel.)

CLAPHAM, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 239 m. 5 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters; also the seat of C. Clapham, esq. See INGLEBOROUGH. Fair, September 21.

CLAPHAM, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from Arundel 3 m. S. E. Here is *Mitchell Grove*, (Sir John Shelly, bart.)

CLAPHAM, (*Surry*) vil. distant from London 3 m. 3 f. It consists partly of one street, and partly of many handsome houses, which surround a common, that commands some very pleasing views. This common was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common itself is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, esq. whose villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has since sold 14 acres of land, near his own house, for 5000l. Among other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, Samuel Smith, and John Dent, esqrs. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expense of 11,000l. but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church only one aisle remains; in which the funeral service is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-house, now a boarding-school for young ladies, is situated near this, and is rendered very conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAPTON, (*Midd.*) vil. distant from London 3 m. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right, in entering, are the seats of —— Curtis, esq. Mrs. Fullager, —— Mangles, T. Boddington, —— Cancellor, and —— Alderson, esqrs. See HACKNEY.

CLAPTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 71 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Sir Booth Williams.

CLAPTON, (*Som.*) vil. beyond Crewkerne, which see, 2 m. 2 f.

CLARE, (*Suff.*) m. t. dis. from London 55 m. 5 f. is situated on a creek of the river Stour. The ruins of a strong castle, and of a monastery of canons regular,

founded in 1246, by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, are still visible. It is a poor dirty place, the streets, which are wide, being unpaved; notwithstanding, it has a fine large church, and a manufacture of bays. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay, and whitewashed. The civil and spiritual courts are held at it, and it gives title of Marquis to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of the Pelham family, as it did to that of Holles before. Market-day, Friday; fairs, Easter-Tuesday, and July 26. Here is a post-office. Inn, *Half Moon*.

CLAREBOROUGH, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Wheatley 2 m. 2 f.

CLAUGHTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 226 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right is *Claughton Hall*, (Joseph Brockholes, esq.); and nearly opposite is *Myerscough House*, (C. Gibson, esq.); about 1 m. on the left, is *Kirkland Hall*, (A. Butler, esq.)

CLAY, see CLEY-JUXTA-MARE.

CLAYBROOK, GREAT, (*Leic.*) vil. distant from London 94 m. and

CLAYBROOK, LITTLE, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 94 m. 7 f. Both Great and Little Claybrook are supposed, by the inhabitants, to be part of an ancient city, called Cleycester: but the very ruins (if such a city was) are perished.

CLAY-CROSS, (*Derb.*) distant from London 145 m. 4 f. It leads to Tupton, which see. Inn, *Angel*.

CLAYDON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 72 m. 5 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Needham and Bury. At the bridge over the river Orwell, going to Needham, a turnpike road; on the right to Norwich. About 2 m. on the right, is *Shrubland Hall*, (.... Sympson, esq.); and *Crowfield Hall*, (W. Middleton, esq.); the former of which was an old seat of the Bacons, and the latter of the family of the Harwoods. On the right of Claydon bridge is *Claydon Hall*, (J. Medows Theobald, esq.) Inn, *Crown*.

CLAYHILL, (*Wilts*) near Warminster, which see, on the W. side. It is steep on every side, with a hillock on the top, which, at a distance, looks like the crown of a hat. It is seldom resorted to but on Palm-Sunday, when, if the weather be fair, it is covered by the young people from the adjacent parts, whose chief diversion is to see one another slip and tumble to the bottom. It is so high, that it is seen many miles round.

CLAYTHROP CLINTS, see KENDAL.

CLAYTON, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from London 46 m. 7 f. Here is a church. Fairs, July 5, and Sept. 26.

CLAYTON GREEN, (*Lanc.*) dis. from London 211 m. 4 f. It leads to Bamberbridge.

CLAYTON HEIGHTS, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Bradford 6 m. Inn, *Old Dolphin*.

CLEADON, (*Durh.*) vil. distant from London 278 m. 5 f. Near it, on the right, is *Whitburn*, (Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart.)

CLEARWELL, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Monmouth 5 m. 4 f. It is between St. Briavels and Newland. Here is *Clearwell House*, (————). It was the seat of the late C. Edwin, esq.

CLEBURY, see CLEOBURY.

CLEDVULCH, (*Caerm.*) vil. dis. from London 199 m. 4 f. It lies between Abermarlis and Rosmana.

CLEE DOWNTOWN, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Ludlow 6 m. 3 f.

CLEEHILLS, see CLEOBURY, NORTH.

CLEETHORPE, (*Linc.*) distant from London 172 m. It is about 3 m. to the E. of Great Grimsley, and is a little fishing hamlet, where there is a very large and commodious house newly erected, with stables and other conveniencies: the dining-room is 50 feet by 20, the drawing-room over it is the same size. It stands on a little eminence within 100 yards of the Humber, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the Yorkshire coast, &c. It is now become the resort of much genteel company, it being universally allowed to be the most eligible and agreeable bathing-place on the Lincolnshire coast. Inn, *Dolphin*.

CLEEVE, see CLIFF.

CLENT, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stourbridge 3 m. S. and surrounded by Worcestershire. Here St. Kenelon, the infant king of Mercia, was murdered by the order of his sister Quendrida, in the year 819. The body was discovered by a cow, and was buried in Winchcomb abbey. A spring of water is said to have gushed out on the discovery of the body, which was long reputed to be possessed of great virtues, and a chapel was erected on the spot much frequented by pilgrims.

CLEOBURY, or CLEOBURY MORTIMER, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dis. from London 137 m. It is situated on the N. side of the Teme, near a range of hills called *Clee Hills*, which are of considerable height, and abound in coal, limestone, and iron ore. The church has a spire, 6 musical bells, and a clock. Near the church a castle was built, in 1160, by Hugh de Mortimer, which was soon after totally razed by Henry II. Here is a free-school, founded by Sir Lacon Wm. Child. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, April 21, Trinity-Monday, and Oct. 27. Here is no post-office; letters are sent for to Bewdley. Between it and Bewdley, on the left, is *Mawley Hall*, (Sir Walter Blount, bart.) Inns, *Eagle*, (excise office); and *Serpent*.

CLEPSTON, (*Northamp*) vil. dist. from Kelmarsh, which see, 2 m. N. W. A free-school and hospital was founded here by Sir G. Boswell, bart. in 1677.

CLEREEN GREEN, (*Hants.*) dist. from London 49 m. 1 f.—Here is a turnpike-gate.

CLESLEY BRIDGE, (*Cheshire*) dist. from Whitchurch 8 m. 1 f.

CLEVE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Wem 2 m. 4 f. S. Here the poet Wicherley was born. See WHITCHURCH.

CLEVE, CLIVE, WINDLES-CLEVE, or PRIOR'S CLEVE, (*Worc.*) v. dis. from Bengeworth, which see, 5 m. N. E. Here was a monastery in the reign of King Offa, which was annexed to the see of Worcester before the year 888. Not far from hence, on Harrow-hill, is a medicinal spring.

CLEVE-HILL, see CHELTENHAM.

CLEWER, (*Berks*) parish, adjoining Windsor. Here is the well-built seat of —— Payne, esq.

CLEY-HANGER, (*Devon*) dist. from Bampton, which see, 4 m. E. The manor belongs to the Rev. N. Nutcombe; and at Nutcombe is the seat of the Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe

CLEY-JUXTA-MARE, (*Norfolk*)

m. t. dis. from Lon. 125 m.; it is a port with large salt works, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes to Holland and the Baltic. Here is a bath, which has been very much frequented: also a handsome new-built mansion, the seat of the Rev. Robert Tomlinson. A small market on Saturday, and a fair July 10.

CLIFF REGIS, see KING'S CLIFF.

CLIFF, or CLEEVE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Watchet, which see. 2 m. S. W. It takes its name from its craggy cliffs close to the Bristol channel. Here are some remains of a monastery, founded for Cistertians, by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, in the year 1188; and near, an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by pilgrims, and enriched by offerings.

CLIFFE, (*Kent*) parish, adjoining Gravesend, which see. It is supposed, by several eminent historians, to have been the cloveshoe, where many councils and provincial synods were held during the Saxon heptarchy. Other writers have, however, imagined that these clerical meetings were assembled at Abingdon, which was anciently called Clovesham. The persons who adopted the former opinion conceived Cloveshoe to have denoted Clove or Clive, near the Hundred of Hoo. At the conquest this place was certainly denominated Bishop'sClive; and it is also worthy of attention, that the rectors of Cliffe have had, for time immemorial, some privileges and powers rarely possessed by the incumbents of a country parish. These two circumstances afford a presumptive proof of the archbishops of Canterbury having, at an early period, resd at Cliffe; and, if so, it is not likely that articles and laws specting the doctrines and di pline of the church should, very early period, have been sidered and settled at that pl The manor of Cliffe, as far b as the reign of Edward the fessor, belonged to the prio Christchurch in Canterbury, the archbishop is now the pa of the living, which is in deanery of Shoreham, and course subject to the peculia risdiction of that see. But exempted from the authorit the dean of the arches, who is commissary of that district, the rector is only visitable by archbishop at Cliffe. The re is, in an old MS. styled the nary of this parish; and he cises several branches of the nary jurisdiction without any cial commission, though doubt of old, this right was vested i predecessors by a delegated p from the archbishop. By him or his surrogate, he holds a every year, soon after Easter, the swearing-in of the church dens, and he grants probate wills, letters of administrat and licences. Dr. Rawlinso his English Topographer, inf us, that a seal belonging to ecclesiastical court of Cliffe p had been found upon Blackh not long before the publicatic his book. The author has in ed, from the original, an e delineation of the seal, the pression on which is a man's h issuing out of a gown sleeve (bably that of a doctor of l and holding a long staff wi cross fixed on the top of it. date of the seal is not mentio The seal now used is very anci

the device is a bishop, standing, in basket-work, with his crosier. The inscription is as follows: S. PECVLIARIS: IVRISDICTIONIS: RECTORIS: DE: CLIFF. The church is a large and handsome building. It consists of two side-aisles, a nave, and chancel, all lofty and spacious. The roof is covered with lead, and the walls are embattled. At the west end is a tower, very visible from some parts of the road, in which is a clock and a ring of 6 bells. The case of an organ is remaining in the church. In the chancel there are remains of good painted glass, and on the roof the arms of Archbishop Arundel. Here are likewise 6 stalls like those in cathedral churches, and the tradition of the place is, that they were formerly filled by a dean and five prebendaries. There are seats of this kind in many more parochial churches in Kent, as well as in other counties; and some writers have averred them to be indisputable evidence of there having been in these parishes some college of priests either secular or regular, though such fraternity may not be mentioned by any historians, nor any memorials preserved of founders, or the rules and orders by which they were governed. But, when these or some other concurrent proofs of a fixed community are wanting, is not the conclusion too hastily drawn with respect to the ancient use of stalls in the chancels of country churches, and may not another reason be assigned for the constructing of them? During the establishment of popery in England, it is well known that there was scarcely a parish church which, besides the high altar, had at one altar at least, placed in the nave, or in an adjoining chapel, dedicated to some chimerical tutelary saint: and in many parishes there were chapels and chantries erected at a distance from the church. At these private altars the incumbents of the parishes were under no obligation to officiate; but generally chaplains and chantry priests were appointed for that purpose. They were seldom absolutely independent of the rectors or vicars of the respective churches; and one article of subordination usually required was the assisting occasionally at the celebration of mass at the high altar, and particularly on chief festivals. The offices were at that time sung or said, not in the nave or body of the church, but in the chancel; and the ancient seats or stalls, which are still remaining in many chancels, seem to have been the places where the incumbent and all other clergymen connected with the church performed them; and laymen, skilled in music, might be admitted into the chancel. Mr. Hasted concludes these stalls to have been for the use of the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, to whom the manor of Cliffe belonged; and he adds, that such stalls are frequently to be observed in the chancels of churches where the great monasteries had estates, and were always placed for the use of the monks at such times as they came to visit their possessions. In the chancel of Stoke Bruce, in Northamptonshire, there are, according to Mr. Brydges (History, p. 325), five stalls after the manner of a cathedral; and on each side of the chancel of Holdenby, in the same county, six stalls like those in a collegiate church (p. 529.) But it appears,

from that author that the principal manors of these parishes were never in any religious community; and that the advowsons of the rectories were always in lay hands. The parish of Cliffe is extensive, and, from the ruins of some buildings situated not far from the street, the town is imagined to have been larger than it is at present. Lambard mentions it to have sustained great damage by a fire which happened in 1520, nor probably did it ever recover from that disaster. The number of inhabitants are decreasing yearly, and for want of them many houses are decaying very fast. Near it is *Cowling Castle*, so named from the parish wherein it is situated. It was built by John Lord Cobham, who, in 1399, obtained from Richard II. a licence for its erection. There is a tradition, that he, fearing its strength might give some umbrage at court, to obviate it, caused the following lines to be cut on a scroll, with an appendant seal of his arms, in imitation of a deed or charter, and fixed on the easternmost tower of the chief entrance, where it is still visible, engraved on brass:

Knoweth that hath and shall be
That I am made in help of the contre
In knowing of which thing
This is chartre and witnessing.

In this castle resided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcastle, who, in the reign of King Henry V. fell a victim to popish cruelty. In the year 1553, Sir Thomas Wyat, in his insurrection against Queen Mary, attempted to take this castle. Kilburn says, "the gate was broke open with his ordnance, but it was so well defended by the Lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to desist." "The ruins," says Harris, "shew it to have been a very strong place, and the moat round it is very deep. The gate-house is still standing, which is fortified with a port-cluse, or port-cullis, and machicolated; it hath also such kind of towers for its defence as were used in those days." The present remains consist of a handsome gate fronting the south, flanked by two round towers; on the west are the walls of a square fort, surrounded by a ditch or moat, formerly supplied with water from the Thames, but now almost choaked up. This building seems to have been independent of the gate, which probably led to the mansion, on the site whereof stands a farm-house.

CLIFFORD, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 155 m. 4 f. Here are the ruins of a castle built by William Fitzosborn, earl of Hereford, which was the estate, and gave name to Lord Clifford, afterwards earl of Cumberland. It is famous for having been the youthful residence of fair Rosamond, the favourite of Henry I. Here was also a priory, founded for Cluniac monks, in the reign of Henry I.

CLIFFORD'S-HILL, see HOUGHTON, LITTLE.

CLIFFORD MOOR, (*Yorkshire*) distant from York 5 m. On the right a turnpike road to Wetherby; on the left to Doncaster.

CLIFF'S END, (*Kent*) distant from Margate 9 m. Between it and Ebbs Fleet is *Sevenscore*, (Mrs. Wadsworth.)

CLIFTON, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from London 51 m. 7 f. It leads to Abingdon.

CLIFTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from London 191 m. 7 f. Inn, *Stars*.

CLIFTON, (*Westm.*) vil. distant from London 205 m. 1 f. On Clifton Moor a skirmish was fought between some of the king's troops and the rebels in 1745, in which about 15 were killed on both sides, and Colonel Honeywood, of Howgill castle, taken up for dead. About 1 m. N. is a large earth-work, called *Arthur's Round Table;* and, at a small distance to the S. another, called *Mayborough*. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left is the seat of —— Wybergh, esq.

CLIFTON, or CLIFTON-ON-TEME, (*Worc.*) m. t. dis. from London 114 m. It is situate between Severn Stoke and Kemsey, on the borders of Herefordshire, and is a parish decked with all the beauties of hills and woods, through which the river Teme runs in a serpentine course, affording a series of delightful prospects. The country abounds with hop-plantations. It has a market and fairs. Near it is *Home* or *Ham Castle*, where, in 1637, an iron chest containing gold, silver, &c. was dug up in a vault within a fort.

CLIFTON, (*York*) vil. dis. from London 196 m. 1 f. It leads to Easingwold. In this village many of the cow-keepers live, who supply the city with milk; and it is famous for its maypole, to which the young people resort in May.

CLIFTON, (*Glouc.*) v. near Bristol. It is universally allowed to be one of the most agreeable, healthy, and pleasant villages in the kingdom; the air is so remarkably pure and salubrious as to occasion its being styled the English Montpellier; it lies in the hundred of King's-Barton; is situated on the south and west of a cliff or hill, (whence its name,) one mile westward of the city of Bristol, over great part of which it commands a very pleasing prospect, as also of the ships and vessels, that, on the flood and ebb tide, sail up and down the Avon. On the opposite shore, the well-cultivated lands of Somersetshire present themselves in a very beautiful landscape, rising gradually four or five miles, from the verge of the river to the top of Dundry-hill, whereon is a high tower, esteemed the Proteus of the weather, as being commonly enveloped with mist, so as scarcely to be visible, against rain; but, on the contrary, if it is seen clear and distinct, it denotes that it will be a fine day. Its delightful situation has long since tempted several persons of large fortune to make it their principal residence, and others continuing to follow the example, has occasioned the hill to be almost every where covered with respectable mansions, most of them built with free-stone in a very elegant style; also a noble crescent has been built on a plan superior to any thing of the kind; and several new streets and rows of houses projected, and carried forward with the utmost spirit, speed, and elegance. Here are also a great number of handsome houses built purposely for letting lodgings, some nearly adjoining the Hot-well. On Clifton-down there are ancient fortifications and intrenchments, where the remains of a windmill now stand, and coins of the later Roman emperors have frequently been found about the camp; there are other intrenchments opposite on the Somersetshire side of the river Avon. They are all supposed to be the works of the Roman soldiers under Osterius, who caused fortifications to be raised in

in many places along that river, above and below Bristol, which was probably the reason why the Britons gave the name of Caer Oder, i. e. Castrum Osterii, to that city.

Clifton, (*Derb.*) vil. distant from Ashborn 1 m.

Clifton, (*Notting.*) vil. dist. from Nottingham 4 m. S. S. W. Here was a college for a warden and three priests, founded by Robert Clifton and his son, in the reign of Edward IV; now the seat of the same family.

Clifton, (*Staff.*) v. near Burton-upon-Trent, which see, eastward. The church is remarkable for its lofty spire.

Clifton, Great, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 309 m. 1 f.; and

Clifton, Little, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 308 m. 1 f. or 307 m. 5 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Whitehaven; on the right, by Distington, a turnpike road to Workington.

Clip Elm, (*Essex*) dist. from Chelmsford 2 m.

Clipston, or Kings Clipston, (*Notting.*) vil. dist. from Mansfield 4 m. N. W. Here was a royal palace, as early as the reign of Henry II. King John frequently resided here, and dated the charter he granted to Nottingham. A parliament was held here under Edward I. Edward II. and III both came here. The ruins are situated in a field belonging to the Duke of Portland. The park is 8 m. in circumference, and was once famous for its oaks, many of which were destroyed in the civil wars.

Clitheroe, (*Lanc.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 216 m. 4 f.; it stands on the river Ribble, at the foot of Pendle-hill. It has a neat church, or rather parochial chapel. There is also a well-endowed free grammar school, founded by Philip and Mary, which has lately been rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure. In the reign of King Stephen, when David King of Scots was opposed by many northern barons, his grand-nephew, William, was dispatched into Yorkshire to fight the van of the English army, which had advanced to Clitheroe; he surprised and cut them all to pieces, or took them prisoners, and committed great disorders in the country.—The town is well watered by copious and wholesome springs, and can boast of a spa impregnated with sulphur, but without salt, and of the same medicinal virtues as the Wigan spa. In the neighbourhood are also found chalybeate springs. The castle, said to have been built in the year 1178, is a very respectable ruin; and, standing upon a hill, is a fine object, and commands a pleasant prospect of the surrounding country. It is a borough by prescription, sends two members to Parliament, and is governed by two bailiffs, who act together as one magistrate. It is remarkably healthy, and although the buildings, in general, are indifferent, the situation is pleasant. Lime is burnt here in great quantities, and, from its excellent quality, finds a ready sale. The cotton manufacture has extended itself from Blackburn to this town, three very considerable factories for spinning cotton having been established here within these few years, which afford employment to a great number of persons. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent,

went, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, York, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, March 25, Aug. 1, the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas-day, and Dec. 7. Here has lately been established a receiving-house for letters. Principal inns, *Swan*, *Old King's Head*, and *Black Bull*.

CLIVIGER, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from Burnley, which see, 2 m. 5 f. *Cliviger Common* is dist. 5 m. 6 f.

CLIXBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Caistor 2 m.

CLOMENDY, (*Flintsh.*) vil. dis. from London 204 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of Richard Garnons, esq. See MOLD.

CLOPHILL, (*Bedf.*) vil. distant from London 42 m. On the right is a turnpike road to Bedford; beyond it, on the right, is *Haynes*, (Lord Carteret) Inn, *Flying Horse*.

CLOPTON BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) dist from London 176 m. 6 f.; it is beyond Shillingford 1 m.

CLOTHALL, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Baldock, which see, 2 m. E. Here was a college or hospital for a number of brethren and sisters, of ancient foundation.

CLOTTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. distant from London 181 m. 3 f. For seats, &c. see TARPORLEY. Inn, *George*.

CLOUGHTON, (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from Whitby 15 m. 6 f. On the right, going to Scarborough, is *Hallkeess*, (Sir Richard Vanden Bempdé Johnstone, bart.)

CLOVELLY, (*Devon.*) dis. from Hartland, which see, 3 m. N. It is a small fishing town, and celebrated for its herrings, with a pier erected at a great expense, by the family of Carew, to whom it belongs. Near it are the vestiges of a Roman camp, called *Clovelly Dikes*. Here is *Clovelly Court*, (J. Hamlyn, esq.

CLOWN, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 148 m. 7 f. It is a clean and pleasant village, and contains about 70 families. Here is a neat church. Beyond it, on the right, 1 m. is a turnpike road to Worksop; on the left to Sheffield.—Near 2 m. from it, on the left, is *Barlborough Hall*, (C. H. Rodes, esq.)

CLUNN, (*Shropsh.*) vil. distant from Bishop's Castle, on the road to Knighton, 5 m. It takes its name from the Clunn river. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; likewise an hospital, founded by Robert Howard, earl of Northampton. Near it, on the left, a turnpike road to Church Stretton and Ludlow. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Fairs, June 13, and Nov. 22.

CLUTTON, (*Som.*) vil. dis. from Bristol 9 m. 6 f.

CLWYD, see VALE of CLWYD.

CLYTHA, (*Monm.*) dist. from London 141 m. It leads to Abergavenny. See BRYNGWYN.

COAL ASTON, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Sheffield 5 m. 2 f.

COATHAM MUNDEVILLE, (*Durham*) v. dist. from London 247 m. 3 f. On the right is the seat of the reverend Mr. Robson.

COATS, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Arundel 6 m. 3 f. near the Arun river.

COBHAM, (*Surry*) v. dist. from London 19 m. 5 f. It is exceeding healthy and pleasant, situate on Bagshot-heath, and on the river Mole, in which are plenty of pike, trout, perch, gudgeon, and dace,

dace, with excellent eels. There are two very good brick bridges over the river, built within a few years, at the expense of the county. In this parish are two medicinal springs, Cobham-wells, and the Spa, which were formerly much resorted to; but have been some time in disrepute, on account of Jessop's-well, which is in the vicinity. Cobham belonged, formerly, to the abbey of Chertsey, where the abbot had a fish-pond about a mile in compass; but, for want of being properly cleaned and kept in repair, it is now choaked up with weeds. To the W. is an ancient monument, supposed to have been erected in memory of some British chief. The principal manufactory is iron and copper works. Fair, Dec. 11, for horses, cows, hogs, &c. Post-office opens at 7 o'clock in summer, and 8 in winter. Here is a turnpike-gate. *Cobham-heath* is distant from London 20 m. 7 f. At the entrance of Cobham, on the right, may be seen *Burwood*, (—— Tynte, esq.); and a seat of Mrs. Currie; and beyond, on the heath, is *Burwood Park*, (Sir J. Frederick, bart.) Near it are several fine seats. On the right is that of —— Chamberlayne, esq; on the left *Pain's Hill*, (Mrs. Hopkins), an elegant seat, with extensive gardens. Also *Pointers*, (—— Page, esq.); and *Hatchford*, (Andrew Ramsay Kerr, esq,) Here is a seat built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this seat is still in the representatives of the late Earl, since whose death it has never been let but as a temporary residence. Inns, *George*, (post-office); and *White Lion*.

COBRIDGE, (*Staff.*) see COWBRIDGE.

COCKBRIDGE, (*Cumb.*) distant from Carlisle 16 m. It leads to Ireby.

COCKERMOUTH, (*Cumb.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 303 m. 1 f. It stands on the mouth of the river Cocker, from whence it derives its name, and by which it is divided into two parts nearly equal; the church, market-place, and castle, standing on the east side, and the other part on the south-west. The castle stands on the conflux of the rivers Derwent and Cocker, on an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. Its ruins are much admired by travellers, and it is supposed to be of ancient structure. On the gates are the arms of the Multons, Umfranvilles, Lucys, and Percys, but they are now partly defaced. The approach has been kept by a drawbridge over a deep ditch. The gateway appears to be more modern than any other part of the building, is vaulted with ribbed arches joining in the centre, and defended with a portcullis, over which

which is a lofty tower. Authors differ about the founder of this castle, though they agree that it was built soon after the conquest. During the civil wars, in 1648, it was garrisoned for the king, and being taken, after a siege, was burned, and has not since been repaired, except the outer walls. It belongs to the Earl of Egremont, who takes the title of Baron from the town. *See Plate 4, fig.* 3. The town is irregular, yet has many modern and well-built houses. The street ascending to the castle-gate is particular, though, from the steepness of the hill, not so commodious a situation as the others in the town, yet seems to be the favourite of people of fortune, and contains many genteel buildings. A spacious street leads to Derwentbridge: some of the houses are of red free-stone, and make a handsome appearance.....The church, which was first built in the reign of Edward III. was entirely rebuilt from the ground, all but the tower, in 1711, by virtue of a brief. Its situation is very beautiful, being watered by two fine rivers. Beneath the Derwent is a plain of considerable extent, in which is a public walk almost a mile in length. The river, on one hand, falls in cascades, and the opposite banks are formed of rich corn-lands; on the other hand, the level meads are bounded by a gentle rising ground covered with wood. One end of this walk is terminated by lofty rocks scattered over with trees; the other by the ruins of the castle impending over the river, by a bridge of two arches, and the lake of Derwent hanging on the distant hill. The town is governed by a bailiff, who is the head officer, and is chosen annually at the Michaelmas court of the lord of the manor, by a jury of 16 burgesses. The town was anciently a hamlet to Bridgham, a parish about a mile distant; but it has been a distinct parish ever since the reign of Edward III. It has only enjoyed the privilege of representation since 1640, (except one return that it made 23 Edward I.) and it now sends two members to Parliament. The principal articles manufactured in this place are tanned leather, the annual profits on which amount to about 14,000l. hats, mostly for exportation, the annual returns on which are about 7000l. and shalloons and other coarse woollens, on which the annual returns are about 6000l.—There is also a manufactory for coarse linen cloth. There is very little freehold land in Cockermouth, but many of the inhabitants have freehold estates in other manors. The number of inhabitants is about 3000. Market-day, Monday; and there is a small market on Saturday; the former is well supplied with provisions and grain. Fairs, the Mondays after Martinmas and Whit-Sunday, for hiring servants; a fair for horned cattle, on the first Wednesday in May, and continues regularly on that day fortnight till the 30th of October, when it concludes, with the fair called Michaelmas fair, where is shewn a great number of good horses, this being the only annual horse-fair held in Cockermouth. On the hiring day the fair is held in the Castle-yard, the cattle-fair in the spacious street below the bridge, and the horse-fair on the common adjoining called Gallowbarrow. The advantages which Cocker-

Cockermouth has over the neighbouring towns are many, being an excellent situation for trade and manufactories, the surrounding country populous and fertile, having a constant and plentiful supply of water by different streams, several valuable coal-mines, and three sea-ports, all within the small distance of 15 miles. The turnpike-roads are also in very good order. On the right is a turnpike road to Carlisle. Here is a regular post-office. For seats, see RYDALL and WORKINGTON. Principal inns, *Globe*, *Sun*, and *George and Dragon*.

COCKERTON, (*Durh.*) vil. dis. from London 244 m. 3 f. From it, 3 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Durham; on the left to Pierce Bridge; ditto, 2 m. farther, a turnpike road to Pierce Bridge. Here is the seat of John Garth, esq.

COCKGATE, (*Hercf.*) beyond Bumfield 4 m. 4 f.; it is between Portway and Mortimer's Cross.

COCKING, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from London 53 m. 1 f Here is a turnpike-gate: it leads to Singleton, which see.

COCKINGSHAY, (*Devon*) v. dis. from Honiton 7 m. 4 f.

COCKINGTON, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Exeter 20 m. 5 f. On the left, going to Brixham, is *Tor Abbey*, (G. Carey, esq.); and, on the right, *Berry Pomeroy*, (Duke of Somerset.)

COCK-LANE, (*Hampsh.*) dist. from Winchester 5 f. A turnpike-gate.

COCKSHUT, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dis. from London 171 m. 5 f. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Petton Hall*, (—— Sparling, esq.) Inn, *Golden Lion*.

CODDINGTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Newark, which see, 2 m. 4 f. Near it is a large moor, on which there used to be annual horse-races. On the right, ½ m. is *Bacon field House*, (Samp. Christ. Cotclough, esq.)

CODFORD, ST. MARY, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from Lond. 89 m. 7 f. and

CODFORD. ST. PETER, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 90 m. 3 f. Here is a church.

CODICOTE, (*Hercf.*) vil. dist. from London 26 m. 4 f. On the left is *Lawrence Ayott*, (Sir G. Bolton, bart.); and a little farther, to the left, is *Lamer House*, (C. D. Gerrard, esq); beyond it, 1½ m. on the right, is *Knebworth House*, (R. Warburton Lytton, esq.) About 2 m. on the left, is *The Hoo*, (Hon. Thomas Brand); and about 1 m. farther, ditto, is *Waldenbury*, (Hon. G. Bowes Bruis.) See SIFFEVERNES.

COGGES, (*Oxfordsh.*) distant from Witney, which see, 1 m. to the left. Here was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey at Fescamp, in Normandy, founded by the ancestors of Manassch Arsic, lord of the place, and given by Henry VI. to Eton College. It was afterwards converted into a mansion-house, by the Earl of Downe, in the reign of James I. and part of it now remains.

COGGESHALL, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 43 m. 7 f.; it stands on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge; and has a manufacture of bays and says. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses: it consists of several streets, but narrow and badly paved. Near this town, on the road side, in a grotto under ground, was found a vial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile 14 inches diameter, and also some

some urns, with ashes and bones in them, of which one resembled coral, and had this inscription, *Cocilli M.* i. e. "to the manes, or ghost, of Cocillus." Market-day, Saturday: fair, Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday. Here is a receiving-house for letters. No inn.

COGGESHALL, LITTLE, (*Essex*) vil. is S. E. of the preceding, but on the other side of the river: it was once a distinct parish, but now united to the town of Coggeshall.

COITY, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Bridgend 4 m. E. Here are the ruins of an extensive and venerable old castle, supposed to have been built in 1091; which castle and lordship of Coity was given by Robert Fitzhammon to Sir Pain Turberville, who was one of Fitzhammon's knights.

COKEHILL, (*Worc.*) dist. from Alcester 3 m. W. Here a convent of Cistertian nuns was founded in the year 1260 by Isabella, countess of Warwick, who was herself a nun there.

COLBROOKE PARK, (*Monm.*) dist. from London 146 m. 2 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Pontypool.

COLCHESTER, (*Essex*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 51 m... This pleasant and populous town is agreeably situated on the banks of the navigable river Colne. It was originally built in the form of a cross, and is embellished with 12 churches, most of which are in good repair; and many of them are partly composed of Roman bricks and ruins. In the centre of the town, in a place called the Baily, stands a castle, which is said to have been built by Edward, son of Alfred the Great. Few travellers pass through here without visiting this venerable pile; as it has been reported by historians, that F. Julia Helena, mother to Constantine, was born within its walls. Roman coins are every day dug up in the vicinity of this place, among which are those of Constantine, Carausius, and the succeeding emperors. This castle was purchased by Charles Gray, esq. who bestowed on it much labour and expense, in order to preserve it from that total destruction to which, if we may judge from its mutilated appearance, it seems to hasten with rapid strides... Within the castle is a library, which was established, in 1631, by Dr. Harsnett, archbishop of York, to which several additions have since been made. In the conclusion of the great civil war it suffered a severe siege, which, as it made a resolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garrison, and inhabitants also, suffered the utmost extremity of hunger, and were at last obliged to surrender at discretion; and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were cruelly shot to death, under the castle wall, for their bravery.—The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, still shew marks of this siege, except that the church of St. Mary, (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the steeple, which was two thirds battered down (the besieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains still in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which surrounded the whole town, and the forts of the besiegers, remain very visible in many places. The river Colne, which passes through the town, encompasses it on the north and

east, and served, in time of war, for a complete defence on those sides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable, within three miles of the town, for ships of large burden; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the Hythe, close to the houses, it is navigable for boys and small barks. The Hythe is a long street, passing from west to east, on the south side of the town, and is so populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colchester. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good custom-house. The town chiefly subsists by the trade of making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the same trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeshall, Braintree, Bocking, &c. and the whole country, large as it is, may be said to be employed, and in part maintained, by the spinning of wool for the baize trade of Colchester, and its adjacent villages. This town has long been famous for good oysters; the best of which are distinguished by the name of Pyefleet. In the month of May these oysters cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their spat. It resembles a drop of candle-grease, and is about the bigness of a halfpenny. The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call cultch. It is probably conjectured, that the spat in 24 hours begins to have a shell. In the month of May the dredgers (by the law of the admiralty-court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they raise the small breed from the cultch; and then they throw the cultch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly spat that they cannot be safely severed from the cultch. In that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c. that the spat is upon; one shell having many times 20 spats. After the month of May, it is felony to carry away the cultch, and punishable to take any other oysters, unless it be those of size, that is to say, about the bigness of an half-crown-piece, or when, the shells being shut, a fair shilling will rattle between them. Those oysters which they would have green, they put into pits about 3 feet deep in the salt-marshes, which are overflowed only at spring-tides, to which they have sluices, and let out the salt-water till it is about a foot and a half deep. The pits in which the oysters become green, are those which are only overflowed by the sea in spring-tides; so that during the nep-tides a green scum is formed over the surface of the water, which being taken in by the fish daily, gives them their green colour; for which reason the people in Colchester never choose to eat the green oysters, but always prefer the white, believing them to be more wholesome. Colchester appears from the list of members in Morant's history of the town, to have sent to parliament ever since 23 Edward I. It is supposed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent. Besides 12 churches, there are other places of worship. The principal public edifices are,

1. Bay-

1. Bay-hall, where the goodness of the manufacture of baize made in this town is ascertained by a corporation established for this purpose, consisting of a set of men called Governors of the Dutch Bay-hall.—2. The guild-hall of the town, called by them the Moot-hall; contiguous to which is the town-gaol.—3. The work-house for the poor, and—4. A free grammar-school, for the instruction of the sons of free burgesses; which has good allowance for the master. Here also are several charity-schools, and well-endowed alms-houses. Near the market-place is a good theatre, which has lately received considerable improvements; and the Norwich company visit this place annually. It sends two members to Parliament; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, 12 aldermen, 18 assistants, 18 common-council, two coroners, four serjeants, and two claviers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with 48 guardians, are also a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itself, containing four wards, and 16 parishes, within and without the walls. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, April 2, for wholesale taylors; July 5, for horses; July 23, for cattle; and Oct. 20, for cheese, butter, and toys. The post-office opens at 8 in the morning, and shuts at 9 in the evening. Principals inns, *White Hart, Cups, King's Head,* and *Lion.*

Cold Beck, (*Westmorel.*) dis. from London 280 m. 5 f. On the right 3 m. is a turnpike road to Sedbergh.

Cold-Blow, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from London by Brecon 238 m. 2 f. and by Swansea 252 m. 3 f. On the right (by Swansea) is a turnpike road to Tenby and Pembroke.

Cold Coniston, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from London 223 m. 7 f.—Inn, *Bay Horse.*

Coldford, (*Monm.*) t. near Monmouth 6 m. on the London road. Here are two fairs annually.

Cold Harbour, (*Linc.*) dist. from London 106 m. 5 f. It leads to Ancester, and is the old Roman road, only used as a summer road to Lincoln.

Cold Harbour, (*Glouc.*) dis. from Gloucester 23 m. 4 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Tetbury: also *Kingscote,* (Robt. Kingscote, esq.).

Cold Harbour, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 79 m. 3 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Swindon; going to Swindon, ditto, ditto, to Highworth. Inn, *Cold Harbour.*

Cold Norton, (*Oxf.*) v. near Chipping Norton, which see. It had a priory.

Cold Rowley, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 264 m. 4 f. It is situate near the Derwent river.

Cold Waltham, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 50 m. 1 f. It is situate between Hardham and Watersfield.

Cole, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 111 m. 6 f.

Colebach, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Bishops-castle 1 m.

Cole Brayfield, (*Bucks*) d. from Olney 2 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Wm. Farret, esq.

Colebrooke Dale, (*Shrops.*) vil. dist. from London 147 m. 5 f. On the banks of the Severn is a winding glen, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, with beautiful hanging

woods. Here are the most considerable iron works in England: "The noise of the forges, mills, &c. (says Arthur Young) with all their vast machinery, the flames bursting from their furnaces, with the burning of coal, and the smoke of the lime kilns, are altogether horribly sublime." A bridge, entirely made of cast iron, which has been thrown over the Severn, gives these scenes a yet nearer resemblance to the ideas in romance; a work for obtaining fossil tar or petrolium, from the condensed smoke of pit-coal, has been erected in the dale. Here is also a spring of brine, and some springs of native tar. On the right is a turnpike road to Sheffnal; also 1 m. of the iron bridge is the seat of R. Reynolds, esq. beyond which 2 m. ditto, is that of W. Ferriday, esq. ditto 2 m. are the seats of J. Addenbroke, esq. and William Botfield, esq. Beyond the iron bridge 3 m. and about 1 m. on the left of the road is *West Coppice*, (John Smetheman, esq.).

Coleford, (*Devon.*) m. t. dis. from London 184 m. 2 f. It leads to Bow, or Nymet Tracie. See Bow. Here is a market on Friday.

Cole Green, (*Herts*) dist. from Hertford 3 m. 4 f. Near it on the right is a turnpike road to Chipping Barnet. Here is the seat of Earl Cowper.

Colemore, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from Tisded, East, which see, 1 m. S. Here the learned professor Greaves was born in the year 1602.

Cole Overton. (*Leic.*) dist. from Melton Mowbray, which see, 6 m. E. Here is a medicinal spring.

Colern, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Box, which see, 1 m. N. The greatest part of it was burnt down in the year 1770.

Coleshill, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Rickmansworth, which see, 4 m. W. and from Amersham 1 m. S. It belongs to an insulated part of Herefordshire, and was the birth-place of Waller, the poet.

Coleshill, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 73 m. 2 f. Near it is an ancient camp called *Binbury*.

Coleshill, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 104 m. 1 f. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the bottom of which, on the N. side, runs the river Cole, whence it takes its name. It consists of one long street, running N. and S. with a small one branching out eastward about the middle of the town, and leading to the church-yard, which is the summit of the eminence, and commands a pleasing view of the country around. The church, which is an old structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and to which there is a handsome tower and a beautiful spire, forms a conspicuous object to the neighbourhood. Over the river is a stone bridge. On the N. side of the church-yard is a free grammar-school of an ancient foundation, with salary and privileges worth about 50l. a-year; but it has been a sinecure for above 20 years. There is also an English school, with a salary of about 20l. a-year. No manufacture is carried on at this place; and although it contains upwards of 300 houses, and about 1300 inhabitants, there is not to be found two persons professedly dissenting from the established church. This town is a great

great thoroughfare. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Shrove Monday, May 6, and Wednesday following Old Michaelmas Day. Letters going downwards must be put into the office by 11 o'clock in the morning, and letters going upwards by 1 o'clock. On the right is the seat of Lord Digby, proprietor of almost all the parish. It is a venerable old mansion, with a park well stocked with deer, and which was the ancient and almost constant residence of the Digby family. The house, park, and demesne lands, are now let to tenants. On the right is a turnpike road to Atherstone, on the left to Birmingham; by Bentley chapel way, on the right, a turnpike road to Tamworth and Litchfield; on the left to Warwick. Inns, *Swan* and *Angel*.

COLEY MILE, (*Staff.*) dis. from Stafford 10 m. 3 f. Near it is *Aqualate Hall*, (Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart.).

COLFORD, or COLEFORD, (*Glou.*) m. t. dist. from London 124 m. 4 f. It is a small town; in the neighbourhood are very extensive iron forges. Market-day, Tuesday. Fairs, June 20, for wool, and Dec. 5, for cheese. The London post comes in and goes out on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. On the left are *Clearwell House*, (late C. Edwin, esq.) also the seats of Edward Probyn, esq. and Rev. —— Probyn. About 1½ m. dist. is *High Meadow House*, (Lord Gage). Inn, *Angel* (excise and post-office).

COLITON, or COLYTON, (*Devon.*) m. t. dist. from London 149 m. 7 f. It is situated on the river Cole, which after runs into the Ax. Market-day, Thursday. John Duke of Marlborough was born about 2 m. from this town (at Ash) in 1642.

COLLELL, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 287 m. 4 f. Here is *Hallington Hall*, (Christopher Soulsey, esq.).

COLLIERS END, (*Herts.*) dist. from London 24 m. 7 f. Beyond it on the right 1 m. is a Roman catholic college, called Old Hall.

COLLINGBOURN, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Marlborough about 10 m. S. in the neighbourhood of Bedwin, which see. It is a large village, of two parishes about ½ m. a part called *Kingston* and *Ducis Collingbourn*, and is about ½ m. from the turnpike road leading from Oxford to Salisbury. Fair, December 11. Principal inn, *Sheers*, which is on the turnpike road.

COLLINGHAM, or BRUOM, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from York 16 m. Here Horsley places the ancient Crocolana.

COLLINGHAM, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Newark 2½ m. here is N. and S. Collingham.

COLLUMPTON, (*Devon.*) m. t. dist. from London 165 m. It is situate on the river Culm, which joins the Ex about 2 m. above Exeter, and over which there is a bridge. Its church has a rich gilded rood loft, which is still preserved as an ornament; the image worshipped in the days of popery is removed. Here is a manufactory of serges and duroys. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, first Wednesday in May, and ditto in Nov. The post-office opens at 6 in the morning, and shuts against the W. letters at 7, and finally at 10 in the evening. Near it is *Paltimore*, (Sir C. Bampfield). Inns, *Half Moon*, and *White Hart*.

COLLYWESTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Kettering 19 m.

COLNBROOK, (*Bucks*) t. dist. from London 16 m. 6 f. It is situate on four channels of the river Colne, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex, and the other in Buckinghamshire. Here is an ancient chapel, said to have been founded by Edward III. Some antiquarians have supposed this place to have been a Roman station, but their imagination is not supported by any antiquities having been found here. It consists chiefly of one street, in the middle of which stands the chapel, with a market-house under it.—The market, which was on Tuesday, was used for corn, but has failed for some years. It is in three parishes, and is so great a thoroughfare, that it is called the *Great Bath Road*. A receiving-house for letters. Beyond it 1 m. on the left is a turnpike road to Windsor. On the right is *Ricking's Park*, (J. Sullivan, esq.). Inns, *George*, *White Hart*, and *Wheel*.

COLNE, (*Lanc.*) m. t dis. from London 217 m. 2 f. It lies near Pendle Hill, on the E. side of the county, and appears to have been very ancient, if not a Roman station, from the many coins, both of copper and silver, that have been cast up here by the plough. A meeting-house was erected here by Mr. Wesley, when one of the galleries fell, and many people were hurt, June 11, 1777. The manufactures carried on are worsted and cotton. The church has a square tower, six bells, and a clock.—Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 14, and Oct. 10. The post goes from Colne to Burnley and Halifax on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past eight; leaves Burnley soon after ten, and arrives at Halifax at half past two the same day. The post arrives from Blackburn about three in the afternoon; is dispatched for Blackburn Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock; and dispatched for London every day except Friday, by the way of Blackburn or Halifax. No stage or mail coaches to or from this town. Near it is *Colne Edge*, (T. Parker, esq.). —No inn, but several public houses.

COLNEY, (*Herts*) dist. from London 16 m. 3 f. The bridge is dist. 17 m. 7 f. It is near the river Coln, which falls into the Thames at Staines, in Middlesex. Near it, on the right, may be seen *Tittenhanger*, (Earl of Hardwicke); and a seat of Mrs. Crawley. Beyond it on the left is *Porters*, (Earl of Altamont). On the right of Colney-street 1½ m. is *Colney Chapel*, (Margrave of Anspach).

COLNEY, (*Norf.*) vil. dis. from Norwich 2 m. 5 f.

COLTERSWORTH, (*Linc.*) t. dist. from London by Hatfield 102 m. 6 f. and by Ware 78 m. 5 f. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the river Witham, which meanders through a pleasant valley dividing Coltersworth from Woolsthrope, a small hamlet belonging to it, and where that great luminary in the British hemisphere, Sir Isaac Newton, was born, in 1642. Many travellers have curiosity enough to visit the manor-house in Woolsthrope, which gave birth to so vast a genius. This estate is now the property of David Turner, esq. It was made a post town about

about the year 1752, when the present turnpike road from Stamford to Grantham was completed through Coltersworth instead of Post-Witham, which before that time was a post town. The London post arrives here about 6 o'clock every morning, except Monday. On the right is a turnpike road to Corby; beyond it on the right 2 m. is *Easton*, (M. Chalmondley, esq.). Inn, *Angel*.

COLTISHALL, (*Suff.*) vil. near Clare, which see. Fair, Whit-Monday.

COLUMB, see SAINT COLUMB.

COLUMPTON, see COLLUMPTON.

COLWAL, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ledbury, which see. Near it, upon a waste, as a countryman was digging a ditch about his cottage, he found a crown or coronet of gold, with gems set deep in it. It was of a size large enough to be drawn over the arm with the sleeve. The stones of it are said to be so valuable, as to be sold by a jeweller for 1,500l.

COLWICH, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m. 7 f. Here is the burial place of the Ansons, and a monument of Sir William Wolseley, who was drowned in his chariot by the blowing up of a mill-dam, in a thunder storm. Through it, on the right, is *Mount Pleasant*, (T. S. Broune, esq.).... Beyond *Colwich-hall*, on the right, is a turnpike road to Leek. Here is the seat of the Rev. ——— Granville.

COLYFORD, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from London 149 m. 7 f. About 5 m. from it on the right is a turnpike road to Ottery St. Mary, and 2 m. further on the left, a turnpike road to Exmouth. On the right 7 m. a turnpike road to Exeter. It is situate near the Coly river, whence its name.

COLYWESTON, (*Northampt.*) v. dist. from Stamford, which see, 3 m. S. W. Here was a handsome house built by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Great store of slates for covering houses are dug in this neighbourhood.

COMB, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London by Hereford 155 m. 5 f. and by Worcester 149 m. 2 f. Here is a bridge over the End-wall river. On the left of *Comb Moor* is a turnpike road to Kington and Hay. At Comb, on the right, is a turnpike road to Ludlow, and 1½ m. further on the left to Kington. On the right about 1½ m. is *Kinsham Court*, (Dowager Lady Oxford).

COMB ABBEY. See BRINKLOW.

COMBERTON, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge 4 m. S. W. The manor was held by Philip Hastings, of the king, by the service of keeping the king's falcon; and half a hide was held by grand serjeantry, of being the king's baker in the reign of Edward I.

COMB FLOREY, (*Som.*) dist. from Taunton 7 m.

COMB HAY, (*Som.*) vil. near Dunkerton, on the left. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded with hills: the navigable canal from the coal pits to the Avon, passes through this village; and here is a caisson constructed for the purpose of raising and lowering the loaded boats, a fall of 60 feet.

COMB HILL, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester 6 m. 7 f. Going to Tewkesbury, on the right, is a turnpike road to Cheltenham.—Inn, *Swan*.

COMB MARTIN, or MARTIN'S COMB, (*Devon.*) t. dist. from London 204 m. 3 f. It is seated on the Bristol channel, where it has an

an inlet which runs through the town. Here is a cave for the landing of boats. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp, and has been famous for mines of tin and lead, the latter of which being found in the reign of Edward I. to have some veins of silver, above 300 men were brought from Derbyshire to work them: and the produce was of great service to king Edward III. in his war with France. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Beavis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, got great quantities of silver here. Here was lately a market. No post-office or inn.

COMB ST. NICHOLAS, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Taunton 9 m. 5 f. Fair, Dec. 16.

COMBWELL, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Goudhurst, which see, 3 m. S. W. It is on the borders of Sussex, and had a priory of Augustines, founded by Robert de Thornham in the reign of Henry II. It was granted at the suppression by Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpepper.

COMBYR, or COMBEHIRE, (*Radn.*) vil. dist. from Llandegley, which see, 3 m. N. Here a Cistertian abbey was begun by Cadwalladar ap Madoc in the year 1143, and intended for 60 monks, but never finished. At the dissolution, it was granted to Walter Henley and John Williams.

COMPASSES, THE, (*Essex*) dis. from London 50 m. 6 f. On the left is *Gestinthorp*, (Edw. Walker, esq.).

COMPTON, (*Berks*) v. dis. from London 52 m. 3 f. It leads to East Ilsley.

COMPTON, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 67 m. 5 f. It is very small, and chiefly inhabited by farmers.

COMPTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Wolverhampton 2 m. 1 f.

COMPTON, LITTLE, (*Oxford.*) vil. distant from London 78 m. 1 f.

COMPTON, LONG, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 77 m. 5 f. Here is a cross. On the right 1½ m. is *Weston*, (Edw. Morant, esq.).

COMPTON, NETHER, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from London 118 m. 7 f. Near it is *Over Compton*, (R. Goodwin, esq.).

COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 89 m. 3 f.

COMPTON DANDO, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 113 m. 3 f. and from Petherton 1 m. It is chiefly inhabited by yeomen.

COMPTON GREENFIELD, (*Glos.*) vil. dist. from London 126 m. It is remarkable for its pasture, and for its very ancient church, with a low tower. On the right is *Over House*, (J. Gordon, esq.); and at a further distance *Almondsbury*, (S. Worrall, esq.).

COMPTON VESNEY, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 87 m. It is situate near the Avon, and has a bridge. On the right is a seat of Lord Willoughby. On the left about 2 m. is *Walton*, (Sir J. Mordaunt).

CONGERSBURY, or GONORESBURY, (*Som.*) v. near Wrington, which see. It is situate under Mendip hills, and, according to ancient legends, owes its name to St. Conger, son of an eastern emperor, who, in the year 711, to avoid a disagreeable marriage, left his father's court, and arriving in England, lived many years a life of abstinence and prayer. Ind, king of the West Saxons, gave him

him a small territory, in which he founded a cell, and instituted 12 canons, after which he took a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died, but his body was brought back and buried in this place. Here was formerly a market. Fair, Sept. 14.

CONGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. distant from Castle Rising, which see, 2 m. E. Here the learned Spelman was born.

CONGLETON, (*Chesh.*) m. t. distant from London by Derby 164 m. 4 f. and by Litchfield 162 m. It is a borough town but sends no members to parliament, is situated on the river Dane, and is supposed to have been a Roman town. It is exceeding airy, neat, and clean, and has a charter of incorporation. Here is a church 2 m. dist. a chapel of ease, and other places of worship. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, first Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, and Nov. 22. The Liverpool mail-coach and a horse-post through Macclesfield to Buxton, take and bring letters to and from all parts, every day in the week. Letters sent downwards to the north of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, &c. are made up in different bags at 7 o'clock every night, and letters for London and the south of England, &c. at 10 every night. Here are manufactories of leather, gloves, silk, and cotton, which give employment and bread to upwards of 3000 people. On the right is a turnpike road to Leek and Buxton. On the left is the seat of N. M. Pattison, Esq. On the right, 2 m. dist. is *Eaton Hall*, (.... Keymer, Esq.) Principal Inns, *Black Lion* and *Swan*.

CONINGSTON FELLS. See HAWKSHEAD.

CONISBROUGH, CONISBURGH, or CONINGSBURGH, (*York*) vil. dist. from Wadworth, which see, 3 m. W. Here are the out-walls of an old castle, called in British *Caer Conan*, i. e. city of a king, or royal city, situate on a rock, where Matthew of Westminster says, that Aurelius Ambrosius, a British prince, vanquished Hengist, the Saxon general, and took him prisoner; where, in revenge of his barbarous murder of the British nobility in cold blood, near Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, he cut off his head. Before the gate is an agger, said to be the burying place of Hengist. It is not only famous for its antiquity, but its situation also, upon a pleasant ascent, having in its neighbourhood six large market-towns, 120 villages, many large woods of oak, some containing 100 acres, and others beautifully cut through into walks; six iron-furnaces, many mines of coal and iron, quarries of stone for building, nine large stone bridges, forty water mills, six seats of noblemen, sixty of gentlemen, fifty parks, and two navigable rivers. On the right is *Crookhill Hall*, (J. Woodyear, esq) Inns, *Star*, and *Sadler and Ship*.

CONISHEAD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Ulverston, which see, 1 m. N. E. Here was an hospital and priory of black canons, built by Gabriel Pennington, in the reign of Henry II.

CONISTON, (*Lanc.*) v. near Hawkshead, which see. It is near the lake called *Coniston Water Foot*, which is about 6 m. the greatest breadth ¾ m. and the greatest depth does not exceed 40 fathoms. The shores are frequently indented, and the bays open in a variety of forms. The chad

char taken here is said to be the finest in England: they are taken later than on Windermere water, and continue longer in the spring. At the dist. of 6 m. the length of this lake, is *Coniston Water Head*: to the W. of which, a house of the late G. Knott, esq. has a pleasing effect. Near the vil. is *Coniston Hall*, concealed in a grove of tall trees; this hall has changed its masters only twice since the conquest, and has belonged to the family of Fleming most of the time.

Conesbury, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Bakewell 1 m. 4 f.

Connington, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from Sawtrey St. Andrews, which see, 1½ m. where was once the seat of Sir Robert Cotton, the learned friend of Camden, where he had a choice collection of Roman inscriptions from various parts of the kingdom. The church is a handsome structure, and in the window is some painted glass.

Conock, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 85 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of Giffard Warriner, esq.

Cononley, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Skipton, which see, 3 m. S. W. Here is the seat of —— Sierre, esq.

Conscliffe, High, (*Durh.*) vil. dist from Darlington 3 m. 6 f.

Conway, or Aberconway, (*Caern.*) m. t. See Aberconway. Here are yet some remains of the Cistertian abbey, founded by Llewelyn ap Jorwith in 1185. *Plas Mawr* is an ancient looking house, built in 1585, by Robert Wynne, esq. of Gwydir. On the side of the hill 3 m. N. of the ferry, is *Gloddaeth*, (Sir Thomas Motlyn) built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, beyond which is *Diganwy*, an ancient castle, founded about the time of the Norman conquest. At the distance of 5½ m. is *Caer Hen*, the Conovium of the Romans. Inns, *Bull*, *Harp*, and *Aberconway Ferry House*.

Conway Stakes. See Chertsey.

Cookbridge, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 210 m. 6 f. It is over the W Calder river. On the right is *Read Hall*, (J. Hilton, esq.).

Cookridge, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from London 198 m. 1 f. Here Roman coins have been dug up, and over it traces of a Roman town have been discovered. Beyond it 1 m. on the right is a turnpike road to Ripley. On the right is the seat of Sir Charles Sheffield, beyond which is *Bramhope*, (C. Smith, esq.).

Cook's Mill Green, (*Essex*) dist. from Epping 12 m. 3 f.

Coomb Bisset, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 84 m. 2 f. Two miles on the left, going to Blandford, is a turnpike road to Cranbourne; and going to Wimborn Minster, on the right 2 m. is a turnpike road to Blandford.

Coomb Cross, (*Som.*) dist. from Taunton 12 m. 1 f.

Coombe Neville. See Kingston-upon-Thames.

Cooper's Bridge, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Huddersfield 3 m. 6 f. On the left, going to Leeds, is *Kirklees Hall*, (Sir G. Armitage, bart.); on the right is *Heaton Lodge*, (Major Gen. Bernard).

Cooper's Corner, (*Sussex*) dist. from Cranbrook 7 m. Near it at *Seacock's Heath*, is the seat of W. Howard, esq.

Cooper's Green, (*Heref.*) d. from

from Hereford 13 m. going to which, on the left, is a turnpike road to Ledbury.

Cooper's Hill, (*Surry*) situated in the parish of Egham, which see, on the right of the road from London. It has been the subject of a poem, by Denham.

Copcot, (*Worc.*) vil. dis. from Droitwich, which see, 1 m.

Copdock, (*Suff.*) vil. dis. from London 63 m. 3 f. Here was a remarkable large elm, which being blown down, gave the name to a sign, called the *Copdock*, or *White Elm*. Beyond it about 2 m. on the left is *Chantry*, (J. S. Collinson, esq.).

Copgrave, (*Yorks.*) vil. dist. from Menskip, which see, 2 m. S. W. It is remarkable for an epitaph on John Wincupp; which shews that he was rector of its church 54 years, during which he boarded and taught many of the gentry; that he never was plaintiff or defendant; and lived 52 years with his wife, by whom he had 6 children, out of which not one died all that time; and that he was the first of his family who departed this life, in 1637, aged 86.

Copincrouch Green, (*Kent*) dist. from London 35 m. 4 f.

Coppins Court. See Deptford.

Corbets Tey, (*Essex*) dist. from London 17 m. Near it, on the right, are *Great Gaines*, (Peter Esdaile, esq.) and *Hackton Hill*, (J. Baker, esq.).

Corbridge, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 278 m. 1 f. It has a bridge over the river Tyne. Several large teeth and bones found here are supposed to be those of oxen sacrificed to Hercules, whose altar was discovered here some years ago. Beyond it near 1½ m. is *Stag Shaw Close House*, (G. Gibson, esq.). On the left of which, at Sandho, are the seats of E. Charlton, esq. T. Huggenon, esq. &c. also *Beaufront*, (———). Inn, *Angel*.

Corby, (*Linc.*) m. t. dis. from London 102 m. 7 f. It is a small and rather insignificant place, with little trade, and nothing in it remarkable. Here is a grammar-school, founded for the boarding and education of the sons of clergymen and decayed gentlemen. Market-day, Monday.

Corby, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 81 m. 7 f.

Corby, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London about 305 m. It is situate on the Eden, opposite Wetheral, with a castle, anciently belonging to Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, and on his attainder granted to Sir Richard de Salkeld, it is now the seat of H. Howard, esq. See Crossby, High.

Corfe Castle, (*Dorset*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 120 m. 3 f. It is seated in a peninsula, called *Purbeck*, at the foot of the hills that divide the N. from the S. parts; and takes its name from a castle, supposed to have been built by king Edgar, who kept his court here; and, it being a royal demesne, great privileges have been granted to it by him and others of our monarchs. The town is on a rising ground, and declines to the E. consisting of two streets, mostly built of stone; it is the principal and only town in the isle, and its parish is very extensive. Its only trade is stone, and knit stockings. The town is separated from the castle by a stately bridge of four very high arches

arches over a very deep dry ditch. On the W. side of the church-yard is the town-hall. It has a large lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction or visitation. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and two ailes as long as the church, whose porch is extensive. The tower is very large, embattled, and pinnacled, with some singular statues under it, supported by four Saxon pillars, but each different. It was a borough by prescription, but incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles II. The mayor, as is also his predecessor, is a justice of peace, and can hold sessions, chuse coroners for life, counsellors, ale-tasters, &c. which were privileges granted to them by king Charles I. as a reward for the very noble defence the castle made for him. The castle stands a little N. of the town, opposite to the church, on a very steep rocky hill, in the opening of those ranges that enclose the E. part of the island. It is about half a mile in circuit, of an oval form, with walls 12 feet thick. Here king John kept the regalia of the crown, and besides its having been the residence of several of the W. Saxon princes, it has been the place of confinement for persons of the highest rank, particularly of king Edward II. The outer gate is large, with a round tower on each side. The first ward has 8 towers. Passing a second bridge of one arch, you enter the second ward, which probably was the spot where the cruel murder of king Edward the martyr was committed. Great part of the walls of this ward is in ruins, 23 feet of it having sunk near half its height into the ditch, but yet remains perpendicular. In this ward are the ruins of 5 towers. The third and principal ward was on the highest part of the hill, where stood several buildings now in ruins, built on vaults, for store rooms, &c. where was erected a plat-form in 1586 for 5 pieces of cannon. The fourth ward had in it a small garden. It is said on this spot stood the house of Elfrith, who occasioned the death of her son-in-law Edward in 981. There are several quarries S. of the town; in them are sometimes found human bones between two stones, set edgeways, and covered with another. A court of record is held here once in every month for debt and trespasses, before the mayor. A bailiff (who is warden of the whole isle of Purbeck) serves all processes from the said court of record. It is governed by a mayor and eight barons (each gaining the title of baron by serving the office of mayor), who claim by charter the same privileges as the barons of the Cinque-ports. It sends two members to parliament, which privilege queen Elizabeth granted it by charter. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, May 29, and Oct. 29. The post goes out on horseback every morning at half after nine, meets the mail-coach at Poole at 12, and returns every afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. This part of the country is eminent for vast quarries of stone, which is cut out flat, and used in London in great quantities, for paving court-yards, allies, avenues to houses, kitchens, foot-ways on the sides of the high-streets, and the like; and is very profitable to the place, as also in the number of shipping employed in conveying it to London. There

are

are several rocks of very good marble, only that the veins in the stone are not black and white, as the Italian, but grey, red, and other colours. On the left 2 m. is *Rempstone Hall*, (J. Calcraft, esq.). Inn, *Ship*.

Corfe Mullin, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Poole 8 m. Here is the seat of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. At the dist. of 1 m. from it is *Higher Henbury*, (W. Churchill, esq.): further on is *Lower Henbury*, (Earl of Stratford): beyond which is *Bailey House*, (Rev. W. Harris).

Corfton, (*Shrops.*) v. dis. from Ludlow, which see, 7 m. N. Here was anciently a castle.

Corhampton, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from London 62 m. 1 f.—Here is a small church, and a free-school, with a donative, founded by the Collings family. On the right is the seat of M. P. Wyndham, esq.

Corley, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Coventry 4 m. 4 f.

Cornellach, (*Pemb.*) v. dis. from Haverfordwest 1 m. 3 f. to which it leads.

Corney, North. See North Corney.

Cornhill, (*Northumb.*) t. dis. from London 335 m. 6 f. It is situated at a small distance from the Tweed, over which is a large bridge of 6 arches. Here was a castle, which was taken by the Scots in 1549. Here is a church. A little to the W. is an ancient camp, and another to the S. E. Here are some medicinal springs. On the right, a turnpike road to Berwick. Between it and Millfield are *Ford Castle*, (Lord Delaval); *Etall*, (Wm. Hay Kerr, esq.); and *Palinsburn*, (G. Askew, esq.). In it is *Cornhill House*, (H. Collingwood, esq.); on the left of which is *Carham Hall*, (Ant. Compton, esq.). Fair, Dec. 6. Inn, *Bee-hive*.

Cornton, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 177 m. 4 f. It was formerly a town, according to its name. On the left is a turnpike road to St. Athans.

Cornwall, co. surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamar. It is 75 m. in length, and 26 m. in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 161 parishes, 27 m. t. and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the stannaries, where they get tin; and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. There are also particular places which have the coinage of tin, whereto all the tin must be carried to be stamped. The other commodities are blue slate, corn, fruits, cattle, copper, lead, and silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This co. was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time; but it is now almost extinct, unless at 2 or 3 parishes at the land's end. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth; though there are many fruitful vallies, particularly near the sea, which they manure with sea weeds and fat sand. The air is pretty healthy, though subject to high winds and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

Cornworthey, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from Harburton Ford, which see, 2 m. E. Here was a convent of nuns.

Corse Inon, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 207 m. 6 f. It is situate between Llangevelach and Pontarddylais.

Corsham, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist. from London 96 m. It is small, neat, and well built; consisting chiefly of one principal street, with a handsome market-house, built in 1784, a very ancient church, and a charity-school. It is a pleasant and very healthy place, being on a dry stony soil, and therefore not very fertile. The Saxon king Ethelred had a palace here; and it was the seat of some of the earls of Cornwall, one of whom, Earl Edmund, in the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter for its market, and the inhabitants still enjoy several privileges granted it by Richard his predecessor. Its chief support is the woollen manufacture, here being some considerable clothiers. The fields hereabouts are generally, instead of hedges, inclosed with walls of stone, piled one upon another without any mortar. The parish, which is large, is sprinkled up and down with many pretty seats. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, March 7, and Sept. 4, for cattle, toys, &c. No established post-office. On the left is a turnpike road to Melksham. On the right is *Corsham House*, (Paul Methuen, esq.); also the seat of Robert Neale, esq. Inn, *Collett's*, (excise-office).

Corsley Heath, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 101 m. 7 f. It leads to Frome.

Corston, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from Malmsbury 2 m. 1 f. Between them is *Cole Park*, (P. Lovell, esq.)

Cortlingstock, (*Nott.*) v. dis. from London 115 m. 2 f. Inn, *Crown*.

Corton, (*Suff.*) dist. from Lowestoft, which see, about 2 m. N. It is a pleasant village, and stands on a high cliff that commands an extensive sea prospect. The church has been very large, but is now delapidated, and the chancel converted into a place of public worship.

Corton Denham, (*Som.*) dis. from Sherborne 3 m. 6 f. On the left 1½ m. a turnpike road to Wincaunton. Several years ago some labourers dug up a Roman urn here, in which were two quarts of Roman coins.

Cortspoyt, (*Rads.*) vil. dist. from New Radnor 11 m. 4 f.

Cortworth, (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from London 162 m. 7 f. Between Nether Hough and Wentworth.

Corwen, (*Merion.*) t. dist. from London 202 m. 4 f. It is seated under a rock at the foot of the Ferwyn mountains, and is a place of great resort for anglers, who frequent it for convenience of fishing in the Dee, which abounds in salmon trout, graylings, &c. This small town has been celebrated in the songs of the Welch bards, for being the rendezvous of the Welch army under Owen Gwynned, who here stopped the invasion of Henry II. in 1165. The place of the encampment is distinguished by a mound of earth, and the site of the tents from the church southward, to the village of *Cynwyd*. On the S. side of the church, a very rude cross is cut, and shewn to strangers as the sword of Owen Glendower; and there is a very curious cross in the churchyard. Cynwyd was the place where the great men of the neighbourhood met to settle their manorial claims. On a hill opposite to the town, is a great

a great circle of stones called *Y Caerseu*. At the dist. of 5 m. is *Pont y Glyn*, where there is a fine cascade; beyond which is the vale of *Edeirneon*. Beyond it 2 m. is *Rug*, (Vaughan Salisbury, esq.). Fairs, March 12, May 21, July 21, Oct. 10, and Dec. 26. *New Inn*.

COSHAM, (*Hampsh.*) vil. dist. from Romsey 24 m. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Going to Chichester, on the right, is a turnpike road to Portsmouth; on the left, through Southwich, to Romsey and Petersfield.

COSTESSY, or COSSEY, (*Norf.*) dist. from Norwich about 4 m. N. W. The name signifies the *loce* or dwelling-place by the water's side, or in the *eye* or island; and the situation of it in a great hole by the river's side confirms its etymology. It is reckoned one of the largest manors in this county, extending itself into upwards of 20 parishes. The family of the Jerninghams have long resided here, and the plantations and pleasure-grounds are, in point of rural elegance, worthy the attention of travellers.

COSTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 109 m. 7 f. Within ½ m. of it on the right, is a turnpike road to Bristol, on the left to Frome; also *Newton St. Looe Park*, (William Gore, esq.).

COTES, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 111 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike gate. On the right is *Prestwood*, (C. J. Pack, esq.).

COTHAM, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Kingsdown Hill, about ½ m. northward from Bristol. This place is remarkable for a very curious stone that is dug there, the surface of which, as taken from its natural bed, has all the resemblance of that kind of carving which, in general, rustic basements, &c. in buildings, are ornamented with; but this far surpasses the workmanship of the most skilful artist, and on that account, is used in many places for the embellishment of pillars, gate-ways, &c.

COTHORIDGE, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 115 m. 5 f. On the left is the seat of R. Berkeley, esq.

COTHY BRIDGE, (*Caern.*) dist. from London 210 m. 6 f. See CROSS INN, and ABERGWILI.

COTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stafford 8 m.

COTON HAYS, (*Staff.*) dis. from Coton, to which it leads, 1 m. 4 f. On the right is *Chartley Park*, (Lord Ferrers).

COTSGROVE HILL. See READING.

COTSMORE, (*Rutl.*) vil. dist. from Oakham 4 m. Here is the seat of Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.

COTTENHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge 6 m. N. It is famous for cheese. Here was born archbishop Tennison in 1694.

COTTERBURY, (*Devon.*) v. dis. from Dartmouth 5 m. 6 f. Going to Plymouth, on the left, is a turnpike road to Kingsbridge.

COTTESBATCH, (*Leic.*) vil. dis. from Lutterworth 2 m. Near it a turnpike road to Northampton.

COTTINGHAM, (*Kent*) v. near Deal, which see. This pleasant place, formerly called Colmanton, belonged to the family of the Criolls; and about the end of the reign of Edward III. it was sold to Robert Digge, esq. in which family it continued till the reign of Henry VII. when it was conveyed to —— Barton, esq. of an ancient family of Barton Hall, in the county of Lancaster;

from him, in the reign of Henry VIII. it went to —— Brown, esq. and was afterwards in the possession of —— Richardson, esq. who sold it to —— Smith, esq.

COTTINGHAM, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Newlands, which see, 2 m. N. E. It is very ancient, formerly in the possession of Robert Estoteville, who built a castle in king John's time, and by his permission fortified it with a double mote and high bank. This Robert Estoteville, according to Camden, was descended from Robert Grundelwofe, a Norman baron, and a man of great note in those times, whose estate came by marriage to the Lords de Wake; the last of whom, at his death, left the whole estate and manor of Cottingham to be equally divided among his four daughters; hence it became four distinct manors. King John granted a charter for a market here; and two fairs, one on the feast of of St. John, the other of St. Martin: but the former of these fairs and the market are now lost. The parish church is a large ancient handsome building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The tower is a noble structure, and contains some good bells, and an excellent clock. The very agreeable situation of this village, added to the salubrity of its air, and its vicinity to Hull, renders it a place of general resort to the genteel families of that place, some of whom have erected very elegant buildings for their summer residence. See BEVERLEY, NEWLANDS, &c. As the soil is rich, it abounds in gardens, and thus affords a plentiful supply for Hull market. Near it is a noted spring, about two yards diameter, which, breaking out in a ploughed land, utters an astonishing quantity of water, and will continue to do so for 8, 10, or 12, or sometimes 16 weeks, and then suddenly stop, when the land, which for 15 to 20 yards round, while the spring was running, was so wet and soft as to be impassable, will in a few days become quite dry and hard. It does not appear that the rains have any influence over this spring; for it will be 2, 3, or even 7 years sometimes, without breaking out at all, so that the land gets ploughed over and over again, and the people seem to have forgot that there ever was such a thing, until its re-appearance brings it to their recollection; and then they say, "Hell-gate springs are broke out again!" This generally, if not always, happens in the spring season, so that no other corn except wheat is ever overflowed by it, and even that receives no damage by it, except it be in the very centre of the channel, which the water makes in its passage about a yard wide.

COTTINGLEY, (*Yorksh.* dist. from London 205 m. 5 f. Here is a bridge over the Aire river. On the right is the seat of H. Wickham, esq. Between the bridge and Bradford, ditto, is *Heaton*, (J. Field, esq.).

COTTLE MILL, (*Devon.*) dist. from Bow 3 m. 4 f.

COTTON, (*Staff.*) village beyond Ashborne 8 m. On the right is a turnpike road to Leek and Bakewell. Here is *Cotton Hall*, (———). On the left is *Farley Hall*, (Rev. John Bill).

COTTON END, (*Bedf.*) dis. from London 46 m. 2 f. It lies between Shefford and Fenlake.

COUGHTON, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 105 m. 5 f. Here is

is a church: beyond it 1½ m. is a turnpike road to Birmingham, Dudley, and Bromesgrove. Here is the seat of Sir John Throgmorton, bart. See Cran's Cross.

Cound, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 154 m. 1 f. Here is the seat of H. C. Pelham, esq.

Court House, (*Monig.*) dist. from London 164 m. 3 f. Beyond it on the left 1 m. is a turnpike road to Newtown, from the left to Shrewsbury. Also on the left is *Mellington*, (Col. Browne).

Court Wick, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 60 m. 3 f.

Couthorpe, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Louth 2 m. Fair, July 5.

Covard, see Colford.

Cove, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Southwold, which see, 3 m. N. It gave birth to John Bale, the biographer, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1563.

Covenham, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Louth 4 m. N. Here was a priory founded by William the Conqueror.

Coventry, (*Warw.*) city, dis. from London 92 m. It is joined with Litchfield, a bishopric; and was formerly one of itself, being a city of great antiquity. It was incorporated by Edward III. in the 18th year of his reign. The corporation consists of 31 persons, who compose the common-council. Here was a rich convent destroyed by the Danes in 1016, from which the city is supposed to have taken its name. It was rebuilt by Leofric, earl of Mercia, whose countess Godiva, the daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, founded a monastery. There is a tradition believed here, that having been heavily taxed by Leofric for some offence the citizens had given him, this lady, his wife, importuned him to remit it them, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures. Her husband, who long resisted her importunity in its behalf, on account of the profits that accrued to him, at length thought to silence her by declaring he would only forgive the town on condition she would ride through it naked: she accepted his strange proposal; and being happy in fine flowing locks, rode decently covered to her very feet with her lovely tresses. The history was preserved in a picture about the time of Richard II. in which were pourtrayed the earl and countess. He holds a charter in his hand, and thus addresses his lady:

I Luriche (Leofric) for love of thee,
Do make Coventry toll free.

History says, that previous to the ride, all the inhabitants were ordered, on pain of death, to shut themselves up during the time; but that the curiosity of a certain taylor overcoming his fear, he took a single peep, and as a punishment for his violating the injunction of the noble lady, which had been published with so pious and benevolent a design, was struck blind, and was ever after distinguished by the appellation of Peeping Tom. To this day the love of Lady Godiva to the city is annually commemorated by an elegant procession, consisting of the corporation in their formalities, the masters of the different companies with their followers and attendants; and a valiant fair still rides (not literally like the good countess) but in fine linen, closely fitted to her limbs, and in colour resembling her complexion. The window through which the taylor is said to have gratified his curiosity is still shewn, with his effigy in it;

which is always new dressed on the anniversary of the procession. This city received many privileges from different kings; Henry VI. in 1451 made it a county, independent of Warwickshire; James I. granted a new charter, wherein, besides confirming the privileges of Henry VI. he gave to the corporation new and very enlarged powers. The first mayor was John Ward, who was chosen in the year 1348. Edward IV. took the sword from the mayor, and disfranchised the city for disloyalty, which the citizens redeemed upon payment of 500 marks. The king was afterwards reconciled, kept St. George's feast here, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. The military transactions of this city are very few. It was an open town for many centuries, and of course incapable of sustaining a siege. The walls were not begun till the year 1355, and then by virtue of a licence granted by Edward III. 27 years before; nor were they finished in less than 40. They were built by money raised by taxes, and by customs on the wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and sheep, consumed in Coventry. These walls were in great strength and grandeur, furnished with 32 towers and 12 gates: and continued till the 22d of July, 1661, when great part of the wall, most of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down by order of Charles II. The king had set up his standard at Nottingham, and sent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reside there for some time, and desired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refused admittance to any of the soldiery. Incensed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates, but was repulsed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loss. In the following month Coventry was regularly garrisoned by the parliament, and remained in its possession during the whole war. Two parliaments have been held in this city, in the great chamber of the priory. The first in 1404, by Henry IV. which was stiled *Parliamentum Indoctorum*; so named from its inveteracy against the clergy, whose revenues it was determined not to spare; whence it was also called the Laymen's Parliament. The other was held in the chapter-house of the priory, in 1459, by Henry VI. and was called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, by reason of the multitude of attainders passed against Richard duke of York, and his adherents. The streets in general are narrow, and composed of very ancient buildings. When the cathedral was standing, Coventry possessed a matchless group of churches, all standing within one cemetery. St. Michael's at present is a specimen of the most beautiful steeple in Europe: a tower enriched with saintly figures on the sides; an octagon rising out of it, and that lengthened into a most beautiful spire. Every part of it is so finely proportioned, that Sir Christopher Wren spoke of it as a master-piece of architecture. The outside is extremely handsome; the inside light and lofty, consisting of a body and two aisles, divided by four rows of high and airy pillars and arches. The height of the steeple and length of the church are the same, 303 feet; the width of

of the latter 104. In king Stephen's time this church was a chapel to the monks; but afterwards became a vicarage, and on the dissolution fell to the gift of the crown. The beautiful steeple of St. Michael was begun in the reign of Edward III. in 1372, by two brothers, Adam and William Bota, at their own charges, which amounted annually to 100l. and was 22 years in building. The cathedral was destroyed by order of Henry VIII. who directed it to be levelled with the ground, notwithstanding the earnest prayer of its bishop, Rowland Lee, one of his most servile tools. It is supposed to have been built on the model of that at Litchfield, and equally beautiful. Nothing now remains except a fragment, constituting part of a private house, to be seen with difficulty and after a minute examination. Trinity-church, and its spire, would be spoken of as a beautiful building, were it not eclipsed by its unfortunate vicinity to St. Michael's. Within is an epitaph by Philemon Holland, the famous translator; who was a physician and schoolmaster in the city. St. John's church is a handsome building, with a neat, but not lofty, tower placed in the centre. The inside is in the form of a cross, intersected by a short transept; the windows are high, and form a long range, with narrow divisions. In the year 1734, it was made a rectory by act of parliament, and the patronage vested in the corporation. Behind St. John's church is Bablake hospital, an old building, with a court in the middle. One part is occupied by Bond's alms-houses, founded in 1506, by Thomas Bond, mayor of Coventry, for 10 poor men and one poor woman. About the year 1619, an infernal ambition of becoming chief of the house seized one of the alms-men, who, to attain his end, poisoned eight of his brethren, five of whom instantly died. On detection, the wretch effected his own destruction by the same method, and was buried with the usual marks of infamy. The other part of the building is allotted for the Bablake-boys, who are clothed in the same manner as the boys of Christ's hospital; a foundation owing to a very singular circumstance: Mr. Thomas Wheatley, mayor of Coventry in 1556, an ironmonger and card-maker by trade, sent his servant Oughton to Spain to buy some barrels of steel gads, which he thought he did in open fair. When they were brought home and examined, they were found to contain cochineal and ingots of silver. Mr. Wheatley kept them a considerable time in hopes of discovering the owner; for his servant did not know from whom he bought them. At length he applied the profits, as well as much of his own estate, for the support of poor children. This is a very important institution; 36 boys are now clothed and educated. The free grammar-school is a place of great antiquity; it sprung out of an hospital founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. At the dissolution, John Hales, gent. who had a large share in the plunder of the church, and having neither wife or child, converted this foundation, which he had purchased at a very cheap rate, into a free-school, and endowed it with 200 marks a-year in land. The chapel, now reduced to one aisle, is the present school;

school; and the head master resides in the house belonging to the ancient master of the hospital. The school has a library belonging to it. Here are several places of worship; and it had formerly many religious houses. St. Mary's hall was built in the beginning of Henry VI. a venerable pile, whose entrance is beneath a large gateway, over which are the figures of a king and queen sitting. Within this building is a very fine old room; in the upper end is a noble semi-circular window, divided into 9 parts, elegantly painted, with figures of several of our monarchs, with coats of arms and ornaments.—The Right Hon. Lord Eardley has presented the corporation with a superb painting of his present majesty, to adorn and dignify this venerable hall. The Drapers's hall is elegant, and ornamented with Tuscan pilasters. It was rebuilt, a few years since, on the site of the ancient hall. The cross, the admiration of antiquaries, and the ornament of the city, was taken down about 30 years ago, at the expense of the inhabitants who surrounded it, whose violent resolution will certainly be censured with indignation by the lovers of antiquity. In 1692, the city paid it such respect as to expend 323l. 4s. 6d. in its repairs. It sends two members to parliament, (the number of voters about 3000) and has a considerable manufacture in stuffs and ribbands; formerly it had a great trade in cloth, and caps or bonnets. The mayor is chief magistrate; 10 others are chosen aldermen, who are justices of the peace for life. The mayor is elected annually in the month of October, and is always sworn into office on All-Saints Day, with the other charter-officers. These are the sheriffs, coroner, chamberlain, and wardens. The recorder, who is usually a nobleman, is only sworn on his first election.—The corporation hold the quarter-sessions regularly as in counties at large. The mayor and sheriffs hold a court of record for debts under 40s. and the sheriffs their county courts every month.—Market-day, Friday. Fairs, May 2, Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1. The first and last continue three days each, and the second eight days, being called the Great or Show Fair. The post goes out every day but Saturday, and comes in every day but Monday. Travellers, in the course of their walks through the city, are sometimes shewn a chamber in Gosford-street, noted for the melancholy end of Mary Clues, in February 1772, who was almost consumed by fire, occasioned by an accident of a most uncommon nature. She had been confined to her bed by illness, the consequence of intemperance. The room was floored with brick; the bed furnished only with one curtain, and that was next to the window. The fire-place was on the other side. She was left the evening before the accident, with two small bits of coal put back in the grate, and a rush-light on the chair by the head of the bed. The next morning a great smoke was perceived in the room. On bursting open the door, some flames appeared, which were easily extinguished. The remains of the woman lay on the floor, but the furniture of the room was only slightly damaged, the bed superficially burnt, but neither sheets, feather-bed, nor blankets, destroy-

destroyed. Mrs. Clues was excessively addicted to dram-drinking; she would drink a quart a-day, either of rum or annisced-water; and by that means filling her veins with pure spirits, became as inflammable as a lamp. She tumbled out of bed, took fire by the candle, and was fairly burnt out to her thighs and one leg, and nothing left except her bones completely calcined. On the right are turnpike roads to Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Tamworth, Hinckley, and Atherstone. On the left to Warwick. Principal inns, *King's Head*, (post-office) and *White Bear*.

COVER BRIDGE, (*Yorksh.*) dis. from London 231 m. 3 f. It is over the Cover river. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Middleham. The river Cover falls into the Yowre, below Middleham.

COVERHAM, or CORHAM, (*Yorksh.*) vil. near Middleham, which see. Here was an abbey built in 1980. It is near the river Cover.

COWAN BRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) dis. from London 248 m. 4 f Here is the seat of C. Picard, esq. Near it is *Hipping Hall*, (E. Tatham, esq.); on the right is *Leck*, (G. Welsh, esq.). Inn, *Red Lion*.

COWBRIDGE, (*Glam*) m. t. dist. from London 172 m. 2 f. This place is called in the Welch language *Pont-faen*, i. e. Stone Bridge, which is certainly nothing more than a corruption of *Pont-y-fon*, i. e. Cowbridge. The arms of the town being a cow, and the bridge over the river, which runs through this place, having very small arches, it is affirmed, that, when the bridge and town were first built, a butcher was driving a cow to be slaughtered, which, being worried by dogs, and otherwise over-driven, ran under one of the arches of the bridge, and got itself so entangled by the horns, that it was obliged to be killed in that situation; from which circumstance it was called Cowbridge. It is surrounded by a pleasant neighbourhood, situated in a fertile bottom, and the country around is so well cultivated, that in general it is called the Vale of Glamorgan. It consists chiefly of one street, which is about three-quarters of a mile in length from E. to W. and is tolerably well built. It has a good parish-church, and a ring of eight musical bells; a town-hall and the county-bridewell. The quarter-sessions of the county are held here at Easter annually; and the Glamorganshire races alternately at this place and Cardiff. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. Here is no manufactory. A monastery was founded here in the year 508, which became an university, and many celebrated men had their education here. Here and near it were several castles.—Market-day, Tuesday, and well supplied. Fairs, May 4, June 24, and Sept. 29. Here is a regular post-office. On the right is a turnpike road to Llanhissant; on the left to Gilston. On the right ½ m. dist. is *Penllyne Castle*, (Miss Gwynnett). Principal inn, *Bear*.

COWBRIDGE, or CORRIDGE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 157 m. 2 f. Here is a school established by the benefaction of the potters of the neighbourhood in 1766. Also a Roman catholic chapel.

chapel. It is one of the principal potteries near Newcastle-under-Lyne. Here is a receiving-house for letters: going to Leek, from Shrewsbury, on the right, is a turnpike road to Uttoxeter; on the left to Burslem. On the left about ½ m. dist. is *Etruria*, (Josiah Wedgewood, esq.) a celebrated pottery and house.

COWES, EAST, (*Isle of Wight*) opposite West Cowes; it is a small place where are large warehouses for the reception of goods, &c. unladen from ships that require repairing, or from cleansing rice, &c. brought from Carolina, and re-shipped again for a foreign market; from 30 to 50 of these ships are annually at this port, where from 22 to 35,000 barrels of this grain were usually skreened, repacked, and shipped for Holland, Germany, &c. Here have been, at different times, several ships of the line built. The custom-house is likewise in this place, and the port is one of those for landing tobacco, snuff, &c. and it is from hence that all vessels going from the island laden must clear outwards, as likewise enter their cargoes, &c. when imported. Here was a castle, which was distant about 1 m. from the castle in W. Cowes, but which has long since been demolished. Both these castles were in a ruinous state in Camden's time. Near it is *Barton*, (Marquis of Clanrickard) a large building, which was first erected in the year 1282, by John de Insula or Lisle, as a chapel sacred to the Holy Trinity, being endowed with lands in mortmain, for the maintenance of 6 chaplains and a clerk, to celebrate divine service there for ever.

COWES, WEST, (*Isle of Wight*) is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Medina, or Newport river, commanding a most delightful prospect of Spithead, Portsmouth, part of Southampton river, and the country opposite: here you have the peculiar pleasure sometimes of beholding the greatest part of the royal navy riding at Spithead; as likewise ships and vessels of every denomination and country, continually passing from the eastward or westward, either going through the Needles, or St. Helen's, the extremities of the island. Cowes harbour is both perfectly safe and convenient; and were there a dock under proper management in it, we presume that no place in the Channel would be more frequented, as ships that are outward-bound and receive damage in contending with contrary winds going down channel, are frequently obliged to return to London for want of such a convenience. Its road affords the best of shelter, the anchorage being so good that vessels seldom or never drift with their anchors, let the wind blow as hard as it may; the road is sometimes filled with ships waiting for convoy, or a fair wind, to convey them into the Atlantic. The great benefit experienced by many persons through bathing at this place, occasions it to be much frequented by people of quality during the summer season, which has induced the inhabitants to build very neat and convenient lodging-houses; and, were there treble the number, they would find company to fill them; a subscription was lately made to build a large assembly-room, &c. The mail from London, via Southampton, is brought to this place, by packets

packets appointed by government, every day, Mondays excepted, and conveyed to Newport by a mail-coach; no certain hour of arrival, but it is forwarded from hence to Southampton every day, Saturday excepted, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day at 3. There are likewise passage-vessels to Portsmouth every day except Sunday. Principal inns, *Fountain*, and *Vine*.

COWFOLD, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 43 m. 3 f. On the left 3½ m. dist. is a turnpike road to Ditchling; about 2½ m. ditto, is *Shermanbury Place*, (Rev. J. G. Challen).

COWICK, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from Snaith, which see, 1 m. It is near the conflux of the Dun and Aire. Here is *Cowick Park*, (Right Hon. Visc. Downe) a magnificent seat. Half a mile S. are a moat, a cellar, and some small remains of a castle, said to be a seat John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. Here are two inns.

COWLING, (*Suff.*) v. dis. from Newmarket, which see, 6 m. S. E. Fairs, July 31, and Oct. 17.

COWSFIELD GREEN, (*Wilts*) dist. from Salisbury 9 m.

COWS HILL, (*Durh.*) dis. from Wolsingham 16 m.

COXLEY POUND, (*Som.*) dist. from London 122 m. 3 f. It leads to Glastonbury.

COXWOLD, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist from Thirsk, which see, 8 m. S. E. Here is a small, but very handsome church, eminently neat and beautiful within; being enriched with several handsome marble monuments of the Fauconberg family, whose burying vault is here. See THORMANBY. Here is a free-school, also an inn.

COYCHURCH, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Bridgend, which see, 3 m. E.

CRABBLE, (*Kent*) v. adjoining Charlton, near Dover, which see. Here are paper-mills and corn-mills. Near it is a remarkable pond called *Delingore*, which is generally in a stagnant state, and sometimes quite dry; at other times it overflows its banks, and produces a considerable stream of water, which, taking its course over the corn fields, passes down the valley, and joins the river.

CRAB MILL, (*Staff.*) dis. from Stafford 3 m.

CRAB'S CROSS, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 109 m. 1 f. Between it and Coughton, on the right, is *Studley Castle*, (P. Littleton, esq.). See STUDLEY. Beyond it about 4 m. are *Beoley*, (M. Mills, esq.) and *Beoley Hall*, (T. Holmes, esq.). Inn, *Star and Garter*.

CRABTREE, (*Devon.*) vil. dis. from London 213 m. 1 f. It is near the Plyn river. Here is a turnpike gate.

CRACK, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 175 m. 7 f. See COWBRIDGE.

CRACKENTHORPE, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from London 271 m. 4 f. It is situate on the river Eden, and is famous for its moors, over which the Roman military way passes, called the Maiden Way, on which are the marks of camps, where have been found many antiquities. *New Inn*.

CRAIG Y DINAS. See DINASMOUTHY.

CRAIGFECHAN, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from Ruthen 3 m. 7 f. Beyond it ½ m. on the right are *Garthgynnon*, (Col. Richard Kenrick) and *Plasnewydd*, (D. Shuckforth, esq.).

CRAN-

CRANBOURN, CRAMBOURN, or CRANBURN, (*Dorset.*) m. t. dist. from London 92 m. 2 f. It is small, but ancient, being of great note in the Saxon and Norman times, and is divided into three liberties, viz. the Priory, the Tithing, and Borough. The principal officers are a constable, bailiff of the borough, and tithingman of the priory. The town is well watered, and pleasantly situated in a healthy sporting country, near a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is the largest parish in the county, being full 40 m. in circuit, and 12 m. in length. It suffered by a fire on October 14, 1748, to the amount of 2607l. Part of the ancient castle or manor-house remains a little west of the church. On the castle-hill, a little south of the town, is a circular fortification, in the area of which is a well. On the downs, near it, are several barrows. The church, which is situated in the W. end of the town, was the priory-church, and is the oldest in the county, as well as one of the largest, being 72 feet long, 20 broad, and 29 high; the tower 80 high, and 18 square. The chace has been such by prescription; it never was a forest. There are 6 lodges in the chace now, formerly 8. A little river runs from hence, which joins the Stour on the borders of Hampshire. Here was a monastery founded in 930. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 24, and Dec. 6. Adjoining it is *Cranbourn Lodge*, (Lewis Tregonwell, esq.), Beyond it on the left 1 m. is *Edmondsham House*, (Col. Munro). At the distance of 2 m. is *Wimborn St. Giles's*, (Earl of Shaftesbury, lord of the manor) and 5 m. *Critchill House*, (C. Sturt, esq.). Principal inns, *Sheath of Arrows*, and *Flower de Luce*.

CRANBROOK, (*Kent*) m. t. dis. from London 48 m. 1 f. It lies on the S. side of the county, in the bailiwick of the seven hundreds, lath of Scray, W. division of the county, and lower division of justices in the said lath. The liberty of the dean of Canterbury claims over the town and all the den of Cranbrook (as being a part of the manor of Godmersham) except the George inn, which is out of that liberty, and held of king Charles I. by knight's service. The parish is in the deanry of Charing, and diocese of Canterbury; is very large, populous, and flourishing, and in which are some springs similar to Tunbridge wells. The parsonage was anciently appropriate and belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury, till Thomas, archbishop thereof in the reign of Henry VIII. by grant, enrolled in the office of augmentation, granted the same to that king; and afterwards in the 33d of Henry VIII. that king made a grant of this parsonage to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. In Milkhouse-street in this parish (not long before the suppression of abbies) was built a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity... This chapel at the aforesaid time was likewise suppressed, and only the ruins of it now remain. This is the place where the first woollen manufactory was erected, by those Flemings who were encouraged to settle here by Edward III. but that trade is now removed from hence into the northern

northern and western parts of the kingdom, where workmanship is at a much cheaper rate than it is in this parish. A beacon was set up here in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who also endowed by charter a free grammar-school here. The school-house is spacious, neat, and convenient, for the reception of many boarders. Here is also a writing-school for poor children, founded in 1573 by Mr. Alexander Dence. The church is a beautiful edifice, dedicated to St. Dunstan, and stands on a rising ground in the centre of a large burial-place. Its circumference by the outside of the wall is 733 feet; its length 166 feet, and its width 69 feet. The nave or body (which has a very elegant ceiling) is in height 36 feet, with side aisles in proportion. The height to the top of the battlements on the tower, which contains eight bells with musical chimes, is about 73 feet, and to the top of the gilt star over the vane, which is of curious workmanship, is nearly 94 feet. A great part of this church, which is supposed to be the most ancient in the western division of Kent, and had cost the parishioners upwards of 800l. in a few years, fell down on the 2d of July, in the year 1725, by one of the chief pillars giving way, whilst the bell was tolling to prayers, and by that fall a breach was made more than the dimension of 50 feet, which not only exposed the standing parts of the building to all inclemencies of weather, but left it so ruinous as to render it unsafe for the inhabitants to assemble for divine worship. The damages occasioned by this accident were estimated at 2376l. 13s. 9d. and through charitable contributions by brief, they were so far repaired, that divine service was performed for the first time in the body of the church, Nov. 7, 1731. On Sund. Aug. 19, 1787, between morning and evening service, an awful flash of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder, was attracted to the uppermost point of the star over the vane, from whence it descended by an iron rod, shivered the wood-work in which the vane was fixed, and threw several of its pieces a long distance; after this demolition it considerably damaged the stone-work, passed next to the lead on the tower, and descended through a leaden pipe on the S. side; from thence it proceeded to the clock-dial, tarnished some of the hour-figures, and injured much of the wood-work; it then passed into the chime-loft, splintered the floor in pieces, and at last vented itself at the E. end of the S. aisle, without doing any material damage to the body of the church. The clock-dial, since the aforementioned accident, has been new painted, and makes a very brilliant appearance; it justly demands the attention of the observer, as perhaps not one equal to it for size and beauty is to be found affixed to any other church in Kent. It has some curious paintings and monuments, and the altar-piece is admirably finished. The town has one constable, who has in his liberty part of Benenden, part of Biddenden, part of Cranbrook, part of Frittenden, part of Hedcorn, part of Staplehurst, part of Hawkhurst, and the churches of Cranbrook, Frittenden, and Staplehurst. It is about ½ m. in length, and contains several handsome houses.

The market-house stands at the angle of two streets, one of which only is paved; this pavement was begun in 1654, and finished in 1657; at the same time the market-place was enlarged and made more convenient. Market-day, Saturday, which is reckoned the best in these parts. Fairs, May 30, for cattle and pedlars ware, and Sept. 29 and 30, for cattle, hops, &c. The post comes in Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, and goes out a quarter before 5 in the afternoon of the same days. On the left is a turnpike road to Tenterden. Near it is *Sissinghurst*, formerly written *Saxonhurst*, (an ancient seat of Sir H. Mann). Within ½ m. is *Swift Place*, (John Austen, esq.).—Principal inn, *George*; this was a public-house long before the reign of queen Mary.

Cranbon Bridge, (*Som.*) d. from Bridgewater 2 m. 7 f. Going to which, on the left, is a turnpike road to Glastonbury.

Cranford, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Thrapston, which see, 5 m. Here is the seat of Sir G. Robinson, bart.

Cranford, (*Derb.*) vil. near Matlock, which see. Here is a manufactory erected by the late Sir James Arkwright, for carding and spinning cotton by engines, which are worked by water, and require but few hands to superintend them. There are likewise dwelling-houses erected for the workmen, and a chapel for divine service.

Cranford Bridge, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 12 m. 2 f. In the church-yard is a yew tree, fancifully cut, of which a representation was engraved by James Wigley. At some distance from the road on the right is *Cranford Park*, (Earl of Berkeley) an ancient structure, situate at an angle of the park, near Cranford church. The park is well watered by a branch of the river Colne; and though it commands no variety of prospects, yet, from the distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation. Inn, *White Hart*.

Cranham, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. near Upminster, which see. It was anciently denominated Bishops Ockingdon and Cravenham, and was held by the Petre family, one of whom sold the manor to the ancestors of Sir Nathan Wright, whose daughter having married General Oglethorpe, at her death *Cranham House* came into the possession of Sir T. H. Apreece.

Cranham Wood, (*Glouc.*) dis. from Birlip, which see, 1 m. It is a spot remarkably rugged, and its church stands on the side of a deep ascent.

Cranmore, East, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 111 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of —— Pigott, esq. and about 1 m. further is *South Hill House*, (Lieut. Col. Strode).

Cranmore, West, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 11½ m. 4 f.

Cransfield, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Lancaster 14 m. 5 f. On the right is the seat of E. Totham, esq. on the left is *Thurland Castle*, in ruins.

Crawell, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 11½ m. 3 f. Here is

is the seat of Sir J. Thorold, bart.

CRAVEN, (*Yorksh.*) div. of the W. Riding, about Giggleswick, which see, on the river Are. In a quarry at Craven bank, the boundary of this rough and extensive county, a large quantity of Roman coins have been found some years since.

CRAWLEY, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 30 m. 3 f. Here was a monastery founded before the reign of Edward the Confessor. Fairs, May 8, and Sept. 9, for Welch cattle, and toys. Letters are delivered by a cross post every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Here is a turnpike gate. Inns, *George*, and *Rising Sun*.

CRAWSHAW BOOTH, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 205 m. Near it on the right is a turnpike road to Bury; also, at Sunny Side, the seat of —— Marriot, esq.

CRAY, see FOOT'S CRAY, NORTH CRAY, ST. PAUL'S CRAY, and ST. MARY CRAY.

CRAYFORD, (*Kent*) t. dis. from London 13 m. 1 f. It was so called from its being the principal place of passage through the Cray, a river which gives its name also to four other parishes. It rises at Newel, in Orpington, from whence it takes its course by St. Mary Cray, St Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, Bexley, and Crayford, and a little below this town it meets the river Darent. Some judicious antiquarians have imagined the Roman station called Noviomagus to have been situated very near the town of Crayford; nor can the arguments on which they have grounded this opinion be easily disproved.—This place is also famous for a great battle fought here in 457, between Hengist the Saxon, and Vortimer the British king, in which the latter lost 4000 men, and four of their chief commanders. The rout was so general and decisive, that they left Hengist from that time in quiet possession of his Kentish kingdom. In the open heath, near Crayford, as also in the woods and enclosures in most of the adjoining parishes, are divers artificial caves or holes in the earth, whereof some, according to Lambard, are 10, 15, or 20 fathom deep; the passage is narrow at the top, but wide and large at the bottom, with several rooms or partitions in some of them, and all strongly vaulted, and supported by pillars of chalk. Many learned writers have supposed, that these were dug by our ancestors, to be used as receptacles for their goods, and as places of retreat and security for their families, in times of civil dissentions and foreign invasions. But the much more probable opinion is, that far the greater number of them were opened, in order to procure chalk for building, and for the amendment of lands. In the 20th year of the reign of Richard II. William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, obtained from that king, the grant of a market to this place on Tuesday in every week; but this privilege has been long discontinued In the church is a fine altar-piece. The church, burial-ground, and parsonage house, are situated on an eminence.—In the river there is great abundance of fine trout, and on the river in the town a very large water-wheel for callico printing-works; another 1 m. dist. for slitting iron, and rolling it into hoops. There are many good

farms in the parish. Principal inn, *Bell.*

CREACOMB, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from S. Molton 7 m. and from Tiverton 11 m. Here is a church.

CREAK, (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from Easingwold, which see, 3 m. E. It was given to St. Cuthbert by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, with a circuit of 3 m. A castle was afterwards built here, of which but little appeared in Leland's time. St. Cuthbert founded a monastery, which has long been destroyed.

CREAMER'S HUT, (*Hunt.*) dis. from London 63 m. 5 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Huntingdon, on the left to Thrapston.

CREATON, LOWER, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 74 m. 4 f. Here is a church. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Holmby House*, where K. Charles I. was imprisoned by the parliament forces. Near it, ditto, is *Teeton House*, (T. Langston, esq.); beyond it, 1¼ m. on the right, is *Cottesbrooke House*, (Sir W. Langham.)

CREATON, UPPER, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 74 m. 2 f.

CREDENHILL, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from London 139 m. 5 f.; it is near Kenchester, which see, and has the marks of an old camp, with inaccessible works, on the top of a high steep mountain.—Here is the Magna Castra of the Romans; at the foot of which is a house of Richard Eckley's, esq. On the right, about 2 m. is *Munsell Lacy*, (Major Price); beyond which is *Foxley*, (U. Price, esq.)

CREDITON, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 180 m. 2 f. It is a large inland town, on the river Crede, or Creedy, (whence its name,) having a very rich soil, between two hills, rising with a gradual elevation towards the north, while that on the south side is very steep, and overlooks the tops of the houses; it consists of two parts, distinguished by the names of the *East* and *West Town*, the latter of which was almost destroyed by a dreadful conflagration that happened in the year 1743. It began at an inn, on a Sunday, in time of divine service, and, being a very dry season, soon became irresistible: the damage sustained by this fire was computed at 50,000l. and upwards, besides the loss of 14 lives. A second, in 1769, nearly similar to the above, destroyed a great part of the new buildings, together with the market-house and shambles; but the whole has been since rebuilt in a beautiful manner. Two smaller fires, a few years past, consumed several dwellings in the East town and on the top of Bowdon-hill, between which and the West town is a handsome meeting for Dissenters. It is governed by a portreeve, and is certainly a place of great antiquity, and was for many years a bishopric, till the see was removed to Exeter, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The cathedral, now the parochial church, is a noble structure, 150 feet in length, by 44 in breadth, in the Gothic style. The altar-piece extends the whole height and breadth of the chancel, and is adorned with an excellent performance, in painting, representing Moses and Aaron in their full stature, supporting the decalogue; the fluted columns with their architraves, and a floor in imitation of mosaic work, are an admirable deception, and shew the artist to have

have been a complete master of perspective. The tower is 100 feet high, and stands nearly in the centre of the church, on a semi-circular arch, supported by four pillars of uncommon magnitude; it contains a clock and 8 musical bells, on which are played two different chimes, set to the 104th and 113th psalm tunes.—Here are a free grammar-school, a free English school, a charity-school, and two Sunday schools. The town extends from the head of St. Lawrence's-Green on the west, through a wide and spacious street, to the extremity of the East town, about one mile in length, and carries on a considerable manufactory in serges, no less than five or six carts going with pieces every day from hence to Exeter. Market-day, Saturday, which is very large and plentiful for all kinds of provisions; and vast quantities of wool and yarn. In Brice's time it was inferior to few in the kingdom with respect to those articles, 70 bullocks throughout the winter-quarter having been the weekly supply of the shambles; and sheep in proportion, besides poultry and game, and 1400 or 1500 serges, one week with another, manufactured and carried to Exeter to be finished and exported.—Fairs, May 11, Aug. 21, and Sept. 21, for cattle and pedlary-ware. The London post comes in every morning except Tuesday, and goes out every evening except Friday. On the right turnpike roads branch to Tiverton and Chumleigh. Near it is *Creedy*, (Sir John Davie, bart.) Principal inns, *Angel*, *Ship*, and *White Hart*.

Creeting, (*Suff.*) dist. from London 76 m. There are four contiguous parishes of this name, viz. *St. Mary's*, *St. Olaves*, *All Saints*, and *St. Peter's*; and, at the two first, seem to have been two distinct alien priories of Benedictines. The manor of Gratinges, which was that of St. Olave, was given by Robert earl of Mortain, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the abbey of Gustain, in Normandy and was taken care of by some monks belonging thereunto, or by their agent, the prior of Wilmynton, in Sussex, the chief cell in England. King Edward III. granted this to Tydeman de Lymbergh, a merchant; and it was afterwards sold by the abbot and convent, with the king's licence, to Sir Edmund de la Pole. Creeting St. Mary's, which was most usually styled the priory of Creeting, was cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy; and, after the suppression of these foreign houses, was, by Henry VI. made part of the endowment of Eton College. Inn, *Buck's Head*.

Cressage, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 152 m. 1 f. See Acton Burnel. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right a turnpike road to Much-Wenlock.

Crewkerne, (*Som.*) m. t. dis. from London 131 m. 6 f.: it is seated on a branch of the Parret, E. and a branch of the Ax, S. and is a small ancient town, containing about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief object is agriculture. It receives its name, as supposed, from the two Saxon words, *cruse*, a cross; and *carne*, a cottage, or place of retirement. It is well watered and wooded, and contains five streets. The church is an ancient and elegant gothic structure, decorated with a great variety of hieroglyphic figures.

well deserving the attention of the curious. At the east end of the church is a relic of popery particularly deserving our notice. On the outside of the church, behind the altar, is an open room, formerly used as a confessionary; it was entered by a door on the right side of the altar, and evacuated by another on the left side: over the former door is the figure of a swine, hieroglyphically alluding to the filthy and polluted state of the penitents' minds before confession; over the other door are the figures of two doves, the absolved person being supposed to pass out as innocent and unpolluted as these emblems of innocence. This room is used now as a repository for the bones dug up in the church-yard.—Crewkerne is situated in a pleasant valley, and blessed with a salubrious air: the lands round the town being in a state of high cultivation, exhibit many pleasing and picturesque prospects of hill and dale. Their manufactures are dowlas, sail-cloth, and stockings. Here are a large charity-school, two alms-houses, one of which is a handsome structure; a free grammar-school, a workhouse, &c. The market-house is situated in the centre of the town, and is a handsome building, but greatly out of repair. Market-day, Saturday, which is well supplied with meat and corn; fair, Sept. 4, for cattle, cheese, toys, linen-drapery, &c. A daily post comes in here, from London, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeds immediately westward, and goes out for London at 10 every morning. On the right are turnpike roads to Somerton and Ilminster; on the left to Bridport and Lyme. Ditto, about 2 m. is a turnpike road to Taunton beyond, is a hill that com one of the most beautiful pects in Great Britain. right, 2 m. beyond, is *Hin George*, (Earl Paulett, the manor of Crewkerne. other seats, see CHARD. *George*, and *Red Lion*.

CREWS-HOLE, (*Glouc.*) from Bristol 1¼ m. E. H curious hydraulic machin vented and constructed late ingenious Mr. Padmo throwing water into a re for the use of the city of Here are also two works fo ing copper, &c.

CREYK, or NORTH C (*Norf.*) dist. from Burnha ket 3 m. S. Here was a of Augustine canons, foun 1206. In the reign of VII. it was given to Chris lege, Cambridge. The r are considerable.

CRICK, (*Northamp.*) vi from London 79 m. 7 f. m. N. W. is *Lylburn*, on th ling-street, supposed, fro ent ramparts, to have been man station. On the rig turnpike road to Lutterwo the left to Daventry.

CRICK, (*Monm.*) vil. dis London 135 m. 1 f. On th is a turnpike road to Mon and Chepstow. Here is *House*, (Major M'Bean.)

CRICKEITH, or CRICK (*Caern.*) m. t. dist. from L 237 m.: it is a small mean but united, as a borough Caernarvon, and of great quity. On a high hill, into the sea, are the remai castle, supposed to have built by one of the Welch in the reign of King Joh which was the residence

Howel y Fwyall, who disputed the honour of taking the king of France at Poitiers, with Denys de Morebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince made him constable of this castle, with the privilege of having a mess of meat served up before his poleaxe, with a guard of 8 yeomen, at an allowance of 8d per day from the king. The gate, and some of the walls of the castle, are still standing, which appears to have been a very strong place. This town is governed by two bailiffs. Market-day, Wednesday, which is small; fairs, May 23, July 1, and Oct. 18.

CRICKET'S INN, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 120 m. 2 or 3 f. On the left, by Norton way, a turnpike road to Snareston.

CRICKHOWELL, (*Brecк.*) m. t. dist. from London 154 m. 1 f. formerly written *Crug-hywel*: it is small and neat, and, of late, very much improved by the erection of several handsome houses: it is supposed to have been built in the time of Hywel Dda, prince of South Wales, (who flourished about the year 940, celebrated for his code of Welch laws, collected by Dr. Wotton), or his son Hywel. Near it are the remains of an encampment, with a double ditch, mentioned in Leland as the Cragus Hoclinus. Here formerly was a castle, called Alisby castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and shew it to have been a place of considerable strength; but by whom it was erected is uncertain. It is very pleasantly situated, with a gradual fall to the river Usk, over which there is a bridge of 14 arches. The river abounds with trout, and the neighbouring hills with grouse. This place is highly in repute for goats' whey, which may be had here in great perfection: it is much resorted to by valetudinarians, the air being highly esteemed for its salubrity. Coals, and all the necessaries of life, are in great plenty, and cheap. Here is a church, but without any thing remarkable in it. Market-day, Thursday, which is plentifully supplied; fair, May 12. On the left is *Llangattock Place*, (H. Williams, esq.); through it, ¼ m. on the right, is *Gwernvale*, (T. Everest, esq.); on the left, 1 m. dist. is a handsome seat of Adm. Gell: a little farther, on the left, is *Glanusk*, (F. Frederick, esq.); on the right, 3½ m. dist. is *Tretower*, the ruins of a very ancient castle. Principal inns, *White Bear*, (excise and post-offices); and *White Hart*.

CRICKLADE, (*Wilts*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 85 m. 2 f.: it is seated in a rich, fertile, and healthy country, and is said to have been formerly called *Cerigwlad*, a British word, signifying a stony or rocky country, like that in which the town is situated: but some are of opinion that it is compounded of the Saxon word *Cruecca*, a brook, and *Ladian*, to empty; because the two small streams, the Churn and Rey, here discharge themselves into the Thames. Others say it was called *Greklade*, from a Greek school, which, being translated to Oxford, was the origin of the university of that city; but Camden seems to be of opinion that this story is fabulous. It is, however, of great antiquity, and was formerly a considerable place. To this town the river Thames is navigable, and, till within a few years, goods were conveyed to and from London by the river; but there is now a canal

a canal between the Thames and Severn, which unites at Lechlade, and runs within half a mile of this place, where there is a commodious wharf, at which the inhabitants, &c. are supplied with coals at a moderate price, which are brought from Staffordshire. This borough contains about two hundred and fifty houses; the occupiers of which have an equal right of voting, provided they have a lease for three years, and been in the occupation of any house within the said borough four days preceding any election. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and governed by a bailiff; it sent to parliament in the reign of Edward I. returned afterwards only in 20 Edward II. and 8 Edward III. and ceased again sending after Richard II. (except 1 Henry IV. and 1, 2, 9, Henry V.) till Henry VI. The number of voters is about 1200—the returning-officer is the bailiff. One great advantage to this place is its free-school, which is endowed with 40l. a year. It has two parish-churches; that of St. Sampson is a large gothic building, and has a very elegant tower; the other, St. Mary's, is a very ancient building. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, the third Wednesday in April and July, the third Tuesday in August, and St. Matthew's day. The mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. On the right is a turnpike road to Cirencester; on the left to Bath. Here is the seat of J. Bracher, esq. Principal inns, *Swan*, and *White Horse*.

CRICKLEITH, see CRICKEITH.

CRINGLEFORD, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 106 m. 2 f.: it is near the Yare river. On the left is the seat of Cramer Cramer, esq.

CRIPSIS CORNER, (*Sussex*) dis. from Rye 8 m. 2 f. On the right is *Great Saunders*, (J. Bishop, esq.)

CRISSINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from Swaffham 5 m. S. Fair, Aug. 12.

CRITCH, (*Derb.*) v. dist from Alfreton 4 m. 6 f. A receiving-house for letters. Beyond it, on the right, is a tower, built by —— Hurst, esq.

CROCKER HILL, (*Sussex*) dist. from Chichester 4 m. On the right, at Norton, is the seat of Miles Roe, esq.; beyond which is *Westergate House*, (J. Kirkham, esq.); on the left, at Earthham, the seat of W. Hayley, esq.

CROCKERN PILL, (*Som.*) dist. from Bristol 5 m. W. N. W.: it is a large hamlet, on the side of the Avon, chiefly inhabited by pilots, who are under the regulation of the master and wardens of the merchant-venturers of Bristol, and have the charge of taking the ships and vessels up and down the river, to and from Kingroad.

CROCKERN TOR, see DARTMOOR.

CROCKERNWELL, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 184 m. *Hotel.*

CROCKERTON, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 98 m. 7 f.: it lies between Warminster and Shire Water Pond.

CROCKFORD, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 1 f.: it leads to Stanway.

CROFT, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m.: it lies between Wainfleet and Burgh.

CROFT, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 240 m. 2 f. Here is a mineral spring; also a bridge over the Tees. See NEWSHAM.

CROFT, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Kingsland 3 m. N. where the family of that name had a castle or mansion from the conquest. The descendant

descendant is a baronet. Of this family was Sir Richard Croft, who took the son of Henry VI. prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and was induced to give him up to Edward IV. on his promise of sparing the prince's life.

CROFTHOLE, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 223 m. 7 f. A turnpike-gate.

CROFTON, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 178 m. 3 f. Near ¼ m. beyond it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Pontefract.—Here is *Crofton Place*, (Sir H. Wilson.)

CROMER, (*Norf.*) m. t. distant from London, by Dereham, 129 m. 7 f.; and by Thetford and Norwich 133 m. 2 f. It has a harbour, and was formerly much larger than it is now, having two parish churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and some to London; for it is a rocky coast, and the seamen call Cromer-bay the Devil's Throat. The town has been walled round; some remains of which are to be seen: but it at present consists of only about 200 houses, straggling here and there, without form or order. It has, for some years past, been a summer resort of much genteel company, on account, as well of the beauty and pleasantness of the country about it, as of the salubrity of the air, and convenience of the place for sea-bathing. The coast is such a terror to sailors, from the frequent shipwrecks that happen here, that there are no less than four light-houses kept flaming every night between this and Yarmouth, besides the lights at Castor, north of the town, and at Gouldstone, south; all which are to direct sailors to keep a good offing, in case of bad weather, and to prevent their running into Cromer Bay. A person, not fully master of the reason of these things, would be surprised to see, for many miles along the shore, that the farmers and country-people have scarcely a barn, shed, stable, or pales to their yards and gardens, or an hog-stye, or any kind of out-house, but is built of old planks, beams, wales, timber, &c. the deplorable wrecks of ships, and ruins of mariners' and merchants' fortunes; and in some places are whole yards filled, and piled up very high, with the same stuff, laid up for the like building purposes. About the year 1692, a fleet of 200 sail of light colliers, after leaving Yarmouth roads with a fair wind, were overtaken with a storm at N. E. and above 140 ships were driven ashore and dashed to pieces, few of their crews having been saved. Some laden colliers were involved in the same calamity, as likewise some corn-vessels from Lynn and Wells, freighted for Holland: so that upwards of 200 vessels, and above 1000 seamen, were lost in this dreadful night. By another storm, in Nov. 1789, 40 colliers were driven ashore in less than two hours, and upwards of 500 men and boys then perished. Market-day, Saturday; fair, on Whit-Monday. Post, through this place to and from Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The curiosities near this town are the ruins of the abbey, at Beeston Regis, Beacon-hill, Foulness light-house, and Wayborn Hoop. The fish caught near this place are, crabs

crabs and lobsters, from May to Oct.; herrings, in September and October; also turbots, codlings, whitings, haddocks, flounders, skates, &c. Near it is *Felbridge*, (Right Hon. Wm. Windham); and *Cromer Hall*, (G. Windham, esq.) Here are also the seats of J. Gurney, esq. and H. Partridge, esq. About 4 m. on the left, at Beeston, is the seat of G. Hoxall, esq.; beyond which, at Sherringham, is that of Cook Flower, esq. Inns, *Red Lion*, *King's Head*, and *New Inn*.

CROMFORD, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London, by Sandyford, 140 m. 5 f.; and by Wirksworth 141 m. 7 f. It is seated on the river Derwent, and has a bridge. Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected some of the new cotton-mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him, and by means of which the various branches of the cotton manufacture have wonderfully spread in this and the adjacent counties. Here, also, he built a noble seat, and a church. Near the bridge is *Woodend House*, (Peter Nightingale, esq.)

CROMHALL, (*Glouc.*) dis. from Thornbury, which see, 2 m. E... Here it is supposed the Romans had a fort.

CROMWELL, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from London, by Baldock, 130 m. 1 f.; and by Royston 126 m. it is near the Trent river. Within ½ m. of it, on the right, is the seat of Joseph Pocklington, esq.

CRONDALL, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Farnham, which see, 3 m. W. Here is a large plantation for hops; also a silk manufactory. An annual court is held here under the dean and chapter of Winchester.

CRONDELL, (*Pemb.*) vil. dist. from Haverford West 2 m. 2 f.

CROOK, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Durham 9 m. 1 f.

CROOKHORN, see CREWKERNE, of which it is a vile corruption.

CROPHILL, or CROPWELL, (*Notts.*) v. near Bingham. Near it is a hill, called *Hen Hill*.

CROSBY, (*Lanc.*) village, distant from Liverpool 6 m. N.: it is near the sea-coast, and has a grammar-school, founded by one Harrison, a native, endowed with 50l. per annum.

CROSBY, HIGH, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London 309 m. 5 f... On the right, between 3 and 4 m. is *Corby Castle*, (Henry Howard, esq.) See ASPATRIA.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, (*Westmorel.*) par. dist. from Shap 5 m. E. Here is a remarkable heap of stones.

CROSS, (*Glouc.*) near Axbridge. On the right, going to Axbridge, is a turnpike road to Bridgewater. —Inns, *White Hart*, and *New Inn*.

CROSS FOXES, (*Flintsh.*) dist. from London 220 m. 5 f.

CROSS GATES, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from London 167 m. 2 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Llanvilling; on the left a turnpike road to Welsh Pool.

CROSS-HALL, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 56 m 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to St. Neot's; on the left to Kimbolton. Inn, *Ram*.

CROSS HANDS, (*Glouc.*) inn, dist. from London, by Chippenham, 105 m. 3 f.; and by Malmsbury 109 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Gloucester; on the left to Bath.

CROSS HILLS, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London, by Halifax, 21 m. 4 f.; and by Leeds 215 m. 4 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Colne; also *Car Head*, (William Wainman,

Wainman, esq.). Inn, *White Bear*.

Cross Houses, (*Shropsh.*) dis. from London 156 m. 2 f. between Cound and Weeping Cross.

Cross-in-Hand, (*Sussex*) dis. from London 48 m. 1 f. Here are a turnpike-gate and a receiving-house for letters. On the right a a turnpike road to Lewes; and ½ m. farther, on the left, a turnpike road to Cranbrook. On the left, about 1½ m. is *Heathfield Park*, (F. Newbery, esq.)

Cross-in-Hand, (*Heref.*) dis. from London 130 m. 2 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left a turnpike road to Monmouth.

Cross Inn, (*Caerm.*) distant from London 207 m. 2 f. On the right is *Court Henry*, (—— Dyer, esq.); and at a distance, on the summit of a hill, is *Penylan*, (W. Davies, esq.)

Cross Keys Wash, (*Linc.*) dist. from London 132 m. 5 f... This, together with *Fop Dyke Wash*, is a large and celebrated estuary under water when the tide is in, and passable for travellers when the tide is out, though not without danger, as King John experienced, having lost his baggage here when going into Lincolnshire.

Cross-Lane, (*Denb.*) distant from Wrexham 3 m. 2 f.

Cross Lanes, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 202 m. between Bridestow and Kimbow.

Cross-Street, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 183 m. See Altrincham.

Cross-y-Ceiliog, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from Newport 5 m. On the left, ½ m. a turnpike road to Caerleon.

Crosthwaite, (*Westmorel.*) vil. dist. from Kendal 5 m.

Crosthwaite, Little, (*Cumberland*) vil. distant from London 995 m. Here is a house of industry, founded by Sir John Banks, judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Charles I. for the poor of Keswick. Between Little Crosthwaite and High Side, on the left, is *Mirehouse*, (T. Storey, esq.)

Crostwick, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 113 m. 7 f. A turnpike-gate; within ½ m. of which is *Beeston Hall*, (John Micklethwaite, esq.)

Crouch Green, (*Essex*) near Sible Hedingham. See Hedingham, Sible.

Crouxton Grange, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Brampston, which see, 14 m. 4 f.

Crowborough Gate, (*Sussex*) dist. from Brighthelmstone 6 m. Within 1 m. on the right, is the seat of Lord Boyne; and, a little farther, the seat of Sir George Biggen, bart. Fair, April 25.

Crowcomb, (*Som.*) town, dist. from Watchet about 7 m. W. It was anciently a market-town and borough, both which privileges are lost: it is, however, yet governed by a portreeve. Fairs, first Friday in May, and October 13.

Crowdey Cote, (*Derb.*) dist. from Brampton 16 m. 2 f.

Crowland, or Croyland, (*Linc.*) t. dist. from London 88 m. 7.: it is of great antiquity, and is divided into four streets, E. W. N. and S. The bridge is the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe; it is of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top; it is so steep in its ascent and descent, that neither carriages nor horses can get over it. Each base of this bridge, it is said, stands in a different county

ty, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire; horses and carriages go under the bridge. On the south-west wing, which faces the London road, is placed, in a sitting posture, a stately image of King Ethelbald; it has a crown fleury on the head, and a glove in the right hand; it was erected about the year 860. It was also famous for its abbey, founded by Ethelbald, about the year 716, and dedicated to St. Guthlac and St. Bartholomew; the former being a pious man, who lived here as a hermit, and before whose time the place is said to have been haunted by frightful phantoms. The religious being murdered, and the monastery burned by the Danes, in 870, it was re-founded by King Edred in 948, and afterwards destroyed by fire in 1091. It was rebuilt in 1112 by liberal contributions, and burnt and rebuilt again between 1142 and 1170. About 1720 the roof of the abbey church fell down, though of Irish oak, finely carved and gilt, and pieces of it are to be found in almost every house. There are yet remaining magnificent ruins of this venerable structure sufficient to strike the beholder with its former grandeur. It was made a garrison in the civil wars.—— Over the W. gate of the church are the images of several kings and abbots; and, among the rest, of St Guthlac, with a whip and knife, his usual symbols, and who was buried at Anchor-church House, i. e. Anchorage House, where he lived. This building consisted of two rooms below, and two above. There remains, at present, only the site, a small hillock, it having been pulled down about 1720, the time above-mentioned. The town derives its greatest gain from its wild ducks; of which, sometimes, they drive 3000 into a net at once, by dogs; and they are brought hither by decoy-ducks, trained for the purpose. The art of taking the fowls by this means is a most singular instance of the ingenuity of man in being able to make any of the animal creation cunning enough to assist him in the destruction of its own species. The decoy-ducks are hatched and bred up in the decoy-ponds; in which are certain places where they are constantly fed; and, being made tame, they are used to come to the decoy-man's hand for their food. When they fly abroad, it is not known whither they go; but some conjecture into Holland and Germany, where they meet with others of their own kind, and, sorting with them, they draw together vast numbers, and kidnap them from their own country; for, being once brought out of their knowledge, they follow the decoys, who frequently return with a vast flight of fowls along with them, after being absent for several weeks. When the decoy-men perceive they are returned, and that they are gathering and encreasing, they go secretly to the pond's side, under a cover made with reeds, so that they cannot be seen, where they throw over the reeds handfuls of corn in such shallow places as the decoy-ducks are usually fed, and where they are sure to come for it, and to bring their new guests with them for their entertainment. This they do for two or three days together, and no harm follows to the poor strangers; till throwing in this bait one time in an open wide place, another time in another

other wide place, the third time it is thrown in a narrower place, where the trees, which hang over the water and the banks, stand closer together; and then in another yet narrower, where the said trees are over-head like an arbour, though at a good height from the water. Here the boughs are so artfully managed, that a large net is spread near the tops of the trees, among the branches, and fastened to hoops, which reach from side to side. This is so high and so wide, and the room is so much below, and the water so open, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them... Here the decoy-men, keeping unseen behind the hedges of reeds, which are made perfectly close, go forward, throwing corn over the reeds into the water. The decoy-ducks greedily fall upon it, and, calling their foreign guests, invite, or rather wheedle, them forward, till, by degrees, they are all gotten under the arch or sweep of the net, which is on the trees, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to them, declines lower and lower, and narrower and narrower, till, at the farther end, it comes to a point like a purse, though this farther end is quite out of sight, and perhaps two or three hundred yards from the first entrance. When the whole flight of ducks are thus greedily following the decoys, and feeding plentifully as they go, and the decoy-men see they are all so far within the arch of the net as not to be able to escape, on a sudden a dog, which, till then, keeps close, being perfectly taught his business, rushes from behind the trees, jumps into the water, and, swimming directly after the ducks, barks as he swims. Immediately the frighted ducks rise upon the wing, to make their escape, but are beaten down again by the arched net, which is over their heads: Being then forced into the water, they necessarily swim forward, for fear of the dog; and thus they crowd on, till by degrees, the net growing lower and narrower, they are hurried on to the very farther end, where a decoy-man stands ready to receive them, and who takes them out alive with his hands.—As for the traitors that drew the poor ducks into this snare, they are taught to rise but a little way, and so, not reaching to the net, they fly back to the ponds, and make their escape; or else, being used to the decoy-man, they go to him fearless, and are taken out as the rest; but, instead of being killed with them, are stroked, made much of, and put into a little pond just by him, and plentifully fed for their services. As no carts used to come here, by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, "That all the carts which come to Crowland, were shod with silver." But the soil is much improved of late, by drains and sluices; most of the ponds are now turned into cornfields, and a turnpike road leads to it. Here are some wonderful engines for throwing up water, and such as are not to be found any where else; whereof one in particular throws up 1200 tons of water in half an hour, and goes by 12 wind-sails. Here was a market on Saturday; but it is now disused. Fair, Bartholomew's day. No post-office. Here is the seat of T. Orby Hunter, esq. No inn, but two or three public-houses.

CROWLE, (*Linc.*) m. t. distant from London 164 m. 6 f.: it is a small town, in the isle of Axholm, with a church and a charity-school. Market-day, Monday, which is inconsiderable. Fairs, the last Monday in May, and Nov. 24. Letters are conveyed to and from Thorne. Inn, *White Hart*.

CROWLE, (*Worc.*) v. dis. from Worcester 5 m. E. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A stone coffin and some traces of fortifications have been dug up here. See ODDINGTON.

CROWLISS, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 276 m. 5 f. Within 2½ m. on the right, is *Trevethow*, (—— Praed, esq.)

CROWMARSH, (*Oxfordsh.*) vil. dist. from Bensington, which see, 2 m. S. Here is a bridge over the Thames to Wallingford.

CROWNTHORPE, (*Norf.*) v. near Wymondham.

CROWSHALL HOUSE, (*Sussex*) dist. from Chichester 4 m. 4 *f.*— On the left is *Binderton House*, (Lord Selsey.)

CROXALL, (*Derb.*) See OAKley, (*Staff.*)

CROXDEN, see CHEADLE.

CROXON, (*Flint.*) v. dist. from Whitchurch 5 m. 6 f. between Eglws Groes and Halton.

CROXTON, (*Camb.*) vil. distant from Cambridge 12 m.: it has a charity-school

CROXTON, (*Linc.*) vil. near Glamford-briggs, N. E. *South Croxton* is near Ashby, S. W.

CROXTON, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from London 152 m. between Eccleshall and Wetwood.

CROXTON, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from London 86 m. Between it and Tottington, on the right, is *Wretham Park*, (William Colquhoun, esq.)

CROXTON KYRIELL, (*North-amp.*) vil. dist. from Melton Mowbray 9 m.: it leads to Grantham. Between it and Waltham, at Godeby, is the seat of Edward Manner, esq.; on the right is *Croxton Park*, (Duke of Rutland); on the left, about 3 m. dist. is *Denton House*, (Sir Wm. Welby, bart.)

CROYDON, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London 9 m. 4 f. on the edge of Bansted Downs. Abp. Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for 10 boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. "This good Archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable assistance, in his own life-time, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) he would not be to his executors a cause of damnation." Such was the solicitude of this munificent prelate for the success of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever since the conquest, to the abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park-hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was sold, pursuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2,500l. and the premises are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a pelt-monger. In this palace, now devoted to such ignoble uses, Abp. Parker, in 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue,

retinue, consisting of the principal nobility of the kingdom. This magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The parish church, which is a handsome gothic structure, contains some fine monuments; among which are those of the Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.—Here was formerly a chantry.—The adjacent hills are well stored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made for London. Market-day, Saturday, chiefly for oats and oatmeal; fairs, June 5, and Oct. 2.; the latter is much frequented by the youth of both sexes, from London, for walnuts, &c. The post-office is open till 7 in winter, and 8 in summer, Saturday evenings excepted. On the left is a turnpike road to Lewisham; beyond it, ditto, 1 m. a turnpike road to East Bourne. On the right is *Ealing Park*, (—— Hammond, esq.); on the left, 1 m. is *Addiscomb House*, (Earl of Liverpool); from it, ditto, about 2 m. at Addington, is the seat of J. Trecothick, esq.: beyond it, ditto, 2 m. is *Purley*, (—— Johnson, esq.) Near it are other elegant villas. See BEDDINGTON, CHELSHAM, &c. Inns, *Greyhound*, and *King's Arms*.

CRUCIS, VALE OF, see VALE OF CRUCIS.

CRUCKTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Shrewsbury 4 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of T. Harris, esq.

CRUDGINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Wellington 4 m. Thence, on the right, a turnpike road to Newport; on the left to Shrewsbury.

CRUDWELL, (*Wilts*) vil dist. Malmsbury 4 m. The Foss way runs by this place.

CRUMPSALL, (*Lanc.*) vil. dis. from London 189 m. between Cheetham and Great Heaton.

CRUWYS MORCHARD, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from Tiverton, which see, 4 m. W. The church steeple was shivered, and the bells melted by lightning, in the year 1689.

CUBBERLY, or COBERLEY, (*Glouc*) vil. dist. from Cheltenham 4 m from whence there is a most extensive view of the country. In this parish is the head of the Thames. The church is an ancient structure, and has some ancient monuments.

CUBLEY, (*Derb.*) v. dis. from Ashburn 6 m. S. Fair, Nov. 30.

CUBLINGTON, (*Bucks*) v. near Whitchurch. It has a charity-school.

CUCKFIELD, (*Sussex*) m. t. dis. from London 39 m. 5 f. It is situate on a considerable eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, and was formerly eminent as the residence of the earls of Warren, and the families of Board, Covert, and Hendley; more especially it boasts a long line of the ancient and distinguished race of Burrell, to very many of whom, from the time of Dr. Gerrard Burrell, who was archdeacon of Chichester and vicar of this parish, memorials are erected in the church; of those of later years, it exhibits only the cenotaphs; their mansion of Holmstead being pulled down, though its site remains in the family.... The church is spacious and handsome, but miserably pewed.... Here is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of some private individuals, for the instruction of youth in the Latin

language; for the master of which an house was afterwards built by Lady Dorothy Shirley. The charter for a market was granted by James II. Market-day, Friday; formerly Monday, and which is inconsiderable. Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Sept. 16, for cattle and horses. The post comes in about noon on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and returns on the same days. On the left is a turnpike road to Maresfield; beyond it, on the right, is *Buckfield Place*, (Mrs. Sergison); on the left, at Butters Green, is the seat of H. Rycroft, esq.; farther on, on the right, is *Hixstead Place*, (J. Wood, esq.)—Inns, *King's Head*, and *Talbot*.

CUCKLINGTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 6 f. Here is the seat of the Rev. Wm. Phelips; also *Shanks House*, (Nath. Dalton, esq.)

CUDDESDON, (*Oxfordsh.*) dist. from Wheatley about 1½ m. S... Here the Bishop of Oxford has a palace; the first built by Bishop Bancroft was burned in the civil wars. Here is a charity-school.

CUDDINGTON, see REDBURN.

CULFORD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Bury St. Edmunds, which see, 4 m. N. Here is a seat of the Marquis Cornwallis.

CULHAM BRIDGE, (*Oxfordsh.*) dist. from London 54 m. 5 f. over the river Thames. On the left is the seat of J. Phillips, esq.

CULLERCOATS, (*Northumberland*) near Tynemouth, which see, a place, otherwise, of no great distinction, but worthy remembrance in this respect; that it is a very commodious little port, of artificial construction, or, as the common people style it, an harbour made by hand. It is dry at low-water mark, and difficult at the entrance; but it serves only for coals and salt belonging to the works of different persons, at whose expense it was constructed.

CULLETON, see COLITON.

CULLINGWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 203 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Bradford; on the left to Colne.

CULLUMPTON, see COLLUMPTON.

CULMINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Ludlow 1 m. 6 f.

CULMSTOCK, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Wellington 5 m. S. Fairs, May 31, and Oct. 1.

CUMBERLAND, co. 75 m. in length, and 27 m. in breadth; is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains one city, 14 m. towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to Parliament The air is sharp and cold, and the land, for the most part, hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowl, with abundance of large salmons. The principal mountains are *Skiddow*, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called *The Fells*, to the most northern part of the county. It is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. Near Keswick are mines of black lead, which, if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best... Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. The principal town is Carlisle. *See Plate* 4. *fig.* 3.

CUMNOR, (*Berks*) v. dist. from Abingdon, which see, about 6 m.

N. N. W. Here is a medicinal spring.

CUNGRAVE, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from London 47 m. 3 f. It leads to Caxton, which see.

CUNSCLIFFE, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Darlington, which see, 4 m. W. This was a Roman station.

CURDWORTH BRIDGE, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 106 m. 1 f.: it is over the Tame river. Near it, on the right, is *Hums Hall*, (C. B. Adderley, esq.); near to which is *Blythe Hall*, (Guest Dugdale, esq.) This was the property and residence of the famous Dugdale, the historian, of Warwickshire.

CURLAND, (*Som.*) vil. dis. from Taunton 5 m. 5 f.

CURRY, EAST, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Langport 1 m. Fair, Monday after August 1. *West Curry* is W. of the following.

CURRY RIVELL, (*Som.*) par. dist. from London 132 m. 7 f.: it is near the Parret river, and has a church. On the left is a turnpike road to Ilminster. Fair, first Monday after Aug. 1.

CUST, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from London 289 m. 7 f,

CWARVLIN, (*Breckn.*) v. dist. from Builth 9 m.

CWM ELAN, (*Montg.*) v. dist. from Newtown 13 m. 5 f.

CWM YSTWITH, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from London 192 m. 3 f... Beyond it, on the right, 4 m. is a turnpike road to Devil's Bridge; and ditto, 1 m. farther, a turnpike road to Llanidloes. Between it and Rhayader, about 2 m. W. of the road, is *Rhydoldog*, (John Oliver, esq.)

CWMBWLA BRIDGE, (*Glam.*) dist. from London 207 m. 3 f... See SWANSEA.

CWMIOY, (*Monm.*) near Abergavenny, which see: it is a small village, near *Llantony Priory*, which is situated in a deep valley on the side of the river Hondy, and was at first an hermitage. It was afterwards converted into a priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed by Henry Lacy. Near this is a remarkable mountain, the sides of which have, at different times, been broken from it, and now fall in immense fragments beneath, having left a perpendicular precipice of more than 100 feet in height.

CYNFIG, or KYNFEAGE, (*Glamorg.*) vil. dist. from Pyle 2 m. S. W.: it is united with Cardiff, Swansea, and the other boroughs, to send a member to Parliament, though only now a village. The Julia Strata passed by it. Here was a castle, belonging to the celebrated Fitzhammon. In the year 1167 it was burned by the Welch; and again by Owen Glendowr.

CYNWYD, (*Merion*) vil. dist. from Corwen 2 m. 4 f.: it is a small place, near which is a cataract, called *Rhaiard Cynwyd*, which affords much picturesque beauty. See CORWEN.

CYRNIOGEU, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from London 215 m. 5 f. See KERNIOGE MAWR.

D.

DADLINGTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Hinckley 2 m. 4 f. N. W.

DAGENHAM, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 9 m.; and remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land-owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, parliament

interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000l. the sum agreed upon, having completed a wall or bank sufficient to withstand the farther power of the water, and recovered the land, except a pool of about 40 acres, from which the earth had been washed away. A great number of trees were then discovered, 4 feet under ground, with roots and boughs, and some part of the bark; they were principally willows, hazles, and yew, with some oaks and hornbeam.

DAGLINGWORTH, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester 14 m. A tessel pavement was discovered here; and, as appears by the ruins of some foundations, a Roman advanced post was in this village. On a large down, in this neighbourhood, is found the Dagham-down stone: also, another curious kind, 3 or 4 feet square, full of petrified shells, and bears a good polish.

DAILESFORD, or DAYLESFORD, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Salford 3 m. and which Ethelbald, King of Mercia, gave to one Bega, in the year 718, that a monastery might be founded; which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was given to the abbey of Evesham. This parish was exempted from the interdiction of the pope in the reign of King John. Here was first introduced the culture of sainfoin in 1650. Here is *Dailesford House*, (Warren Hastings, esq.)

DALBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 132 m. 6 f. Beyond, on the right, 2 m. is a turnpike road to Alford.

DALBY, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Melton Mowbray, which see, 3 m. S. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Sir Andrew Noel, or Nowel.

DALE, (*Derb.*) v. near Derby, on the E. side, where are the remains of a stately monastery, founded soon after the conquest.

DALE-HEAD, (*Cumb.*) distant from Castlerigg 4 m. 6 f. From an eminence behind Dale-head House is a good view of *Leathes Water*, called, also, *Wythburn*, or *Thirlemere Water*; it begins at the foot of Helvellyn. The range of mountains on the right are tremendously great. The lake terminates sweetly with a pyramidal rock, wooded to the top: the road then leads through the narrow green vale of Legberthwaite. Below this is a deep craggy dale: winding to the left, by Smallthwaite Bridge, the road ascends Naddle Fell, by Causeway Fort, to Castlerigg.

DALHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Kentford, which see, 2 m. S.. The steeple of its church was blown down by the storm of wind at the death of Oliver Cromwell. Here is a seat of the Affleck, built by Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, on high ground, within view of the cathedral. Here is a charity-school.

DALSTON, (*Cumb.*) par. dist. from Sebergham about 5 m. N. E. Here is a large cross. Belonging to this parish is a field called *Chapel Flat*, where foundations of a building have been dug up, supposed of a chapel or hermitage of St. Wynemus, a canonized bishop of

of the 14th century. Near it are *Cwmmersdale* and *Dalston Hall*, (J. Sowerby, esq.)

Dalton, (*Lanc.*) m. t. distant from London 266 m. 4 f.: it is a place of antiquity, at the side of a rich vale, upon a fine lime-stone rock, on the spring head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea, and is in that part of Lancashire called *West Darby*. On the W. side of the market-place there is an old tower or castle, built by the abbots of Furness, for the imprisonment of debtors within the liberty, (which includes the parishes of Dalton, Aldingham, Urswick, Pennington, Ulverston, Coulton, Hawkshead, Conistone, Broughton and Kirkby); but at present only used for holding a court baron every three weeks for the recovering of debts under 40s. within the liberty, and courts-leet and baron of the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Beaulieu, who are the chief lords of the liberty and manor of Furness. The landholders within the parish of Dalton are chiefly customary tenants under their lordships, and are possessed of, perhaps, the finest and most fertile ground of any in the kingdom. The land yielding good crops, and being, for the most part, cultivated by the proprietors, makes provisions of all kinds extraordinary cheap. The parish of Dalton is divided into four quarters, and the customary tenements in each township are of equal size, pay the same yearly rent to the lords, cannot be divided by the proprietor, and are not devisable by will... Every tenant used formerly to furnish the abbot with a man and horse for the service of the king, which he would not have been able to do at that time if his tenement had been smaller. The custom has undoubtedly continued longer here than in most parts of the kingdom. On account of the continual incursions of the Scots, the remains of beacons are very common, for the purpose of alarming the country on the approach of an enemy. The church is an ancient building, but very neat; and has lately been embellished by the erection of an organ, which was raised by voluntary subscription among the inhabitants. In this town are some elegant rooms, which were built by gentlemen from different parts of the county, who resorted thither in the month of October yearly, for the purpose of hunting the fox and the hare, as it is an excellent sporting country. This hunt is of very long standing, as it appears by a note in the last edition of the Tatler, that it was advertised in the London Gazette in the year 1703, by the name of Dalton Route. This meeting has been lately discontinued. Here are four grammar-schools, and a monthly book-club, which has continued for many years in this town, whereby the best books in the English language are circulated among the parishioners at a small expense. It is somewhat remarkable, that there is not one family of dissenters throughout the whole parish. In 1774 some remarkable old foundations were discovered here in clearing a field belonging to Dalton-hall, of which there is no tradition. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, June 6, and Oct. 23, for horses and horned cattle. Letters are conveyed to and from Ulverston (the nearest post-town) three times a week. About one mile south stand the magnificent ruins of *Furness Abbey*, situate in a valley

valley called *Beacon's Gill*, from a beacon upon an adjoining hill, the remains of which are visible to this day. This monastery had a very large revenue, and continued in great splendour upwards of four centuries, till Roger, abbot of Furness, with the prior and monks there, surrendered it into the hands of Henry VIII. on the 9th day of April, 1537, who soon after demolished the same. The site of the ruins, which are the most grand and beautiful of any in the kingdom, and much resorted to by strangers, belong to Lord George Cavendish, who also enjoys large possessions in the parish of Dalton. About two miles east of Dalton, there are very extensive iron-ore works: several thousand tons are raised annually. Great quantities of lapis hæmatites are raised with the ore, which the workmen called kidney and steel ore. There are two kinds of it turned out with the common ore: 1. The lapis hæmatites boltriodes or glebosus. 2. The convolved kind, described by Aldrovandus and Imperati: it is the richest ore, and easily distinguished from the rubrica fabrilis, commonly called ruddle. The parish of Dalton (including the island of Walney, and other isles adjacent) is bounded by the sea on the west and south. On the south-west promontory stand the remains of the ancient castle of *Peel of Foundrey*; concerning the foundation, use, and dissolution of which, there are no records extant; all is conjecture. It appears to have been a strong fortification, and surrounded by two ditches; the walls are now as firm as the solid rock: it may be seen at many miles distance on the sea, and used to be a good land-mark, till a light-house was lately erected on the south end of the island of Walney. The port of Peel of Foundrey is very large and commodious, and would float a large man of war at low water. Upon the main land, opposite the island of Peel of Foundrey, is situate *Rampside*, a most delightful situation, and excellent place for sea-bathing. Here are several public-houses, but no inn of repute.

DALTON, (*York*) vil. dist. from London 238 m. 5 f.: it leads to Darlington There are *North* and *South Dalton*, both which villages are near Pocklington; the former N. E. and the latter S. E.

DALTON LE DALE, (*Durham*) distant from London 269 miles 3 furlongs. Between it and Ryhope is the seat of Sir R. Milbanke, bart.

DALWOOD, (*Dorset*) vil. near Dorchester. Fair, August 4.

DANBURY, (*Essex*) v. dis. from London 32 m.: it is situated on one of the most elevated spots in the county, and is thought to have derived its name from the Danes, who had a camp here, when they invaded the kingdom, and held it till they became masters of the whole under Canute. The church has a tall spire, which serves for a sea-mark. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Near it, on the right, is *Danbury Place*, (——— Fiytche, esq.)

DANDELION, see MARGATE.

DANESBANK, see TEMPLEBROUGH.

DANSON-HILL, see WELLING.

DANTSEY, (*Wilts*) village, near Malmsbury, which, though but an obscure place, has given title of honour to many eminent persons, particularly Henry Danvers, who was created baron of this place by King

King James I. though, by King Charles I. made Earl of Danby. He had distinguished himself in Queen Elizabeth's Irish wars; was as good as he was great, and died with glory; but his brother and heir, having sat, ungratefully, a judge on that king, who made his brother Earl, was, at the restoration, attainted of high treason, and this his manor given to James, then Duke of York, who settled it in dowry on his second consort. On his abdication, it became a second time forfeited, and King William conferred it on Charles Lord Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, in whose family it still remains. The whole parish of Dantsey consists of this manor only, and not a foot of ground of it belongs to any other person: it is, altogether, pasture, and, indeed, very rich. The inhabitants, who are all tenants of the manor, make excellent cheese, not at all inferior to that of Chedder, which is the only commodity in the place; for the late lord would not permit the grounds to be ploughed up; and it is supposed there is not an acre of arable land in the parish. Nor would his lordship, for some years before his death, renew a life upon it, either by lease or copyhold, except as many of the last as would keep up the homage and rights of the manor. Though this place is frequently overflowed, on account of its low situation, yet there is no good water either for washing or brewing; nor is there any spring but a chalybeate one, which turns to no account, because of the bad roads hereabouts. Here is a neat church, with one of the best built high square towers in the kingdom: also an alms-house and free-school

DARBY, WEST, (*Lanc.*) See DALTON.

DARENT, (*Kent*) village, distant from Dartford, which see, 2 miles 4 furlongs S. (pronounced *Darue.*) It is on the Darent river, whence it takes its name, originally belonged tothe church of Rochester, afterward to Canterbury; Hubert Walter, Archbishop, exchanged it for the manor of Lambeth, and Henry VIII. confirmed it to the newly erected dean and chapter of Rochester, who are now lords of the manor, impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage. Its church is of Saxon architecture; on the front is carved the history of St. Dunstan, a description of which, for the satisfaction of the curious, we shall be particular in. It consists of 8 compartments—in the 1st is represented King Edgar, who raised Dunstan to the archbishopric. The 2nd represents Satan under the similitude of a dragon, illustrative of one of the Saint's conflicts; the Saint is represented playing on a harp, which, as his legend informs us, had this miraculous power, that, when suspended on the walls of Dunstan's cell, would, without the imposition of any visible hand, pour out the most harmonious sounds. The 4th represents a centaur, by which is meant the Evil Spirit, when, with his barking dogs, he interrupted St. Dunstan, whilst a lad, hastening to a church to return thanks for a supposed miraculous recovery, and whom the stripling, by brandishing his stick in the face of the opposing spectre, routed with all his pack. The 5th represents the horse on which the Saint rode, miraculously struck dead when the voice from heaven informed the

the Saint, that King Edred, whom he was going to comfort in his last moments, was dead. The 6th represents the fox or the wolf, under which forms it is said the devil tempted him. The 7th has the human form, with the face of a lion or bear; this denotes the sharp encounter the Saint had with the Devil under one of these forms, in beating off whom he broke his pastoral staff. The 8th is said to apply to an anecdote of the birth of King Ethelred II. who, having defiled the sacred font at baptism, the Saint prophetically denounced with an oath, as most unfortunate through life.

DARESBURY, (*Cheshire*) village, distant from Chester 16 miles 4 furlongs: it is near the river Mersey, S. W. of Warrington. On the right is the seat of G. Herne, esq. See PRESTON ON THE HILL.

DARFIELD, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from Barnsley 5 m.; and from Doncaster 10 m. Inns, *Cross Keys, Lanthorn,* and *Ring of Bells.*

DARKING, see DORKING.

DARLASTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 142 m. 5 f: it is situate near the Trent river.—Here are the ruins of a castle, which, according to tradition, was the seat of Wulpher King of Mercia; and a barrow near it is shewn as his tomb. On the left a turnpike road to Woore; also *Darlaston,* (John Jarvis, esq.); on the right is *Meaford Hall,* (Wm. Jervis, esq.); where was born the brave Admiral, Earl St. Vincent, and which is now the property of his elder brother.

DARLASTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 126 m. between Wednesbury and Bilston. Near it, on the right, going to the latter, is a turnpike road to Walsall; on the left to Birmingham. Inn, *Cock.*

DARLETON, (*Nott.*) near Tuxford, N. E. Here was a free chapel.

DARLEY, or LITTLE DERBY, (*Derb.*) v. dis. from Lon. 146 m. 7 f. Here was a monastery of Augustine canons, removed to Derby. Near it, going to Bakewell, on the right, is a turnpike road to Chesterfield; on the left to Winster. Fairs, May 13, and Oct. 27. Near it is *Holt House,* (D. Dakeyne, esq.)

DARLINGTON, (*Durh.*) m. t. distant from London 243 m. 3 f.: it is a large town, with a stone bridge over the Skern, which runs into the Tees, and is famous for its pikes. The principal manufacture of the town is linen and woollen; the former of which exceeds that of any town in England; there is also an iron-foundry. Its river (Skern) in the course of 13 miles turns 12 mills, viz. 7 corn-mills, 3 for spinning linen-yarn, 1 fulling-mill, 1 lathe-mill, and 1 for grinding optic-glasses. The church, which was formerly collegiate, and consisted of a dean and four prebendaries, is large, and remarkable for a very high and elegant spire... Here are some remains of an episcopal palace. The market-place is spacious. The number of houses is about 1200, and inhabitants 6000. It sends two members to Parliament. Near the town are some deep pits, called *Hell Kettles:* the diameter of the two largest is 80 yards each, and from 17 to 19 feet deep. The smaller 25 yards, and 5½ feet deep.—Market-day, Monday, which is well supplied with corn and all kinds of provisions, &c. and a large

large show of cattle the first Monday in March. Fairs, Easter-Monday; Whit-Monday; a fortnight after Whit-Monday; Nov. the 9th, for horses; 10th, for horned cattle and sheep; 13th, for hogs; 22nd, for all sorts of cattle, &c.; and a fortnight after, for cattle, &c. Post-office opens at 6 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 10 at night; the banks open at 9 in the morning, and shut at 4 in the afternoon. On the right a turnpike road to Stockton; on the left to Bernard Castle and Bishop Auckland; from Stockton to Bernard Castle, ditto, to Durham; on the left to North Allerton and Catterick Bridge.... Inns, *Talbot*, (post-office); *King's Head*, *Golden Lion*, and *High Fleece*.

Darliston, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Whitchurch 6 m. 2 f. On the right a turnpike road to Newport.

Darlston, (*Midd.*) v. in the parish of Hackney, the summer residence of many opulent tradesmen.

Darnal, (*Yorksh.*) v. distant from London 158 miles, between Handsworth and Attercliffe, which see.

Darrington, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 174 m. 3 f.; and by Ware 170 m. 2 f. Beyond it, 2¼ m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Snaith; on the left to Pontefract. On the left is the seat of William Sotherton, esq.; on the right, 1 m. is *Grove Hall*, (Wm. Lee, esq.)

Darsham, (*Suff.*) vil. distant from London 94 m. 7 f. Near it is *Darsham Hall*, (Lord Rous.)

Dartford, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 15 m.: it is situated between two hills, and is well supplied with water from the river Darwent, which runs through the town, and from which it derived its proper name *Darentford*. On this river the first paper-mill in England was erected, by Mr. John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. per annum, from King Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture: also the first mill for slitting iron bars for making wire. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, a daughter of Edward IV. was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families have been nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward VI. granted the same office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, to Ann of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. who died possessed of it in the fourth year of Queen Mary, who granted it to the Friars preacher, of Langley, in Herts. Queen Elisabeth, who visited the house in 1573, kept it in her own hands; but James I. granted it to the Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave it the name of *Dartford Place*, which it still retains. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, and some contiguous buildings, used as a farm-house; the gateway is converted into a stable for the farmer's horses. The ingenious Mr. Grose, in his Antiquities of England and Wales, has exhibited a view of the remains of this building, and has subjoined to the print an account of the present state of it, by

by John Thorpe, esq. of Bexley, of which the following is an extract:—"The site of the abbey was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are: it must have been a vast building, and, doubtless, very noble, suitable to such great personages as were members of it, as appears by a great number of foundations of cross-walls, drains, &c. which have been discovered. There were, and are to this day, two broad roads, or avenues, leading to the gate; one eastward, and flanked by the old stone wall on the right hand, from the water-side, which leads down to the creek, where boats and barges come up from the Thames. This was certainly one of the principal avenues from the town to the abbey. The other is to the west, leading into the farm-yard fronting the arch of the west side of the great tower, or gateway... This way leads from the farm up to the side of the hill into the great road to London: and the large hilly field, on the right hand, adjoining the road leading as above, is, to this day, called the King's Field. This abbey, and its environs, took up a great extent of land; for, on the north-east side, fronting this view, were the large gardens and orchards, encompassed with the ancient stone wall still entire, and more than half a mile round, enclosing a piece of ground of 12 acres, which is now, and has been for a number of years, rented by gardeners, to supply the London markets; and famous for producing the best artichokes in England. On the left-hand side of the road, leading from Water-street to the east front of the abbey, are fine meadows, extending from the back part of the High-street up to the building or abbey-farm; and, opposite the long garden wall, on the right side of the said road, and, without doubt, much more lands now converted into gardens and tenements, formerly lay open, and belonged to it." In 1215, Robert Fitzwilliam, being sent by the barons to relieve Rochester castle, at that time besieged by King John, arrived with his army at Dartford, and was discouraged from proceeding any farther by the deceitful representation of a gentleman of the order of Templars. The general was, it seems, more cautious than valiant; and the timidity of his disposition was discovered by the person of whom he desired intelligence concerning the strength of the king's forces, and who therefore artfully exaggerated the power of the king; and his tale had the desired effect; for Fitzwilliam retreated, and, by his pusillanimity, the governor of the castle was obliged to surrender at discretion to his incensed sovereign. In 1331 Edward III. held a tournament here, supposed to have been at the open plain near the summit of Dartford hill. In 1452, the first army raised by Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, in order to maintain his pretensions to the crown, was assembled upon the same large heath. It consisted of 10,000 men; but, when the duke heard that King Henry VI. lay at Blackheath with a body of troops superior to his own in numbers, as well as discipline, he prudently avoided a battle that might at once have proved fatal to his claim. This plain or common is, by many, called *Dartford Brim*; by some, *The Brimpt*; and by others, *The Brink*;

Brink; but *Brent*, which signifies *burnt*, is the ancient name; and Rapin, in his detail of this last transaction, styles it, from Hall's Chronicle, the Burnt Heath; whence it acquired that appellation is not known. In digging the gravel-pit at the north-east corner of this ground, a few years since, the labourers discovered the skeletons of several bodies, 8 in one part, and 4 in another. When the assizes were held at Dartford, the Brent is supposed to have been the place of execution, and therefore these were imagined to have been the bones of criminals who had suffered death under the sentence of the law; but, if the encampment of the Duke of York consisted of 10,000 men, and they remained here a few weeks, might not these be the remains of some of his followers?.. No hostile bands have, however, fixed their standards on the Brent for many years, and it has long since ceased to be a field for the performing of those exercises, which had the forms of a real battle, and which were too often undesignedly attended with accidents fatal to the lives of the combatants. One branch of what is usually styled the Roman Watling-street is supposed to have been continued from the bank of the Thames, a little above Lambeth Palace, through Rochester and Canterbury to Dover; but, by the alterations and improvements made of late years upon the turnpike road, particularly on Blackheath, Shooter's-hill, and Bexley-heath, the traces of the old Roman way are almost obliterated. But beyond Dartford Brent there is much less difficulty in discovering the remains of it. East-south-east is nearly the point of direction of the Watling-street in Kent; and, soon after the traveller comes upon the fine open plain just mentioned, if he fall into a track that runs between the turnpike road and the road leading to Green-street Green, it will convey him into a lane, still often termed the Roman road; and not without reason, since, in divers parts, it appears in a plain ridge. In some places, hedges stand upon it, but in others, for many yards together, it lies between the present highway and the hedge on the left; especially near a farm-house, the true name of which is *Blacksole*, but it is vulgarly called *Hungergut-hall*; and possibly was thus denominated by some tenant, who apprehended himself in danger of being starved, whilst he was endeavouring to live by cultivating many acres of land belonging to it, that are not naturally very fertile. The rebellion of Watt Tyler and Jack Straw first broke out in this town, occasioned by the indecent behaviour of the taxgatherer towards the daughter of Tyler who killed the offender with a pole-axe. In January 1738, a powder-mill was blown up here, (for the fourth time in 8 years), when, though all the servants were at their duty, no one was hurt. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, exclusive of the river Darent. In the principal street, which is wide, and contains many handsome houses and shops, the parish church is situated. It has two burial-grounds, one adjacent, and the other on a hill higher than the top of the church, a little way on the road leading to Dover. Beyond the church runs the Darent, which

has a commodious bridge built over it, repaired at the expense of the county. When a bridge was first erected is not mentioned. It appears, however, by an inquisition taken in the 4th of Edward III. after the death of Edmund earl of Woodstock, that there was no bridge here at that time, the passage over this river being valued among the rents of the manor at 13s. 4d. And it is no less evident, that there was a bridge in the year 1455, because an hermit is then recorded to have lived at the foot of it. This kind of beggars, as is well known, generally chose their stations near some frequented road, or passage of a river, from a politic motive. Thomas Blonde, the name of the hermit who had his cell upon this spot, seems to have found it turn to his advantage; at least, he did not die necessitous, since an executor and administrator appeared in the bishop's court to deliver an account of his effects. Market-day, Saturday: the market is very good, being well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, cows, calves, sheep, &c.—Fair, Aug. 2. A regular post; see STONE. Principal inns, *Bull, Bull and George, Grandby Head,* and *Rose.* Several others.

DARTINGTON, (*Devon*) vil. near Totness, northwards; and takes its name from the adjacent river, Dart.

DARTMOOR, (*Devon.*) forest, between Chegford and Tavistock. It is a mountainous place, about 20 m. long and 14 m. broad, including 100,000 acres, abounding in mines, and affords pasture for about 100,000 sheep, and a proportionable number of other cattle. Here are numerous eminences, called *Torrs,* most of which are distinguished by peculiar names, but the chief of them is *Crockern Torr,* on which is held a general session of parliament by the jurats, who are chosen from the 4 stannary courts of coinage, for the Devonshire tinners. "The inhabitants of this wild place, (says Brice) who are by the circumjacent people called Moormen, are esteemed the most ignorant and rustic people in the W. of England; strangers, indeed, to luxury, but as much to gentleness and good manners."

DARTMOUTH, (*Devon.*) m. t. and sea-port, dist. from London 203 m. 4 f. situated on the declivity of a hill, which is now mostly in tillage, and on the western side of the river Dart, where it empties itself into the sea; therefore it is called *Dartmouth*; also *North-Town,* in respect to Clifton and St. Saviour's, from a chapel: it was formerly called *Clifton,* from the cliffs on which most of the houses were founded; and out of which many of them were dug. It was burnt in the reign of Richard I. by the French, and again in the reign of Henry IV. They attempted it afterwards, but were repulsed; and chiefly by the bravery of the women, who fought so like amazons, that, beside a great slaughter which they made, they took M. Castel, the French general, 3 lords, and 23 knights, prisoners. King Edward III. granted that the burgesses should be toll free throughout England, &c. Richard II. in consideration of their having assisted him with ammunition and provisions in his war with France, enacted, that tin should only be exported from hence. King Edward IV. to reward their courage against the French

French, translated the port hither from Fowey, and gave them 20l. a-year in fee-farm; to which Richard III. and Henry VII. added 20l. a-year more. It is an ancient incorporated borough, which consists of a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen or magistrates, with the usual officers. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the corporation, and about 50 freemen. This is one of those places termed government-boroughs. The corporation is formed out of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness, which were originally 3 distinct towns. This borough sent only once to parliament (viz. 26 Edward I.) before 24 Edward III. It was made a mayor and borough-town by king John; but the present corporation was granted by Edward III. The mayor is the returning-officer. The property of the manor is vested in the corporation. Here is a court of session, and a water-bailiffwick court, holden by a lease from the duchy of Cornwall for three lives, for which they pay 14l. a-year chief rent. The town, which is a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular, being sometimes two or three one above another; yet the houses are generally very high. Here is a large quay, and before it a spacious street, where live some considerable merchants, who trade to Portugal, Italy, Newfoundland, &c. and from the latter to Italy, &c. with fish.—Here is the greatest pilchard fishery also of any place in the W. except Falmouth. The shipping and trade of this port and town was the most considerable of any in the county, except Exeter; till Plymouth's late increase in both. The number of vessels employed by the fishery, &c. of this port, amounts to 330, 200 of which are shallops, whose business it is to catch the fish, and that of the others to convey it to foreign markets, when cured for that purpose; the returns for which generally consist of wine, oil, fruit, salt, and remittances either of cash or bills of exchange. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery for seamen, as the fishery employs near 3000 men, a number of which the proprietors are, by an act of parliament, obliged to select from landmen. The harbour is very safe and capacious, and would contain 500 ships: it is guarded at the entrance by a castle and two platforms of guns. Here are three churches, one of which is situated on a hill, and its tower, which is 69 feet high, is a sea mark. Here are three charity schools. A little to the northward of this town, and to the eastward of the port is *Torbay*, and in the bottom of this bay is a beautiful, well-built, and finely situated house, called *Torr Abbey*, formerly a religious house. Not far from this bay, and, in the parish of Torr, is a very remarkable place, called *Kent's Hole*, not mentioned, as we can find, by the writers on this county, though, perhaps the greatest natural curiosity therein. It consists of many caverns, into which you are led by following subterraneous passages; but it has only one outward entrance to the whole. Some of these caverns are very large, and through one of them runs a rivulet of water. The distance from the outward entrance to this rivulet is 3 or 400 feet, and beyond this there are still more passages and caverns.—

Market-day, Friday, when the produce of the country is exposed to sale; also a good fish market every day, except Sunday. The post comes in from London about 8 o'clock in the morning every day, except Tuesday; and goes out every evening at 7 o'clock. Principal inn, *Castle*.

DARTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Almondbury 11 m. 4 f: it is between Barnsley and Bretton. Here is a free-school, founded by George Beaumont.

DARVEL, (*Sussex*) vil. near Battel, which see. Here are iron works.

DARWENCOTE, (*Durh.*) vil. near Gibside, westward. It is in the manor of Chopwell, and abounds in oak, ash, birch, and alderwood.

DASSET-AVON, or LITTLE, (*Warw.*) vil. near Burton Dasset, or Great, which see. It is to the E. of Edgehill, near the vale of Red Horse.

DATCHET, (*Bucks*) v. dis. from Windsor 2 m. 4 f: it is opposite Windsor Little Park, and is a pleasant place. It had a wooden bridge over the Thames, built in the reign of queen Anne, which has been lately taken down, and a more substantial one erected. This village is surrounded with several handsome seats. See WINDSOR, FROGMORE, HORTON, &c.

DATCHWORTH, (*Herts*) v. between Knebworth and Wotton, and near the road from Ware to Stevenage.

DATFORD, (*Bucks*) vil. in the parish of Stow.

DAUDERBY, (*Linc.*) vil. near Horncastle, which see, southward.

DAVENHAM, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 171 m. 7 f. near the Weever river. Here is the seat of T. Bridge, esq.

DAVENPORT, (*Chesh.*) v. near Congleton, which see, westward.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, (*Northamp.*) m. t. dist. from London 72 m. 7 f. is a very ancient town, and was certainly a place of note at the Norman conquest; from the old spelling and present pronunciation of its name, (*Daintree*) and especially from the bearings on its common seal (a Dane and a tree), it is generally supposed to have been founded by the Danes. But the ingenious Mr. Pennant thinks its origin much more remote. Dwy Avon tre, i. e. in old British, the Town of the two Avons or Rivers, he gives as the probable etymon of its name; and which is certainly descriptive of its situation; the very parish affording sources to the river Avon and Nen, which run into directly opposite seas. A still stronger argument he draws from the grand entrenchments which surround the summit of an insulated hill near the town, now called by its Saxon name *Borough-hill*, but which he is confident is the strong hold of the Britons called by Tacitus, *Benvenna*, from its British name, Ben Avon, or the head over the river. These vast works enclose a beautiful flat, nearly oval, and singular for extent and elevation, round which there is fine two-mile course, though annual races are now discontinued. From the vicinity of the old Roman road this fortress has generally been reckoned Roman, but its form, in Mr. Pennant's opinion, proves it to have been originally British; though doubtless, often occupied by Roman and other armies; and last of all, by that of Charles I. a few days

days before the battle of Naseby. The coins of Roman emperors have been found here. Though it sends no members to parliament, it is a borough with considerable privileges. Its charter is supposed to have been granted in the reign of of John, and was renewed in that of Elizabeth. The corporation consists of 13 burgesses, one of whom is a mually chosen bailiff; a recorder, town-clerk, 2 head and 2 subwardens, and 20 common-councilmen. The bailiff for the time being is justice of the peace, and also the year following, and is likewise coroner of the inquest. These two justices, with the recorder, or his substitute the town-clerk, constitute a quorum. They can arrest for any sum under 100l. and decide the cau·e in their own court; no county-justice having any power in the place. In criminal causes they can commit to the county-jail: and they hold quarterly sessions for the parish as a distinct district, which has no concern with the juries, sessions, or rates, of the county. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was assigned to the celebrated John of Gaunt, of whose castle there are some obscure remains, and annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. Some parts are also still left of a priory, which was suppressed by cardinal Wolsey, and its revennes, now very considerable, settled upon Christchurch college, Oxford, out of which a perpetual curacy is supported. The earls of Winchelsea receive the title of baronet from this town. Here is a considerable whip manufactory. Market-day, Wednesday, which is very good. Fairs, Easter Monday, June 6, Aug. 3, Oct. 2 and 27. The post-office is open for letters upwards, till 5 o'clock every evening, except Saturday, and for letters downwards, till 8 o'clock every evening, except Sunday. On the right, a turnpike road to Lutterworth; on the left to Banbury and Southam. Four m. on the left is *Fawley Park*, (Valentine Knightly, esq.). On the right is *Norton*, (B. Bretton, esq.) and on the left *Abury Hill*, (Rev. —— Packhurst). At 73 on the right is *Welton*, (J. Clark, esq.). Principal inns, *Wheat-sheaf* (post-office), and *Saracen's Head* (excise-office).

DAVIDSTOW, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 223 m. 5 f: it leads to Camelford.

DAVINGTON, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Faversham 4 f. W. Here was a convent or priory of black nuns, founded by Henry II. or according to some, by Fulke de Newnham, in the reign of king Stephen. The chapel is used as a parish church; the only remains besides are a part of the cloister neatly cieled with wood, and on the S. side, the great hall or refectory, in which is an organ loft. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney.

DAULTING, (*Som.*) vil. near Shipton Mallet.

DAWLEY, (*Shropsh.*) par. near Madeley, northward, and consists of *Great* and *Little Dawley*. Here are two large coal and iron works, an iron furnace and several forges.

DAWLISH, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from Teignmouth about 2 m. N. It is near the coast, and much frequented in the season as a watering-place.

DAWLTON, (*Northumb.*) vil. between Hexham and Morpeth.

DAWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Eriholm and S. of the Tees.

DAY, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 198 m. 3 f. divided from Neath by the Clytha.

DAYBROOK, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from London 127 m. 5 f. A turnpike gate.

DAYE, see SAINT DAYE.

DEAL, (*Kent*) m t. dist. from London 73 m. 5 f: it was called *Dola* by Julius Cæsar, who landed here in his first descent upon Britain. It became a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, from which it is 5 m. dist. in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish refusing to pay jointly with the cinque ports a small portion of the sum required to fit out the number of the ships stipulated, that monarch, by his letters patents, united it to Sandwich.—Anne of Cleves, whom Henry VIII. married and repudiated, first set foot on the English shore at Deal; and, during the same reign, Perkin Warbeck, who personated the duke of York, and declared himself heir to the crown, landed at this place. It consists of three long streets, which by a late act are paved, running parallel nearly N. and S. and is defended by two castles which were built by Henry VIII. after he had shaken off the papal supremacy. The emperor was offended at the divorce of queen Catherine; the French king had married the dauphin, his eldest son, to the pope's niece, and his daughter to the king of Scotland. In order to provide against any sudden attacks of these powers, Henry built castles, platforms, and block-houses, on the coast of Kent; and by statute 32 reg. put the castle of Deal under the immediate inspection of the Lord Warden of the cinque ports.—This castle, to the S. of the town, is encompassed with a ditch, over which is a drawbridge leading to the gate. It consists chiefly of a round tower, with a hall and other apartments designed for the convenience of the captain: a battery of a few guns, with lunets, make its chief defence. It was first erected in 1539. It has a church dedicated to St. Leonard, which is in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, about 1 m. from the shore, in a village called *Upper Deal;* likewise a chapel, which is a neat edifice, dependent on the mother church. Here is a custom-house, consisting of a collector, comptroller, surveyor, landwaiter, 2 riding-officers, 10 boatmen, and 10 tide-waiters; with a naval-storehouse, under the direction of the storekeeper, who is clerk of the cheque. There is likewise a naval-hospital, which is a large convenient building, a little distance from the town. It was incorporated in the reign of of William III. by the stile of the mayor, recorder, and 12 jurats. The mayor is chosen on the first Tuesday in August. Here is a public room, lately opened with a good library, and all the London and country papers. Here is also a house of industry, a large commodious building, lately erected at the back of the town. A ridge of cliffs runs along the coast from hence to Dover, which abound in samphire. The number of inhabitants are computed to be about 4600. Market-days, Tuesday and Wednesday, well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. Fairs, April 5, and Oct. 10. The post goes out every day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and comes in every morning, except Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock. See SANDWICH. Principal

cipal inns, *Royal Exchange*, and *Three Kings*.

DEAL, UPPER, (*Kent*) v. near Deal, which see. Here is *Upper Deal House*, (J. M. Poynter, esq.) a large convenient building, erected by a captain Coppin, who was the first mayor of Deal, and afterwards belonged to the family of the Blackenburys. It had an estate annexed to it of the value of 300l. per annum. Also, *Deal Court*, (J. Wyborn, esq.); an exceeding good farm, the land of which is in the highest state of cultivation.

DEAN, (*Hampsh.*) v. dis. from London 50 m. 7 f: it leads to Overton.

DEAN, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Kimbolton 19 m. 6 f. Here was a priory before the Conquest, cell to Westminster, which was soon after suppressed; the abbot and monks accepting annuities Four m. N. was *Castle Hymel*, which was converted into a priory of black canons in the reign of king John; granted at the dissolution to Sir Francis Brian. It was burned down, and rebuilt by Mr. King, who was obliged to sit in his coach during the fire; lately the seat of the honourable E. Monckton. Here is the seat of the earl of Cardigan.

DEAN, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Frome 7 m. 4 f.

DEAN, GREAT, or MITCHEL, see MITCHEL DEAN.

DEAN HILL, (*Chesh.*) d. from London 160 m. 5 f.

DEAN PRIOR, (*Devon.*) d. from London 195 m. 4 f. between Ashburton and Brent.

DEAN'S BROOK, (*Suff.*) dist. from Ipswich 3 m.

DEAN THORPE, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Dean 1 m. 4 f. to which it leads.

DEBENHAM, (*Suff.*) m.-t. dist. from London 82 m. 3 f: it is a pretty clean town, on a hill near the river Deben, but in so dirty a country, that it is little frequented. The church is a good building, the market-place tolerable, and there is a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham. On the first of March 1744, 38 houses were destroyed by fire. Market-day, Friday. Fair, June 24. No post-office nor inn.

DEDDINGTON, (*Oxfordsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 69 m. 5 f: it was formerly a corporation town, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but never since; yet it is a pretty large town. Here is a well-built church, which has a strong tower, and in it a ring of six new well-toned bells. The town is governed by a bailiff chosen annually. In the neighbourhood are two noted springs celebrated for their medicinal virtues. One of them is of a strong sulphureous scent, highly impregnated with a vitrioline salt. In the digging of it was found the stone called pyrites argenteus, and a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder-bolts; and out of it hath since been taken the silver marcasite, of a glistening colour. It is likewise famous for the goodness of its malt-liquor; whence it is called *Drunken Deddington*: and in the reign of Charles II. according to a traditionary tale, a few old women, lovers of the stupifying juice, pawned the bells of the tower to enable them to enjoy the Bacchanalian rites with less restraint; a story fraught with improbability, but yet received as true by the common people. It is said here was formerly a castle, to which the

the earl of Pembroke conducted Piers de Gaveston, and there abandoned him to the fury of his enemies. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Nov. 22. The post goes through every day from Woodstock to Banbury. Through this town is a turnpike road from Oxford to Banbury. There is a very pleasant wharf called *Botany Bay*, distant a mile and a half from this place, situate on the canal from Birmingham to Oxford, which is of great advantage to the inhabitants by reducing the price of coals. Principal inns, *Kings Arms* (post-office), and *Three Tuns*.

DEDHAM, (*Essex*) t. dist. from London 58 m. 6 f. is pleasantly situated in a vale, through which runs the river Stour, and across which it has a very good bridge, finished in 1790. It has but one principal street, and is remarkable for its genteel neighbourhood, there being many good families which reside in the parish. About the centre of the street, on the S. side, is the church, which is a very fine Gothic building; the inside of the nave measures 90 f. long by 50 wide, and the length of the chancel 40 f. The tower or steeple is a remarkable fine piece of flint-work: the height to the battlement is 105 f. to the top of each of the 4 pinnacles at the corners 120 f.; it is supported by 3 arches, which rest upon 4 pillars. Within the church is an old mural monument, supposed to be that of the founder; but antiquarians have not determined its date or name. There is a very good monument within the church, erected to the Rev. William Burkitt, who was vicar and lecturer, and the celebrated author of the expository notes on the New Testament. Queen Elizabeth endowed and instituted, by charter, a free grammar-school here in the 17th year of her reign: to which have been several donations bequeathed. It had a market on Tuesday, and a good trade in making of baize. Fair, Easter Tuesday, for horses and pedlars ware. The post comes in every day at 11 o'clock, and goes out every evening at 5, except Sunday. Inns, *Sun*, and *Marlborough*.

DEEPING, EAST, and WEST, (*Linc.*) villages, adjoining Market Deeping, the former S. E. and the latter S. W. See MARKET DEEPING.

DEEPLAKE, (*Pemb.*) vil. dist. from London 261 m. 5 f: it leads to Haverfordwest; on the right 1½ m. is a turnpike-road to Cardigan.

DEERHURST, (*Glouc.*) par. d. from Tewkesbury 2 m. 6 f. S. Here Dodo, duke of Mercia, founded a monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the year 980. It was made a cell to the abbey of St. Denis in France, and afterwards to Tewkesbury abbey. At the dissolution, it was given to William Throckmorton. This parish, which is 8 m. in compass, is subject, from its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn, which runs 2 m. on the W. side. In 1770 the flood rose to the top of the first floors, and continued so for many days. The common, about 4 m. long, has been frequently overflowed. It has a bridge called *Gildable Bridge*, from certain tolls and customs which were anciently paid at it. The church had a fine spire, which, in 1666, was blown

blown down, but rebuilt much less, with pinnacles. It has some ancient monuments, and some painted glass in the windows.

DEFFORD, (*Worc.*) vil. near Pershore, to which it is a chapelry. Here are some salt springs. Near it is *Coppin's Court*, which formerly had a magnificent edifice, now razed.

DEINTON, or DOINTON, (*Glouc.*) par. dist. from Bristol 8 m: it is situated under Landsdown; the river Boyd runs through it in a very deep channel, between rocks of a prodigious height, rising almost perpendicularly from the bottom, and on each side are ancient fortifications, supposed of the Romans.

DELPH, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Huddersfield 12 m.

DELWYN, (*Heref*) v. dist. from Leominster 6 m. Beyond it 2 m. on the left a turnpike road to Kington, on the left to Hereford. Near it is *Henwood*, (L. Lamb, esq.); on the left 1½ m. is the seat of Samuel Peploe, esq.

DENBIGH, (*Denb.*) m. town, distant from London 218 m. is situated on the side of a craggy hill, near the middle of the beautiful and fertile vale of Clwyd, but being deserted in the reign of queen Elizabeth, a new town was built, on a much larger scale, at the foot of the hill. It was formerly called by the Britons, *Cledfryn yn Rhos*, "the craggy hill in Rhos." This part of the county was given by Edward I. to David ap Gryffyth, brother to Llewellyn, the last prince of N. Wales, who being afterwards beheaded for high treason, it was given to Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who fortified the town with a strong wall and castle; but his only son being unfortunately drowned in the well of this castle, his grief was so great as to leave it unfinished; after this earl's death, it went, by the marriage of Alice, his daughter, into the possession of the house of Lancaster. Edward II. gave it to Hugh Spencer; after which, in the reign of Edward III. Roger Mortimer became the possessor, and fixed his arms on the chief gate; but he being some time after executed for high treason, it went to Montacute, earl of Salisbury, but was soon after restored to the Mortimers. In short, after many changes, it came to the house of York, and now belongs to the crown. It was delivered up to the parliament army in 1646, and appears to have been a place of such strength, that after the restoration it was thought adviseable to blow it up. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on the summit of a rock, sloping on all but one side, which is a precipice. It was built in 1280, in the reign of Edward I. Charles I. resided in it some time. The grand entrance was through a large gate, with a pointed arch, flanked by 2 octagonal towers. The breaches about this building shew the manner of its construction, which was by two walls occupying the extremities of the intended thickness, built in the ordinary manner, with a vacuity between them, into which was poured a mixture of mortar and rough stones of all sizes, which, on its drying, formed a mass as hard as stone itself, which was looked upon as almost impregnable, by virtue of its advantageous situation. The prospect from the castle is most enchanting: beneath, the valley of Clwyd displays her bosom, profusely

fusely gay, to the admiring spectator. The banks of the river Clwyd are decorated with seats; the towns of Ruthin and St. Asaph, with the mountains rising at a distance, form a most delightful view. About the time of Henry III. Adam Salusbury founded and endowed an abbey of black monks, of the Benedictine order: the present proprietor of the ruins of which is Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton It is a borough-town, and in conjunction with Ruthin and Holt, sends one member to parliament. It is governed by 2 aldermen, a recorder, and 2 bailiffs acting as sheriffs, and 25 capital burgesses, who form a common-council. The aldermen are justices, and hold quarter-sessions in the same manner as the county sessions are held, by statute. The resident burgesses are voters for the borough member. The political influence of this place is entirely in the family of the Middletons, of *Chirk-castle*, whose ancestors have represented it, in various parliaments, from the 33d of Henry VIII.—See CHIRK. The number of voters is about 500; returning officers, the bailiffs. The town is not large, but well built in general, and carries on a considerable trade in shoes and gloves, and other articles in the leather way. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Fielding. Near the castle stands the chapel of St. Hilary, the common place of worship for the inhabitants of the town; it being rather remarkable, that the parish-church and burial-place stand a full mile off in the bottom of the vale. Near the lower end of the town, but in the parish of Henllan, stood a priory of white friars; but little of it remains, except a part of the church, now converted into a barn. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 3, July 15, and Sept. 14. The post arrives Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and sets off at 3 in the afternoon of the same days, by way of Chester. At the distance of 5 m. is the seat of Edward Mattocks, esq.; also *Vroniew*, (Col. Talbot). See PENCARDU GREEN. Principal inns *Bull*, and *Crown*.

DENBIGHSHIRE, county of N. Wales, 39 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Caernarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish sea. It contains 57 parishes, and 4 m. towns, and sends one member to parliament, besides one for its capital. See the preceding article. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats; the vale of *Clwyd*, which occupies a great part of the county, is not only fruitful, but delightful, equalled by few places in Europe. The E. side is not very fertile, and the W. is almost barren.—The air is good, but sharp, it being continually agitated by the winds which cover the snowy tops of the mountains. It is parted from Caernarvonshire by the river Conway. Among the hills are stones called Druid stones and small pillars, with inscriptions which no one hitherto has been able to read. It is the residence of many opulent characters, and contains some handsome mansions. See WREXHAM, and *Plate* 5, *fig.* 1.

DENGY, (*Kent*) t. near St. Osyth, and chief of the hundred of

of its own name, being one of the three hundreds which include the marshy part of the co. The grass is excellent for cattle, with which it is well stocked; but the air is unwholesome. The only trade here is in coarse cheese; and men instead of women milk the ewes.

DENHAM, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. on the river Colne. Here is *Denham Court*, (Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.); also *Denham Place*, (Benjamin Way, esq.).

DENHOLM GATE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 201 m. 3 f. near which is *Denholm Park*, N of Halifax.

DENINGTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Framlingham 3 m. which *see*.

DENMARK HILL, (*Surry*) near Camberwell, in the road from that vil. to Dulwich. It commands some pleasing prospects, and on that account handsome houses have been lately erected on it.

DENNEL END, (*Bedf.*) dist. from London 43 m. 5 f: it leads to Ampthill.

DENSHAW, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Halifax 12 m. 2 f.

DENTON, (*Kent*) parochial district, dist. from Milton 1 m.—The estate was in the priory of St. Andrew, Rochester, and granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of that cathedral. There are considerable remains of the church; the farm-yard is a part of the old cemetry, and by a cart-lodge built against the N. wall, the door-way and windows are on that side stopped up.—John Wildbore was the rector in 1383 and 1524, and he seems to have been the last person instituted to this benefice. In his time there was a parsonage-house; this and the chancel were presented as wanting repairs through his default; afterwards a curate supplied the church, and service was performed in it in the 17th century. When the traveller returns into the turnpike road, Chalk-church, which stands on a little eminence between the 23d and 24th mile stones, is one of the first objects most likely to catch his eye. The houses in this parish, all of them at a distance from the church, do not exceed 30; and as the district is very small, it is not likely that they were ever more numerous, though the church is thought to have been formerly larger. On the right, *May Deacon*, (Henry Oxendon, esq.); on the left, *Denton Court*, (S. Egerton Bridges, esq.). See BRIDGE and CHALK.

DENTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Otley 4 m. N. W.... Here is *Denton Hall*, (Sir James Ibbetson) which bears the following curious inscription:

Quad nec Iouis ira, nec ignis, nec poterit ferrum.

Which nor the force of lightning can annoy,

Nor fire, nor desolating sword destroy.

The house, it seems, belonged once to Lord Fairfax, general of the parliament forces, and was about to be demolished by prince Rupert; but it was happily saved by the sight of a picture of one of the general's worthy ancestors. It was afterwards burnt down by accident, and rebuilt by the late Samuel Ibbetson, esq. uncle to the present Sir James Ibbetson, bart. and now, after the rage of war, and devastation of fire, in a poetical rant, defies them both.

DENTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from Northampton 6 m. 4 f.

DENTON BURN, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Tyne 3 f. Near it is *Denton Hall*, (M. Montagu, esq.).

DENVER, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 82 m. 7 f: it leads to Downham. Near it on the right is *Ryston Hall*, (Roger Pratt, esq.); beyond it, ditto, is *Crowhall*, (J. Thurlow Deering, esq.).

DEPEDALE, (*Westmorel.*) vil. between Broadwater and Paterdale.

DEPENAM, (*Norf.*) vil. near Windham, on the S. side. It was lately noted for an immense linden tree, at the foot of which was a petrifying spring.

DEPTFORD, (*Kent*) t. dis. from London 4 m. 3 f. anciently called *West Greenwich*. It is seated on the Thames, divided into *Upper* and *Lower Deptford*, and has a commodious stone bridge, erected at the sole expense of Charles I. over the river Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it had once a deep ford, from whence it derives its name. Originally it was one parochial district, the church of which was dedicated to Nicholas, a saint believed, by our Saxon ancestors, to be very propitious to all sailors, merchants and fishermen; and we therefore find many sacred edifices upon the sea-coast, adjoining to great rivers, put under his protection. The church of St. Nicholas consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles; it was rebuilt from the ground, except only the tower, in the year 1697, but with so little judgment, that a reparation was found necessary in 1716, at the expense of 400l. towards the rebuilding and beautifying it. Isaac Loader, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for this county in 1701, contributed 901l. Among the monuments, is one to the memory of Capt. George Shelvock, the circum-navigator. This parish contains, except what is occupied by houses, scarcely 3 acres. From the great encrease of inhabitants by the establishment of a dock-yard, an additional church was much wanted, before a favourable opportunity offered of erecting one. The new church, stiled St. Paul's, was built under the direction of the commissioners for building 50 new churches within the bills of mortality, and was consecrated June 30, 1730. In which year an act of parliament passed to provide a maintenance for the minister of this new church, and for the making of a distinct parish; by which the sum of 3500l. out of the duty of coals was allotted to be invested in the purchase of lands, for the above purpose; with the addition of 70l. to be annually paid by the church-wardens, in lieu of burial fees, except when the corpse is admitted into the church. This new parish contains 1800 acres, of which 500 are arable, 500 cultivated in gardens, and the remainder, meadows, pastures, &c. Some part of this parish is in the county of Surry, but the greater part in Kent. This church is a handsome stone structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles, supported by Corinthian columns; the pews are of Dutch oak. Here are several other places of worship. The number of houses in the whole town is about 3400, of which 2300 belong to the parish of St. Paul. The royal dock-yard was first established in the reign of Henry VIII. A store-house was erected in the year 1513, which now forms a square, with additional buildings on the

E. W. and S. sides. A spacious store-house, parallel to this, has been lately built, and a long range of smaller store-houses finished about the year 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton, comptroller of the navy. The whole yard covers 31 acres; it contains two wet docks, one single, the other double; three slips, a bason, and two ponds for masts, with smitheries for forming anchors, timber, and mast houses, workshops, and apartments for the officers. A great number of hands are employed, and ships of the largest size may be constructed here. By an order from queen Elizabeth, the ship Pelican, in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the globe, was laid up in the mast-dock belonging to this yard. Out of her remains a chair was made, and presented to the university of Oxford. Here the royal yachts are generally kept, and here is the manor of *Say's Court*, the property of Sir Frederick Evelyn, bart. The manor house was the seat of his ancestor John Evelyn, esq. a celebrated natural philosopher, and author of "Sylva, or, A Treatise on Forest Trees;" it was also the residence of Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as shipwright in the yard. This house has been demolished many years, and on the site now stands the work-house of the parish of St. Nicholas. Besides the royal dock-yard, there are several private docks in the neighbourhood of Deptford; some of which, from their extent, the many ships continually repairing and rebuilding in them, and the vast stores of timber, tackling, with other necessaries laid up there, would be esteemed, in any other country, sufficient for the navy of a kingdom; though they are here fully employed by the merchants and traders of Great Britain. What is called the *Red House*, is a place situated a little to the N. W. of Deptford, and was a noted collection of warehouses and storehouses built with red bricks, and from that circumstance had its name. It contained several sorts of merchandizes, as hemp, flax, pitch, tar, with other commodities of a similar kind, which were all consumed by an accidental fire in July, 1639; the loss was incredible, for the materials were so combustible, that nothing could be saved. It was destroyed again by fire, Feb. 26, 1761; as was the king's mill, Dec. 1775. The society of the Trinity-house was first founded here in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy; and was incorporated under the title of master, warden, and assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the co. of Kent. It consists of a master, deputy-master, 31 elder brethren and other inferior members, whose number is unlimited. The design of this institution was the encrease and encouragement of navigation, the good government of mariners and security of ships; and the society is invested with powers adequate to the object; appointing pilots, erecting and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other marks for the direction of vessels, &c. The ancient hall, situated in Water-lane, Thames-street, where the members held their meetings, was pulled down about

the year 1787, and a new building erected for the purpose near the tower. They formerly held their consultations in the hall of their mansion, in Deptford-Strond, near the old church. There are two hospitals belonging to the Trinity-house; one built in the reign of Henry VIII. which originally contained 21 apartments, was in the year 1788 pulled down, and rebuilt with 25. The other was founded about the year 1685, and contains 56 apartments in a large quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of Captain Maples, who gave 1300l. towards the expenses. The pensioners of both consist of masters of vessels, or pilots past service, or their widows: men or widows have an allowance of 18l. per annum, and those who are married 28l. The charity-school has a good revenue.

DEPTFORD, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 87 m. 2 f. On the right a turnpike road to Warminster; on the left to Salisbury. Inn, *Deptford*.

DEPTLING, (*Kent*) v. dis. from Maidstone 2 m. 4 f.

DERBY, or DARBY, (*Derb.*) m. t. dist. from London 126 m. 4 f. is situate on the W. bank of the Derwent, over which it has a fine stone bridge, well-built, but ancient, and a chapel upon the bridge, now converted into a dwelling-house. The river is navigable into the Trent. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was a royal borough. It has received great privileges, viz. to keep a court of record on every Tuesday fortnight, a quarterly session, and two courts leet annually. It takes toll, but pays none throughout England, on remitting one half to the duchy of Lancaster, by a charter from Henry III. and the Danes had their head-quarters here, but were put to the sword by Ethelbald at the head of the Mercians. It was formerly encompassed by a wall, and at the S. E. extremity of it, there was a castle, of which there is now no vestige, but Cowcastle-hill, and a street, leading to St. Peter's, is, in old deeds, called Castle Gate. It had formerly three monasteries. This town was the extent of the rebels' alarming progress in the year 1745; for on the 4th of December in the morning, the Pretender's son entered Derby with near 5000 horse, and about 2000 foot; and in the evening the rest of their forces, their artillery, and baggage, arrived there likewise; but with all the precaution possible, to hinder any exact account from being taken of their numbers; which was a point they laboured with the utmost diligence during their whole march. On their first coming into Derby, it was judged, both from the measures they took, and from the behaviour of their chiefs, that they were still disposed to march on. In the evening, however, they held several councils of war, in which the disputes among their chiefs rose so high, that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that night, except levying the public money, which they did with unusual circumstances of terror and violence. The next day they continued at Derby, and about noon, in a council held in the presence of the young Pretender, a final resolution was taken of returning back into Scotland. It was observed by the people of the houses, where their principal commanders

manders quartered, that, upon the rising of this last council, their chiefs looked very dejected; and that some of them railed at the French and Irish about the young Pretender, and others made no scruple of saying they were betrayed. This is certain, that whatever was the matter, they were thenceforward always diffident of each other; and that the Pretender himself was afterwards not much considered, and but indifferently obeyed. The duke of Cumberland, at the head of the king's forces, took all imaginable pains to force the rebels to a decisive engagement; and (when that was found impossible) to hinder their march into N. Wales, or to alarm the nation by continuing their incursion, and advancing farther into the heart of the kingdom. In order to effect the former of these purposes, his royal highness advanced to Stone, upon the first advice of the rebels being at Congleton; but when it appeared that their true design was to march to Derby, the king's forces moved towards Northampton, to intercept them in their route southwards; and having been informed, that the rebels had possessed themselves of Swarkstone-bridge, his royal highness encamped on the 6th with the greatest part of the forces on Meriden common, between Coleshill and Coventry. In the mean time Marshal Wade had marched the army under his command to Wetherby, where he encamped on the 5th; and the same day orders were given for the horse and dragoons to proceed to Doncaster, whither the foot were to follow them. These dispositions afforded sufficient season for the rebels to retreat, since, whoever considers them attentively, will find, that in the first place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to fight the duke's army, which was what they never designed; and on the other hand, if they had succeeded in their scheme, and by some means or other continued their march, without coming to a battle, it must have ended in their absolute ruin, since a delay of two or three days would have rendered their retreat northward altogether impossible. Here it is requisite to observe, that the second son of the Pretender having arrived in France, there was about this time vast preparations made for the invasion of this kingdom; and though, by the timely and prudent precautions taken by the lords of the admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occasioned a great deal of confusion, and proved, in that respect, of some service to the rebels: but in another sense, they were of service to the nation, since they not only kept alive, but heightened the spirit of zeal and loyalty which had appeared from the breaking out of the rebellion, and of which all ranks and degrees of people gave at this time such lively testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our enemies, that his late majesty reigned in the hearts and affections of his subjects, as well as over their persons. After the rebels had raised all the money they could on the town of Derby, they set about prosecuting their resolution of endeavouring to retire into Scotland by the same road they came; and accordingly marched, on the 6th of Decem-

ber, 1745, to Ashburn, from whence they moved the next day to Leek, destroying, in their passage, whatever they judged might be of use to the king's forces that were in pursuit of them; and shewing a warm spirit of resentment for the disappointments they had met with, thereby provoking the country people to do them all the mischief they could.—They carried with them a train of artillery, consisting of 15 small pieces of cannon, and 1 mortar. From this time they continued retreating, till the decisive battle of Culloden put an end to the rebellion. Derby is a beautiful and pleasant town, has five parishes, a large market-place, a handsome town-house of free-stone, and very fine streets. The government is in a mayor, high steward, 9 aldermen, a recorder, 14 brothers, 14 capital burgesses, and a town-clerk. The number of freemen is indefinite. It has returned from the first summons 23d Edward I. It is of great antiquity, and was a royal borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, at which time there were 143 burgesses; but when the Norman survey was made, they were reduced to 100. It was afterwards incorporated by a charter from king Charles I. This borough surrendered all prior charters and grants, and all its liberties and privileges, into the hands of the crown. Upon this, a new charter was granted on the 5th of September, 34 Charles II. By this charter the corporate name is, "The mayor and burgesses of the borough of Derby, in the county of Derby." The mayor is chosen every Michaelmas-day, from among the aldermen, by a majority of the aldermen and brethren. The aldermen hold their office for life, unless removed for ill-behaviour or non-residence. If by death, or any other removal, a vacancy happen, one of the brethren is chosen to fill it by the majority of the mayor and remaining aldermen. The brothers and capital burgesses are, in like manner, chosen for life, but liable to removal, like the aldermen. A vacancy among the brothers is supplied from among the capital burgesses, by the election of the majority of the mayor, aldermen, brothers, and remaining capital burgesses. The recorder is chosen by the majority of the mayor, aldermen, common-clerk, brethren, and capital burgesses.—His office continues during the pleasure of the mayor, aldermen, brothers, and capital burgesses; and the voice of the mayor is necessary for his removal, as it is for the removal or disfranchisement of all other officers or members of the corporation. The common-clerk, who is also, *ex officio*, coroner, and clerk of the peace, is chosen by the major part of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, brothers, and capital burgesses, the mayor or recorder being one, and continues in office during the pleasure of the majority of his electors. The aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses, must be constantly resident in the borough. The mayor aldermen, brethren, capital burgesses, recorder, and common-clerk, all take an oath of office: the mayor, (either on the day of election, or, if absent, within one month of the election) before his predecessor, or, in his absence, before the recorder, or one of them, takes an oath; the aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses,

gesses, and the recorder, all take their oaths before the mayor for the time being; and the common-clerk takes his oath before the mayor and recorder, or either of them, and as many of the aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses, as choose to be present. The recorder and common-clerk cannot enter on their offices, until approved by the king. The mayor and recorder have a power to appoint deputies; the mayor's deputy to be named from among the aldermen. The aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses, form the common-council; and the majority of them, together with the mayor, have power to make bye-laws, impose fines, &c. The mayor, the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, his chancellor, the recorder and town-clerk, the mayor of the year preceding, and the 4 senior aldermen, are the local justices of the peace, but removable at the king's pleasure. The members are chosen by the corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses, by charter 14 Charles I. The number of voters is 655. The mayor is the returning officer. In the church of All-Saints, the body of which has been rebuilt in an elegant taste, is the burial-place of the noble Cavendish family; and an hospital close by the church, built by one of that family for eight poor men and four women. This hospital was founded by the famous Bess of Hardwick, (as she was called) who was the foundress of the Devonshire family, and lies buried in this church. This church is remarkable for the architecture of its beautiful Gothic tower, 178 feet high; and for the elegance of its ornaments, as well as height, and is not to be equalled in this or in any of the adjacent counties. According to an inscription in this church, the steeple was erected about queen Mary's reign, at the charge of the maidens and bachelors of the town; on which account whenever a maiden, a native of the town, was married, the bells used to be rung by bachelors; how long this custom lasted cannot be ascertained. In the market-place has been lately built, by a subscription of the nobility and gentry of the co. a very noble, spacious, and elegant assembly-room. Here reside more genteel families than is usual in towns so remote from London; perhaps the more, because the Peak, which takes up the larger part of the county, is so inhospitable, rugged, and wild a place, that the gentry choose to reside at Derby, rather than upon their estates as they do elsewhere. The famous silk-mill on the river here was erected by Sir Thomas Lombe, who brought the model out of Italy, where one of this sort was used, but kept guarded with great care.—It was with the utmost hazard, and at a great expense of time and money, that he effected it. There are near 100,000 movements turned by a single wheel, any one of which may be stopped independent of the rest. Every time this wheel goes round, which is 3 times in a minute, it works 73,728 yards of silk. By this mill, the raw silk brought from Italy or China is prepared for the warp. At one end of this building is a mill on the old plan, used before this improvement was made, where the silk is fitted in a coarser manner for the shoot. These mills employ about 300 persons of both sexes, and of all

ages, to the great relief and advantage of the poor. The money given by strangers is put into a box, which is opened the day after Michaelmas-day, and a feast is made; an ox is killed, liquor prepared, the windows are illuminated, and the men, women, and children, employed in the work, are drest in their best array, and enjoy in dancing and decent mirth a holiday, the expectation of which lightens the labour of the rest of the year. It is customary for the inhabitants of the town, and any strangers who may be there, to visit the entertainment; and the pleasure marked in the happy countenances of these people is communicated to the spectators, and contributes to the provision for the ensuing year. The china-manufactory is not less worthy of notice. It does honour to this country.—They have brought the gold and the blue to a degree of beauty never before attained in England, and the drawing and colouring of the flowers are truly elegant. A great number of hands are employed in it, and happily many very young are enabled to earn a livelihood in the business. Another work is carried on here, which, though it does not employ so many hands, must not be passed without observation. The marbles, spars, and petrifactions, which abound in this county, take a fine polish, and from their great variety are capable of being rendered extremely beautiful. Several persons are engaged in this business, and make vases, urns, pillars, columns, &c. as ornaments for chimney-pieces, and even chimney-pieces themselves. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, Feb. 25, Easter week, May day, Whit-Monday, July 25, Midsummer-day, St. James's day, and Michaelmas-day. A regular post. On the right, cross the Trent river, are turnpike roads to Nottingham, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Matlock, Wirksworth, and Buxton. On the left to Burton-upon-Trent, and Uttoxeter; near it on the right is *Castlefield*, (—— Burrows, esq.). Principal inns, *Bell*, *George*, *King's Head*, and *New*.

DERBY, LITTLE, see DARLEY.

DERBYSHIRE, or DARBYSHIRE, co. 54 m. in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 106 parishes, 11 m. towns, and about 500 villages. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but the southern and eastern have rich lands, particularly the former, which are both pleasant and fertile; producing most kinds of grains, especially barley. The Peak country is taken notice of for several caves and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak; (See BAKEWELL, CASTLETON, and MATLOCK) and even this part is not destitute of riches, for the bleak mountains produce great quantities of the best lead, marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, a course sort of chrystal, &c. in the intermediate vallies is fine grass. One of the wonders of the Peak is called *Tideswell*, or *Weedenwell*, a spring, which, ascording, to some writers, ebbs and flows as the sea does. The bason, or receiver for the water,

is about 3 f. square; the water seems to have some other receiver with the rock, which, when it fills by the force of the original stream, the air being contracted, or pent in, forces the water out with a bubbling noise, and so fills the receiver without: but when the force is spent within, then it stops till the place is filled again; and, in the mean time, the water without runs off, till the quantity within swells again; and then the same cause produces the same effect. So that this oceanet, as Mr. Cotton calls it, which has been the subject of several philosophic enquiries, is owing wholly to the figure of the place, and is only a mere accident in nature; and if any person were to dig into the narrow cavities, and give vent to the air, which is pent up within, they would soon see Tideswell turned into an ordinary stream. Another wonder is *Elden Hole*, which is a frightful chasm in the earth, or rather the rock. The mouth of it is about 20 f. over one way, and 50 or 60 the other, descending perpendicularly into the earth: how deep could never yet be discovered, notwithstanding several attempts have been made to find its bottom. Mr. Cotton says, he let down 800 fathoms of line, which is 1600 yards, near a mile, perpendicular. The earl of Leicester, in the time of queen Elizabeth, hired a man to go down in a basket of stones, who was let down 300 ells, and being pulled up, was both speechless and senseless, and died within 8 days of a phrensy. It was usual for those that went to see it, to throw down stones, and lay their ear to the mouth of the pit, which made a great rattling and noise for a long time, that lessened by degrees, till beyond the sphere of hearing. The principal rivers are the Darwent, Derwent, or Darent, the Dove, the Erewash, and the Trent. The Darwent and Dove rise in the Peak; the former running from N. W. to S. E. through the middle of the co. and discharging itself into the Trent, about 8 m. below Derby; the latter parting this county from Staffordshire, and falling into the Trent, about 5 m. to the N. of Burton-upon-Trent In some parts of this co. they have a manufactory of stockings. The Derby canal commences on the river Trent, and running through the village of Swarkstone joins the Grand Trunk canal, and at about 1 f. to the eastward it commences its principal course through Sinfinmoor, between Boulton and Osmaston, to the E. side of Derby, where it crosses the river Derwent; from Derby, the cut to join the Erewash canal takes an E. course, passes Chaddesden, Spooden, Burrowash, Breaston, and joins the Erewash canal between Long-Eaton and Sandiacre; from Derby to the N. there is a cut to Little Eaton, with rail-ways to Smalley-mills. The total length of the canal is 17 m. with 58 feet lockage. The company are to permit 5000 tons of coals annually to pass free of all rates, &c. for the use of the poor of the town of Derby; the distribution of which is under a committee of 3 members of the corporation of Derby, and 3 proprietors of the navigation, to be chosen annually.

DEREHAM, EAST, or MARKET-DEREHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. distant from London 101 m. 4 f. is situated in the centre of the county, comprehends several pleasant greens at a small distance from the

the market place, and consists part of arable and part of rich meadow and pasture land, the soil whereof is various, and of a fine kind. Here was a nunnery founded by Withburga, youngest daughter of king Anna or Annas, who was buried in the church-yard, about the year 743, but 50 years after removed into the church, and from thence conveyed to Ely by the nuns in 974, when their convent was destroyed by the Danes. From her grave in the body of the church, there sprung up a very fine spring of water, which runs under the body of the church into and through her tomb, by some called a baptistry, and now in the church-yard forms a bath; it was formerly supposed to perform miracles, so that the inhabitants had some consolation for the loss of their saint by the acquisition of this famous spring. The church, undoubtedly of great antiquity, being founded, as recorded by Withburga, in 650, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a very large Gothic structure, supported by pillars of various forms, some being round and others octangular: it has, in the middle, a steeple open to the body of the church, after the manner of the old cathedrals, on the top of which hangs a bell called the Saint's bell. It has four chapels, two on the north and two on the south side of the church, one whereof is dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr, the roof of which is finely ornamented with the arms of Ely; the other is dedicated to St. Nicholas; the two others on the south side are dedicated to the Virgin and Holy Cross. At the upper end of St. Edmund's chapel stands a very curious old chest, in which are deposited the writings and papers belonging to the church and charities, with the names of the donors, the particulars of which are placed in two tables on each side of the chest; and on the chest, upon a brass plate, are engraved the following words: "As a token of respect towards his native place, Samuel Rash, esq. on the first day of January, 1786, presented to the church of East Dereham this chest, for the purpose of keeping together and preserving the deeds, records, and other writings, belonging to this parish. Tradition says this curious chest and lock is upwards of 400 years old; was taken out of the ruins of Buckenham castle, and many years since the property of the noble family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, and supposed to be used by them for depositing their money and other valuables." The lock is also very curiously ornamented with a representation of the nativity, and is opened by a spring, which is very artfully concealed from sight. The chest has upon its sides several large figures carved, expressive of the cardinal virtues and the gifts of the Holy Ghost, agreeable to the doctrines of the church of Rome. The church and chancel are ornamented with several mural monuments; two on the chancel on each side of the altar in memory of the Rev. James Verdon, and his family, who was either rector or vicar of this parish 60 years; these two monuments were erected in the life-time of Mr. Verdon. In the church are several mural monuments, belonging to the Rev. Samuel Clarke, M. A. late rector and vicar of this parish, and to the families of Woodbine, Ward, and Rash. At the end of the church stands

stands a very fine piece of antiquity, the font, erected in the year 1468, adorned with carvings in stone, representing the seven sacraments of the church of Rome. Before the font stands a fine brass eagle with extended wings, where formerly the Litany was read.—Hanging in the centre of the church is a very handsome branch. In the year 1786 an organ was erected in this church, which was formerly the property of the Hon. Roger North, of Rougham, attorney-general to King Charles the Second's queen, and brother to Lord-keeper North. This organ was built by Bernard Schmidt, (in English, Smith,) a German, who was called Father Smith, to distinguish him from his nephews, his assistants, and to express the reverence due to his great abilities, and it was then esteemed one of the greatest efforts of human ingenuity, for the sweetness of its stops and soundness of its pipes, although made of wood, and not of metal. So little were the inhabitants of this town judges of this fine piece of mechanism, that, for years, it was thrown about Dereham church as lumber, and looked upon by some, who pretended knowledge of such instruments, as good for nothing. It was purchased of a poor widow for 30l. a trifle compared to its real value, had it been known; it had been before purchased for a trifle of the North family by this woman's husband. In the churchyard, south of the chancel, but not adjoining thereto, stands a very strong quadrangular steeple or tower, wherein, in the year 1753, were hung 8 bells, esteemed, by judges of ringing, to be an excellent peal: for these bells the steeple in the body of the church was thought too weak a structure. Here was buried Wm. Cowper, the celebrated poet, who died April 25, 1800. This town has also three dissenting meeting-houses lately erected. It was burnt down in July 1581, and, again, the 3d of July 1679, when a terrible fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, near a place called Wash-bridge, occasioned by a malt-kiln and several stacks of brakes standing in the yard thereof, at that time used for drying of malt instead of cinders; these brakes caught fire, and large flakes thereof, occasioned by a strong westerly wind, were driven about, and carried over the body of the church into the market-place, and other streets in the town, whereby, in the space of three hours, no less than 170 of the inhabitants had their houses, barns, &c. burnt down, together with the houses in the market-place, and butchers' shambles; also goods and cattle were destroyed to the amount of 19,553l. and five persons were burnt to death, as appears by the letters patent for relief. Before the year 1737 this town was generally reputed to be the dirtiest in the county; the streets uneven, choked with filth and dirt, and on the spot where a handsome obelisk is now erected, (given to this town by Sir Edward Astley, bart.) was a pit of dirty water called the Sand-pit, the drain of the parish, sometimes filled with dead dogs, cats, and other vermin. Between the Maid's Head Inn and a shop, which was formerly the George Inn, was a standing drain of water from the brewing-office, now Wm. Taylor's. Near W. Collison's, esq. at the north-east end of the town, was a holl-lane, so narrow as

as scarcely to afford breadth for a carriage to travel; the same sort of holl-way was down to the church and vicarage-house. But, since that time, the streets have been levelled and paved by subscription; so that, like Venus, whom poets feign to have been created from the froth of the sea, Dereham has arisen to be by far the neatest and best built market town in the county of Norfolk... In 1756 a handsome assembly-room was built by subscription in the place where the old market-cross stood. This room, for many years, was frequented by most of the neighbouring gentry, but is now very seldom used, except for the girls' Sunday-school. Near this room was formerly a sessions house and gaol, when the town and hundred of Mitford were under the particular jurisdiction of a bailiff, deputed by the Bishop of Ely, to whom the hundred and parish at that time belonged. In 1785, two Sunday-schools were established by subscription, one for boys and the other for girls; that for girls is particularly attended to by Lady Fenn, and some other principal ladies in the parish. The children are assisted with some part of their necessary clothing, to make them appear decent at church, &c. About a mile from Dereham, in a very pleasant situation, is the free-school of Scarning, well endowed. —The number of inhabitants are about 2700; they have manifested dispositions of great loyalty to their present sovereign. In Sept. 1761, at the coronation of His Majesty, amongst other rejoicings, they entertained not less than 1000 poor people at dinner in the Market-place. And during the several years that the noble Marquis Townshend commanded the western battalion of Norfolk militia, the parishioners paid great attention to the accommodation of the officers and private men, and the Marquis was so well satisfied with their conduct, that, amongst other marks of his favour, he was pleased to present to the parish a full-length picture of his present Majesty, painted by Ramsey, which is hung up in the present assembly-room. On the 4th of June, 1765, His Majesty's birth-day, the Marquis gave a noble and public entertainment to the gentry round, and in the evening amused them with fireworks from the Tower of London, which attracted the notice of at least 10,000 spectators. On the 13th of April, 1789, on account of our beloved king's recovery from a dangerous illness, amongst other demonstrations of joy, the parishioners entertained not less than 1300 poor persons with a dinner very plentifully, so that it was called the greatest day Dereham ever beheld, and was attended by many thousand people from the neighbouring parishes. This town is parted by a small rivulet from a village called Scarning, at one time so plentiful as to be called the "Land of Canaan, flowing with milk and honey;" being then inhabited by a number of hospitable persons of the degree of yeomanry, or freeholders, who lived on their own landed estates, which consisted chiefly of rich pasture-ground; greatest part of which is since converted into arable land. The principal manor is part of the royal demesnes called *Dereham Regine*, in reference to Q. Elizabeth, who had it in exchange from the Bishop of Ely, in consequence of a violent threat; she swearing,

swearing, by her Maker, she would soon "unfrock" him if he refused the exchange. The present lord of the manor is Sir Charles Morgan, bart. who holds it by lease from the Crown. Market-day, Friday, and well supplied, on the most reasonable terms, with fowls, butchers' meat, butter, fruit, and vegetables: it is also the largest pig-market in the county. Fairs, Thursday and Friday before Old Midsummer; and Thursday and Friday se'ennight before Old Michaelmas... A regular post. On the right, going to Holt, a turnpike road to Norwich; on the left to Swaffham: and 4½ m. farther, on the right, ditto, to Reepham; on the left to Lynn. Beyond it, ½ m. on the right, is *Quebec Castle*, (St. Andrew St. John, esq.); on the left, 2 m. is *Gorgate Hall*, (Rev. T. Mannings.) Principal inns, *King's Arms*, and *George*.

Dereham, West, (*Norf*) vil. dist. from Stoke 3 m. N. W.: it gave birth to Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, legate, and chief justice of England; who, when only dean of York, founded here, in 1188, an abbey of Premonstratensian canons. In Dec. 1698, there was a disputation in this church, between the Norfolk Clergy and the Quakers.

Derham, Durham, or Dyrham, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Pucklechurch, on the E. side. Here Ceaulin, one of the West Saxon kings, obtained a great victory over the Britons: in the field of battle are still remains of large ramparts and trenches. This place is full of springs, that supply the river Boyd.

Derrington, (*Norf.*) v. near Castleacre.

Derry-Hill, (*Wilts*) distant from London 90 m. 1 f.: it leads to Chippenham. On the left a turnpike road to Devizes.

Derwenlase, (*Montg.*) vil. beyond Machynlleth 2 m. 2 f.

Desborough, (*Northampton*) vil. dist. from London 80 m.: it leads to Market Harborough. On the right is the seat of Charles Joye, esq.

Detchon, (*Northumb.*) v. dis. from London 327 m. 7 f.: it leads to Berwick.

Deveril, Brixton, (*Wilts*) v. near Warminster, and takes its name from the Dever or Deveril, a small stream, which rises about 2 m. N. from Mere, and runs under ground into the Willy: it is in the parish of Ogborn.

Deveril-Hill, (*Wilts*) v. N. of Brixton Deveril.

Deveril, Kingston, (*Wilts*) vil. N. E. of Beacon-hill.

Deveril, Longbridge, (*Wilts*) vil. N. E. of Hill Deveril, and has a charity-school.

Deveril, Monkton, (*Wilts*) vil. S. of Brixton Deveril. This and the four preceding are very small villages, having scarce any regular resident, but are principally served by the neighbouring clergy, excepting the first, (Brixton Deveril), which is a rectory.

Devil's Bridge, (*Card.*) dis. from Aberystwith 11 miles 2 f.; called, also, Pont ar Finach, being over the Finach river. Inn, *Hafod Arms*.

Devil's Ditch, (*Camb.*) dist. from London 59 m.: it is an entrenchment, begun at Reche, from the W. bank of the Cam, which crosses Newmarket into Suffolk, about 7 m. in length.

Devizes, (*Wilts*) m. t. distant from London, by Andover, 89 m. 6 f.; and by Marlborough 88 m. 1 f.:

1 f.: it is a large populous borough, and is supposed to derive its name from the Latin word *devisæ*, signifying *divided parts*, it being anciently divided between the King and the Bishop of Salisbury. It is also called, in Latin, *Visæ*, and *Divisio*; likewise, in English, *De Vies*, or the *Vies*; which names seem to have more sound than meaning: it is of great antiquity, and imagined to have been the Punctuobice of Ravennus. The Romans inclosed it with a vallum and ditch; in the last of which the inhabitants have made a road almost round the town; but in several places both the ditch and vallum are still visible; and took in the castle, which was originally a Roman work, erected in a fine situation, on a small hill or mount near the Bear inn, where many remains of the above castle are still to be seen. It was one of the strongest castles in England; and the grant of it was esteemed by many of the first nobility as peculiarly honourable. It was well fortified by nature, and, in after-times, was made almost impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, though it is now nearly destroyed. Many Roman coins of different emperors have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be Roman... Just without the town, in a pleasant plain called the *Green*, a large urn full of Roman coins was discovered in the year 1714; and near the same place were found buried, under the ruins of an ancient building inclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities, supposed to have been deposited there about the year 254, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. These were carried about the kingdom as a show, and consisted of a Jupiter Ammon, about 4 inches long, weighing somewhat above 4 ounces: Neptune with his trident, the prongs of which were much shorter than they are usually represented; this figure was about four inches in length, and weighed four ounces: a Bacchus, much of the same weight and dimensions: a Vulcan, somewhat less than any of the above figures: a Venus, about 6 inches in length, with the left arm broken off, but much the best finished of any in the collection: a Pallas, with her helmet, shield, and spear, between 3 and 4 inches in length: a Hercules, about 4 inches long, weighing 6 ounces and a half.—Besides these, there were a Mercury, the wolf with Romulus and Remus, a vestal virgin, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Alexander Severus. It is a corporate borough, by charter of King Charles I. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 10 magistrates, and 24 common-council men, who have the liberty of making what number of burgesses they please, all of whom have the right of voting at elections for members of parliament. This town, which is of a very considerable magnitude, labours under the same disadvantage as a number of other places in the kingdom, respecting the right of voting being limited to the body corporate, and not extending to the people at large. Devizes, which sent to all the parliaments of King Edward I. made only four returns, viz. 1, 8, 9, and 19, Edw. II. till 4 Edw. III. Number of voters, 30. Returning-officer, the mayor. Here are two churches

churches and a chapel, also a meeting-house for dissenters. There is, also, a very good charity-school. The buildings are old, and for most part of timber; yet, the model of them being good, they look tolerable. A rivulet rises near the castle, and runs into the Avon near Bromham; but, from the elevated situation of the town, water is, in general, rather a scarce commodity. On the London road, 5 miles from Devizes, the traveller crosses a place called *Wansdyke*, which is thought to have been formerly a Saxon boundary, and formed as such, partly by nature and partly by art, to divide the territories of the Saxon kings. By some it is thought to have been a Roman causeway. The principal manufactures are, serges, cassimeres, and broadcloths. The latter two branches afford employment to near 1000 persons. The inhabitants value themselves on being tenants to the King, and for one of the best markets in England. In the market-place is a monumental stone, on which is recorded a most awful instance of divine vengeance, almost immediately inflicted on an unhappy wretch who had repeatedly called God to witness the truth of what she then advanced, although it was a falsehood. She solemnly affirmed she had paid money for some corn she had bought, and wished God would strike her dead if she had not:—she died, and the money was found in her hand! Near it is an ancient stone pillar, probably the remains of a cross. Market-days, Monday and Thursday; the former for butchers' meat only, but the latter for butchers' meat, poultry, corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle, in great plenty. Fairs, Feb. 13, for horses; April 20, on Devizes-Green, for all kinds of cattle: this is a very large fair; Holy-Thursday, a considerable fair for cattle; June 13; July 5, a very considerable one, for cattle; October 2, a small fair for cattle and pleasure; and October 20, on Devizes-Green, a very extensive fair for cattle, hops, cloth, &c. The post passes through from London to Bristol at 9 o'clock, and takes letters from Devizes to the westward; returns every night from Bristol, through Devizes, to London, and takes letters from the post-office to the metropolis, &c. every day, except Saturday. On the left are turnpike roads to Lavington, Ludgershall, and Salisbury. Through it, on the right, ditto, to Chippenham; on the left to Lavington; on the left, 3 m. ditto, to Trowbridge. Within 1 m. on the right, is *New Park*, (late James Sutton); near it, on the left, is *South-Broom House*, (Joseph Eyles Heathcote, esq.). Beyond it, ditto, under the hills, is *East-Stoke Park*, (J. Smith, esq.); 3 m. ditto is *Seend*, (Lady W. Seymour); and the seat of A. Awdry, esq. Principal inns, *Black Bear*, and *Castle*.

DEVONSHIRE, co. of Devon, 73 m. in length, and 63 in breadth, bounded by the Irish sea on the N.; by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E.; by the English channel on the S.; and by Cornwall on the W: it contains 394 parishes, 12 boroughs, 38 m. towns, and about 1733 villages. The air is temperate in the vallies, sharp and cold upon the hills, but, in general, healthy and pleasant.—The soil is various; some parts (particularly round the borders of Dartmore,) are very moory and barren; but others (the lower

grounds,) are fruitful when manured. The earth is generally of a stiff clay, through which the water cannot find a passage: this renders the ground very unhealthy to cattle, especially sheep, which, in these parts, are of a small kind and subject to the rot: but it is well adapted to the breeding of black cattle, as many fine oxen, brought up to Smithfield, are here bred and fattened. The northern parts generally consist of a dry healthy soil. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Tou-ridge, the Tamer, and the Taw: the sea coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. See EXETER. In this county are the retreats of several illustrious characters. See BAKEWELL, and *Plate 5, fig. 2.*

DEWLISH, DIEULISH, or DEVILISH, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from London 112 m. 7 f.: it is seated on a river of its name, is a small parish, and a liberty in Blandford division. Milbourne fair is held here Nov. 30. In 1740 some trees were blown down in this chapelry, when a Roman pavement was discovered, 65 paces by 15 paces broad; and some other Roman antiquities were found. The church is at the S. end of the parish. Here is a turnpike-gate; on the right of which are the seats of Col. Mitchell and T. Gundry, esq.

DEWSBURY, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Wakefield 5 m.: it stands at the foot of a hill, and has been considerable, from the earliest date of Christianity, among the English of this province. Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, about the year 626, is said to have preached, and celebrated mass here. Fairs, Wednesday before May 22, and Wednesday before Oct. 10. Near it, on the right, is *Crowmest*, (John Hayte, esq.); and, 1 m. to the left, is *Stanclife House*, (S. Thompson, esq.); about 4 m. on the right is *Lupsett Hall*, (J. Witton, esq.)

DICHLEY, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Woodstock 4 m. N. W.

DICHLING, (*Sussex*) see DITCHING.

DICKLEBURGH, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from London 94 m. 3 f. Inn, *King's Head.*

DIDBROOK, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Winchcombe, which see, 3 m.: it is situate on the S. side of the hills which divide the vale from the Cotteswold country. Here is a church, which has some painted glass, and an embattled tower.

DIDLESBURY, or DUDLESBURY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. distant from Church Stretton 4 m. E. Here was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey at Seez, in Normandy, given to the abbey of Shrewsbury.

DIDMARTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 104 m. 2 f. in a hilly country, and has a small church, built in the form of an L, with a wooden turret: it leads to Wickwar. On the right, 2 m. a turnpike road to Gloucester; on the left to Bath. Inn, *George.*

DIDSBURY, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Manchester 5 m. 6 f. On the right is *Parr's Wood*, (R. A. Farrington, esq.); and, a little farther on, are the seats of W. Broome and C. Horsfall, esqrs.

DIGSWELL, (*Herts*) v. dis. from Hatfield 4 m.: it is near Welling, on the S. side of the river Mimer, and in the road to Stevenage.

DILLINGTON, (*Som.*) near Ilminster, and one of the 8 hamlets belonging

belonging thereto. Here Lord North, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a seat. See LACKINGTON, WHITE.

DILLINGTON, (*Norf.*) vil. dis. from East Dereham 1 m.

DILSTON, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Corbridge 1 m. S.: it is on the south side of the Tyne, where a little brook runs into it from Hexham, and is said to be a contraction from Divelston, i. e. a small brook. Bede calls it Devilsbourne, and says that Cedwall the Briton, an infamous tyrant, was here killed by Oswald. Here was the ancient seat of the Ratcliffes, which followed the fate of the other estates on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater.

DILTON MARSH, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from Warminster 3 m. N. Fairs, Easter-Monday, and Sept. 13.

DINCHURCH, see DINCHURCH.

DINMOCK, (*Glouc.*) v. distant from Gloucester 17 m. It has a church, built in the form of a cross, with a low tower at the W. end, and a small wooden spire. The inhabitants cultivate orcharding, and make a rich kind of cyder and perry.

DINASMOUTHY, or DYNAS-YN-MOWDDWY, (*Merion.*) m. t. dis. from London 202 m. 2 f.: it is a mean decayed place, situated on the Dysi, at the junction of three vales beneath a frightful precipice, called *Craig y Dinas*, and is of no trade whatever, having only two shops which supply the poor inhabitants with necessaries; and but one street. The parish church is 1½ m. out of the town, in an hamlet called Mallwyd, on the great turnpike road leading from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Market-day, Friday; fairs, June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, and Nov. 10. Letters are conveyed by the Aberystwith post. Within 6 m. on the right, is *Gwanas*, (John Kennedy, esq.); and, a little farther on the left, is *Caerynwch*, (R. Richards, esq.) Here is a seat of —— Mytton, esq. by whose ancestor a stone bridge was built over the river.

DINASTOW, (*Monm.*) vil. dist. from London 135 m. Here is a church: near it is *Dinastow Court*, (Wm. Bosanquet, esq.)

DINCHURCH, or DIMCHURCH, (*Kent*) dist. from Romney 3 m. 6 f. N. E. in Romney Marsh, joining to the sea. In a place called New Hall, built in the 17th century, are kept the records of Romney Marsh, and a court called the Lathe is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed by a statute 33 of Edward III. to meet here or at some other place a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the Marsh lands and walls, and to take care that the old ones be strictly observed.

DINDER, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from Hereford 1 m. and from Callow 2 m. E. Here is a Roman camp, called *Dinder Camp*, or *Oyster Hill*, probably from Ostorius Scapula.

DINGLEY, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from Market Harborough 2 m. E. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the reign of King Stephen, granted to Edward Griffith.—Here is the seat of J. Peach Hungerford, esq.

DINNINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Doncaster. Here is the seat of Robert Athorpe Athorpe, esq. justice of the peace for Howden.

DINTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Aylesbury 4 m. Here is a noted quarry for stone, exceeding good for paving and building. Near this place the late Sir John Vanhattam, of Dinton, built a tower, or small castle, which has a fine prospect round the whole country, and which still belongs to that family.

DIPFORD, (*Devon*) v. dis. from Bideford 11 m. 1 f. On the right, 4 m. a turnpike road to South Molton; and 2 m. farther, ditto, to Barnstaple; and on the left to Torrington.

DIRHAM, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from Bristol 10 m. E. so called from *Dwr*, British word for water, and *ham*, a town. In this place rise several springs, which, uniting, help to form the little river Boyd. Here are remains of ancient military works; and it is said, that here Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, obtained a complete victory over the Britons, and slew Commeaile, Condidan, and Farihmeoil, three of their princes, which occasioned the surrender of the adjacent counties with the cities of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester. Adjoining to the church is the seat of —— Blathwaite, esq. built in the year 1698 from a design of Mr. Falmen.—There is a plan and elevation of this house in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. The principal story is large and convenient, with a variety of good apartments; the garden front extends 130 feet; the first story is entirely rusticated, from the quoins to the cornice; on the second story the windows are drest with alternate pediments, over which are attic windows; and the front finishes with a handsome cornice and ballustrade, adorned with trophies and vases. There is a park adj to the gardens; but the c water-works, which were m a great expense, are muc glected, and going to deca

DIRTY MILL, (*Flint.*) from London 198 m. 3 f.: it to Mold.

DISERT, (*Shropsh.*) v. from St. Asaph 3 m. N.: small village, near which remains of Gerre Castle, c telh y Craig; probably I Castle, fortified by Henry I razed by Llewellyn ap Gr

DISEWORTH, (*Leic.*) v from Hatherne 3 m. N. W. Lilly the astrologer was b 160?.

DISHLEY, (*Leic.*) v. dis London 111 m. 4 f.: it memorable for the reside Mr. Bakewell, the great im of the breed of sheep. H church. On the right is t of R. Honeybone, esq.; b 3 and 4 m. ditto, is *Stanfor* (Charles Vere Dashwood, and on the left may be s obelisk, where is *Garendo* (Thomas March Phillips,

DISLEY, (*Chesh.*) v. dis London 174 m 2 f.: bey on the left, is *Lime Hall*, Legh, esq.) Inn, *Rams*.

DISS, DISSE, or DIS, (m. t. dist. from London, by 91 m. 5 f. and by Stow-ma m.: it stands on the most so confines of the county, ple seated on the river Wavene is a neat flourishing town one large church, a presb and a quaker's meeting. I 1773, as some workmen we ing a vault in the church discovered a stone coffin, in were the bones of a perso entire: near the head was ter chalice; it is supposed t

been a priest, who probably had been buried 4 or 500 years. About 6 feet south of this coffin, they found two large urns or pots of red earth, one holding 15 pints, the other 14; nothing in them but black fœtid earth. It has about 600 good houses; the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the west end of the town is a large mere, or lake, but it is so muddy as to be useless for domestic purposes: however, it abounds with eels.... In the town are carried on manufactories of hempen cloth, hose, and the making of stays. Here is also a charity-school. Market-day, Friday: the market is well stored with yarn and linen cloth, besides other goods. Fair, Nov. 9. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Inns, *King's Head*, and *Saracen's Head*.

DISTINGTON, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London 312 m. 1 f.: it leads to Whitehaven.

DITCHFORD, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 210 m. 1 f. near the the Swale river. Inn, *Swan*.

DITCHFORD, (*Worc.*) hamlet, in the parish of Blockley, which see.

DITCHING, or DITCHLING, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from Brighthelmstone 7 m. 6 f. and was formerly a market-town.

DITCHINGHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dis. from Bungay 1 m. 3 f. Here is a cold-bath, famed for its medicinal virtues. also *Ditchingham Park*, (J. Bedingfield, esq.); on the right of Ditchingham Green is *Ditchingham Lodge*, (P. Forster, esq.)

DITTON, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 20 m. 7 f. On the right is *Preston Hall*, (Dr. Milner); beyond, on the left, is the seat of Sir J. P. Twisden; ditto, 2 m. is *Malling Abbey*, (G. J. Foote, esq.) This abbey was founded by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William II. and was destroyed by fire in the reign of Richard II.: it was rebuilt by the nuns: it is most delightfully situated, and washed by a fine rivulet. Many of the original offices yet remain. Also, 2 m. beyond, on the left, is the seat of the Rev. J. K. Shaw Brooke; on the right are *The Grange*, (Sir H. Hawley); and *Addington Place*, (L. Bartholomew, esq.)

DITTON, FEN, (*Camb.*) distant from Cambridge 3 m. N.: it is on the Cam.

DITTON, LONG, (*Surry*) dist. from Kingston 2 m.

DITTON, WOOD, (*Camb.*) dist. from Cambridge 13 m.

DIXTON, (*Monm.*) vil. distant from London 130 m. Here is a church.

DIXTON, (*Glouc.*) village, near Tewkesbury, in Alderton parish. Here was a castle, of which there remain some intrenchments.

DOCKING, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from London 122 m. 1 f.: it leads to Burnham market. Here is the seat of John Hare, esq.

DOCKLOW, (*Heref.*) v. distant from London 132 m. 2 f. From it, on the right, 3 m. a turnpike road to Ludlow; on the left to Hereford. Nearly opposite it, on the left, is *Buckland*, (Rev. —— Evans); and about 1 m on the right, at Piddleston, are the seats of J. Dale, D. D. and Rev. —— Duppa; about 2 m. on the left, is *Hampton Park*, (Earl of Essex.)

DODBROOK, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 219 m.; it is parted from Knightsbridge only by a small rivulet, and is noted for being

ing the first place where white ale was brewed; and, as such, pays annually to the parson 10d. each inn-keeper, in lieu of the tithe demandable for such white ale. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, every third Wednesday in the month, besides four quarterly markets in the year for cattle only. Fair, Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

DODDINGTON, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from London 76 m.: it is one of the most valuable ecclesiastical benefices in England. Here the bishops of Ely had formerly a palace.

DODDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from Bath 8 m. 5 f. situated on the verge of a vale. In this parish is the head of the Frome river. It has a small church, with a low tower. Roman coins and urns have been dug up here.... Here is *Doddington Park*, (Christopher Codrington, esq.)

DODDINGTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 148 m. 2 f. between Nether Stowey and Holford.

DODFORD, (*Worc.*) vil. distant from Bromesgrove 2 m. Here was a priory, now a farm-house.

DODWORTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Barnsley 2 m... Here are the seats of W. Parker, W. Garlick, and R. Perkins, esqrs.; on the left is *Wentworth Castle*, (Earl of Strafford.)

DOG AND GUN, (*Leic.*) dist. from Lutterworth 5 m. 6 f.

DOOMERSFIELD, (*Hants*) near Odiham, which see.

DOLBADARN, (*Caern.*) distant from Caernarvon 8 m. and from Llanberis 2 m.: it is situated under Snowdon-hill, where are the ruins of a castle, of which now remain only a round tower and some shattered parts of the walls and offices. Here Awen Goch was confined for more than 20 years, for having joined a rebellion against his brother Llewellyn ap Jorweth, the last prince of Wales. Near Dolbadarn Castle is a tremendous cataract, called *Caunant Mawr*, the height of which is more than 60 feet. Not far from hence is a small copper mine, belonging to the company of proprietors, who reside at Macclesfield. From this castle is an easy ascent to the summit of Snowdon, 4½ m. dist. Here the traveller enters the beautiful vale of Llanberis, which see.

DOLDOWDAD, (*Radn.*) v. dist. from Rhayader 5 m. 1 f.

DOLE GOCH, (*Card.*) dis. from London 193 m. 4 f.: it leads to Tregarron.

DOLEMOOR, EAST and WEST, see WRINGTON.

DOLGELLE, DOLGELLAU, DOLGELHE, DOLGETH, or DOLGELLY, (*Merion.*) m. t. distant from London 211 m. 2 f. the chief and largest town in the county; is situated on the river Avon, at the bottom of that romantic high hill called *Cader Idris*, well known as one of the loftiest mountains in Wales, and on a good road, leading from Shrewsbury to Caernarvon and Holyhead. As it is surrounded with mountains, they are commonly called its walls: it has a steeple that grows in it, and its bell hangs in a yew-tree. Here is a modern-built parish-church. The buildings, in general, are low and irregular. This town and its vicinity are remarkable for the manufacture of what they call webbing or white plains, a kind of coarse woollen cloth undyed, chiefly for exportation. About 5 m. from hence is the cataract of *Dol y Mynllyn*, which falls 35 feet into a large bason, and from thence 20 feet

20 feet more, with an awful noise. It is one mile from hence to *Hengwrt*, a seat of the Vaughans.—From this place guides may be had to ascend the mountain Cader Idris, whose summit is about 6 m. dist. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, May 11, July 4, Sept. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 22, and Dec. 16. The tide flows within a mile of the town. A receiving-house for letters.—Through it, on the right, a turnpike road to Bala; on the left to Barmouth. Near it *Llwyn Hall*, (Rev. R. Nenny). Inn, *Golden Lion*.

DOLTON, (*Devon*) v. dis. from Torrington 6 miles S. E. Fairs, Wednesday before March 25, and Nov. 20.

DOLWEN, (*Mont.*) v. dis. from Llanidloes 2 m. 4 f.

DOLWORREN, or DOLFORWYN, (*Montg.*) v. dis. from Montgomery 3 m. W. Here are the remains of a castle, supposed by some to be built by Dafydd ap Llewellyn, (who reigned from 1240 to 1246); and by others to have been founded by Bleddyn ap Cynoyn, between the years 1065 and 1073. The name of Dolforwyn signifies the *Meadow of the Maiden*, and is supposed to allude to the story of Sabra or Sabrina, who, with her mother Estrildris, was drowned in the river by the order of Queen Guendolen, who had been divorced from Locrine, king of Britain, in favour of Elstrildis.

DOLWYDDELAN, (*Caern.*) vil. dist. from Caernarvon 27 m.: it is a most retired spot, composed of small cottages. At the distance of 1 m. are the remains of a strong castle, built by the Britons, to defend themselves against the Saxons. It was a place of considerable strength, occupying, as appears from the remaining walls, the whole summit of the mount on which it was built.

DOLYMAIN, (*Mont.*) vil. dist. from London 196 m. 6 f.: it leads to Dinasmouthy.

DONCASTER, (*Yorksh W. R.*) m. t. dist. from Lond. by Hatfield, 162 m. 1 f.; by Ware 158 m.; and by Worksop 159 m. 5 f. It is large, and well built, and takes its name from its situation on the river Don, over which it has two bridges. It is a place of great antiquity, as appears from the Itinerary of Antoninus, who tells us that the Crispinian horse were stationed here while the Romans were in Britain; and that the governor of the province generally resided in the castle, that he might be near to the wall in order to repel the incursions of the Scots and Picts. This castle remained as a place of great strength under the kings of Deira; but a dreadful fire breaking out in 759, not only the castle but the whole town was reduced to ashes. The castle was never after rebuilt; and at present the place where it stood is scarcely known: but the town was not suffered to remain long in ruins, it being soon after rebuilt in a more handsome manner than before; and it has continued to flourish from that time to the present. In the reign of Henry III. a convent was founded in it, with an hospital for lepers; but no remains of either are now left, only that there is a stone cross still standing at one end of the town, which appears to have been erected in that age, and probably by the person who founded the convent. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council. It formerly sent representatives to one of our conventions. King James II. gave them

them a charter, which was brought to the town-hall in great pomp, with a train of 300 horsemen.—There is only one parish-church, which is a very ancient structure; and the steeple is greatly admired for its extraordinary workmanship. In the church is a remarkable epitaph, dated 1597, on one Robert Byrks, a famous man of this town, who gave a place called Rossington Wood to the poor. Here is also a plain grave-stone to the memory of Thomas Ellis, memorable for having been five times mayor of the town, and for founding and endowing plentifully an hospital here, called St. Thomas's the Apostle. The mansion-house is a very spacious stone edifice; and the theatre, town-hall, and the bank, are also handsome buildings. It is to be remarked, that Doncaster had a magnificent mansion-house, built by Paine, for its mayor, before either London or York. There is a free grammar-school, an alms-house for aged persons, a work-house, and a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor in the town and its neighbourhood. On the south entrance to the town is the race-course, on which is erected a beautiful grand stand. The races are in September, and for many years past have been very numerously attended. Here the celebrated sailor, Sir Martin Forbisher, was born, who signalized himself against the Spanish armada, and received his death-wound by a shot at Brest. At the N. end of the bridge called *Frere's Bridge* was a house of grey friars, erected before the year 1315; and a house of black friars. The situation of this town is exceedingly pleasant, and it is a great thoroughfare to York and other parts in the north. There is a large causeway beyond the bridges, because the river is apt to overflow its banks. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway. There is a pleasant road from hence to Bawtry, which never wants repair. Provisions are plentiful, and the town is well supplied with water, which is conducted through pipes from the river. The manufactories established here are for spinning wool, cotton, &c. but it is a place of no very considerable trade. The river is navigable up to the town. Market-day, Saturday, (formerly Monday); fairs, April 5, and August 5. The mail-coach from London to the north arrives at Doncaster about six in the evening; and goes forward a quarter after. A bye-post sets off for Thorne at the same time; and returns about ten at night. The mail-coach arrives at Doncaster from the north about five every morning; at the same time a bye-post goes to Sheffield; and returns at five in the evening. By Hatfield and Ware way, on the left, a turnpike road to Worksop and Rotherham; by Rotherham way, on the right, a turnpike road to Bawtry; on the left to Barnsley, Wakefield and Ferry-bridge.—Two m beyond, on the left, is *Cusworth*, (W. Wrighton, esq.); and beyond that are *Woodland's Hall*, (C. Waterton, esq.); and the seat of T. Bradford, esq.; on the right, 2 m. is *Wheatly*, (Sir G. Cooke, bart.) Principal inns, *Angel*, *Red Lion*, and *Rein Deer*.

DONHEAD, (*Wilts*) vil. distant from London 97 m. 1 f. On the left, 1 m. is *Fern House*, (T. Grove, esq.); within 2 m. of it, on the right, is *Wardour Castle*, (Lord Arundel); and a few miles to the right of the road is *Fonthill*,

hill, (W. Beckford, esq.) See LUDWELL, to which it leads.

DONKERSWICK, see DUNKERSWICK.

DONNINGTON, or DUNNINGTON, (*Linc.*) m. t. distant from London 106 m. 2 f.; is situated in the fens, and has lately been very much improved. It is noted for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed; and has a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boston and the Washes. Here is a parish-church, in the lower part of the steeple of which is a remarkable antique inscription. Here is also a large free-school, and two small ones; these are supported by a donation of about 500l. a year, given by Lord Cowley. A firm rampart of earth, of a considerable breadth, has lately been made from hence, through the Fens to Sempringham, by which the road has been rendered passable in winter, which before was attended with great difficulty. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, May 25, and Oct. 17, for horses, &c. No post-office. On the left a turnpike road to Folkingham; on the right to Spalding. Principal inns, *Red Cow*, *Black Bull*, and *Peacock*.

DONNINGTON, or DUNNINGTON, (*Berks*) v. near Newbury, where Mr. Andrews built a house, about 30 years ago, in the Gothic style, and ornamented the grounds about it with much taste. The situation is on a rising ground, backed by a hill crowned with wood, out of which rises *Donnington-castle*, (Col. Stead.) A lawn spreads around the house, and falls to a very fine water; a stream enlarged into a river, which takes a winding easy course near a mile long, and of a considerable breadth. There are three or four islands in it, one of which is thickly planted, and affords shelter to many swans and wild fowl which frequent the water, at the same time that they add to the beauty of the place. Over the river the country consists of corn-fields, which rise agreeably. The lawn is very neat, the trees and clumps well managed, and the wood, in which the water terminates at each end, finishes the scene in a pleasing manner. There is a winding gravel-walk through both the groves on the banks of the river, which open to several retired and pleasing scenes: on one spot is a pretty rustic Gothic temple, built of flint, near a cascade, which the river forms by falling over a natural ridge of stones. The whole place is laid out with much taste; the house is a good one; the stair-case peculiar, but agreeable; and the library a large, handsome, and well-proportioned room. Here are likewise several pictures by some principal masters. Donnington-castle was anciently the seat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, father of English poetry. They shew a place where, in his days, flourished a great oak, called *Chaucer's Oak*, where, according to tradition, he used to sit and compose his poems. This castle formerly belonged to the family of Packers, and, in Oliver Cromwell's time, it stood a long resistance. See SPEEN.

DONNINGTON-CASTLE, see CASTLE, DONNINGTON.

DORCHESTER, (*Dorset.*) m. t. dist. from London 41 m.: it is the shire town, situated on high ground, on the right side of the river Frome: its ancient name was *Durnovaria*, i. e. the passage

sage of the river: it was very early fortified, and had four gates and a ditch; the walls are said to have been destroyed by the Danes, whose burying-places or tumuli are scattered round the town; it bears evident marks of antiquity in its military ways, and many coins and other antiquities have been discovered, particularly a Mosaic pavement, 4 feet under the surface of the ground, in a garden, and a brass image of a Roman deity. In the time of the Saxons it had two mints: in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were 170 houses which contributed to every service due to the king: it was incorporated by Charles I. It is regularly built, standing conformably to the four cardinal points. On the W. side, part of an old wall is still standing, which is 18 feet thick; it is broken and battered every where. The foundation of the Roman wall appears quite round the town; but eastward there is a street built upon it, and the ditch is filled up; however, it is still called *The Walls*. Here are three churches, among which, that dedicated to St. Peter is a handsome structure.—On the south and west sides, without the walls, is a fine walk of trees, with an agreeable prospect on each side into the fields. The winding of the river to the north spoils the square of the town that way. There is an area of a castle, out of whose ruins the Grey Friars were built: on the said area is now erected a large commodious county-gaol, built on the plan of the philanthropic Howard. The banks of the river Frome are steep, on account of the eminence of the town. Beyond the river are meadows and warm sandy lands: on this side are fine chalky downs, pleasant for riding, and profitable in excellent grain. The common highway or public road from London, the town of Blandford, and other places of Dorsetshire formerly crossed part of the common or moor, through a considerable length of waters, subject to floods in the time of heavy rains, and through a ford on the river Frome, which was a very dangerous passage both for horses and carriages, and, in time of floods, utterly impassable. Sensible of these inconveniencies, a public spirited lady, Mrs. Lora Pit, proposed to obtain an act of parliament to erect a bridge or bridges over the Frome, and to make a causeway to the east end of this town over Forthington Moor, which passed in the session of 1746. She also agreed to maintain this road and bridge for three years at her own expense. The arches of the bridge extend over the river and other founderous places of the moor where the new road was made which leads to this town. A design of such public utility greatly redounded to the honour of the lady. A new town-hall and market-house have been lately erected. The streets are neatly paved, and have regular houses generally built with stone. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, 6 capital burgesses, and 24 common-council men. There are three almshouses, one of which is very handsome and well endowed; there is also a good free-school. In this town the assises are held; and the knights of the shire are chosen here. It sends two members to Parliament. The number of voters is 300. The mayor is the returning

returning officer. It has sent members ever since 23 Edward I. It extends 5 furlongs from east to west, and, within the walls, covers about eight acres. Here was a dreadful fire, August 6, 1613, which consumed 2 of the churches, since rebuilt, and about 300 houses, to the damage of 200,000l. yet not a soul perished in it. In 1763 it had 1808 inhabitants. It had an hospital built in 1616, converted to a workhouse in 1744. At the north end of the town-hall is the town-gaol, called the Blind-house. The county-gaol, already mentioned, stands in the East-street, and has a chapel. On the royal excursion to Weymouth in 1791, their Majesties, with the six princesses, paid a visit to the Old Gaol, Dorchester, and liberated a poor old man named Pitfield, who had been confined 10 years for a debt of 210l. This town is famous for beer, great quantities of which are sold in London. It has almost lost the manufacture of broad-cloth, for which it was once so famous, and its serge trade is not very considerable. It is computed that no less than 600,000 sheep are fed within 6 miles of this place: the ewes generally bring forth 2 lambs, which is imputed to the wild thyme and other aromatic herbage which here grow upon the down in great plenty. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, Feb. 12, Trinity Monday, July 5, (for cattle, particularly sheep), and Aug. 5, for all sorts of cattle, wool, and leather. A regular post. On the right a turnpike road to Sherborne and Beaminster; on the left to Wareham and Weymouth. Near 3 m. on the left, are turnpike roads to Weymouth and Abbotsbury. At the end of the town, on the right, is the seat of Wm. Churchill, esq. and, on the left, of Hon. Lionel Damer. Inns, *Antelope*, and *King's Arms*.

DORCHESTER, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from London 49 m. 1 f.: it is situate on the Tame, (over which it has a bridge,) near its junction with the Thames, and, according to Leland, was anciently called *Civitas Dorcinia*: Leland calls it *Hydropolis*: it was anciently a Roman station, and altars, coins, and medals have often been dug up in and near it. Afterwards it became the see of a bishop, founded by Berinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, in the year 636, after he had baptised their king Cinigils. This bishopric continued till the Norman Conquest, when it was removed by Bishop Remigius to Lincoln. Besides the cathedral, there were three parish churches, and an abbey of Augustine canons, founded by Berinus, in the year 635. The present and only church, anciently the cathedral, is a large and venerable structure, with a low tower. In the N. window are 12 figures painted on glass, with very old characters. In the S. window a representation of Berinus baptizing the king. The stone-work of both windows are very ancient: one of the windows is built so as to represent, by its interior stone-work, the form of a tree; and the painted glass, contiguous, shows, genealogically, the seed of Jesse. The founder's monument is on the S. side of the altar. There are also 24 figures in stone. The font is of lead, with 11 very ancient figures on it.—From the removal of the see it began gradually to decline, and

now

now has lost its market, and the name of a town. A little to the S. is an ancient intrenchment, called *Dike Hills*. Fair, Easter-Tuesday. No post-office. Inn, *White Hart*.

DORE, see DOVR.

DORECOCKER, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 199 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

DORINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Shrewsbury 6 m. 6 f. Beyond it on the right, going to Shrewsbury, is *Condover House*, (W. O. Smythe Owen, esq.)

DORKING, or DARKING, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London 23 m. 2 f.: is a pleasant little town, on a rock of soft sandy stone, in the angle of two fine vallies, surrounded by beautiful hills, from which are such grand prospects as are unparalleled by any inland country in this kingdom. It was destroyed by the Danish inundation, rebuilt by Canute, or the Normans, and granted to John earl of Warren and Surry by Edward II. in 1316. In 1518, a fourth part of this manor was recovered, by Maurice marquis of Berkley, from K. Henry VIII. by law, to whom the marquis's late brother had, to his prejudice, conveyed it. In 1547, Thomas Mowbray, earl of Surry, held this in right of his wife in marriage. Three-fourths of this manor now belong to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk: the other part to Mrs. Tuckett, of Betchworth-castle. The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor; that is, the youngest son is heir to a copyhold estate; which is supposed to have originated with the Saxons. Also another ancient custom was, that the lord had a right to claim the first night's lodging with every bride on her wedding-night; which Dr. Platt supposes was the reason for the tenant's making his youngest son his heir, that he might be secure he was his own. But, as the lord made laws for his tenants, and not the tenant for himself, this is not probable. The church is collegiate, founded and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—It has a square tower near the middle, in which are 8 bells and a set of chimes. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was erected by the founder of the church of St. Mary Over, Southwark, and that there were several other churches here. The Roman causeway, called Stone-street, passes through the church-yard. The streets are wide and open, and the town, which is paved, is, from its natural situation, remarkably clean. In the S. part is a convenient workhouse, where the poor are well provided. And, on *Cotman Dean*, a pleasant little common or heath, which some eminent physicians say possesses the finest air in England, are alms-houses for widows, who have neat apartments and an allowance in money. About ½ m. N. are large chalk-pits, from whence are carried great quantities of chalk for manuring of land; and the lime from these parts is reckoned superior to that made in most parts of England. The meal trade here is very considerable, and of about 150 years standing: a few years previous to that period there was none hereabouts. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold here, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Here are frequently, about Christmas, capons so large as to weigh between 7 and 8 pounds out of their feathers. The water-mills are

are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, and grind a great deal of corn. Market-day, Thursday; fair, the day before Ascension-day, for toys, cattle, and lambs. It used to be accounted one of the greatest in England for lambs; but, of late, it is very much reduced in that respect, on account of the dealers round Horsham engrossing great numbers and sending them to Smithfield market. The post goes out every night (except Saturday), and returns at 3 o'clock in the morning. Entering the town, on the left, is the seat of —— Webb, esq.: near it is *Deepden*, (Lady Burrell); it is situated in a valley surrounded by steep hills. In the last century, Sir Chas. Howard, who here amused himself with chemistry and other philosophical researches, planted the level ground about the house with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and some tolerable good wine was made here, though the hill is so steep, that it is difficult to ascend it: but the vineyard is no more. On the summit of the hill is a summer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the south downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This romantic spot descended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its stead. The offices being considerably lower than the house, the communication between them is subterraneous... The late Duchess was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy anchorite.—In the gardens, on the sides of the hill, are several natural caverns. The present Duke sold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, bart. On the right is *Denbighs*, (Joseph Denison, esq.) which was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a singular style, by Jonathan Tyers, esq. the first proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. Among other singularities, this gentleman had contrived "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The view, on a descent into this gloomy vale, was awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other, was the good Christian, calm and serene, taking a solemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality. On the left is the seat of Dr. Cotterell; and a little farther is *Shrubhill*, (Lord Leslie); through it, on the left, is *Chart-park*, (Mrs. Eliz. Cornwall); a beautiful seat and pleasure-grounds. Inns, *Red Lion*, and *White Horse*.

Dormington, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from London 150 m. 3 f. Here is a church; also the seat of the late Walwyn Shepherd, esq. Beyond it, about 1 m. on the right, is *Longworth*, (J. Walwyn, esq.); between it and Mordiford, on the left, is *Sufton*, (James Hereford, esq.)

Dorn, (*Worc.*) hamlet, in the parish of Blockley, which see: it is supposed to have been a Roman station, many small coins having been found here.

Dornford, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist.

from Water Newton about 4 f. E. Here are some remains of an ancient city, called *Durobrivæ*.

Dorsetshire, county, 50 m. in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire: it contains 248 parishes, and 22 m. towns, of which 9 send members to Parliament. The air of this county, which has been often styled the *Garden of England*, is, in general, exceedingly healthy. On the hills it is somewhat sharp, but mild and pleasant in the vallies and near the coast. In some places the soil is sandy, but in others rich and fertile: the northern part, divided from the southern by an almost continued ridge of lofty hills, was formerly covered with woods, but now affords excellent pasture for black cattle, being watered by many streams, which flow through beautiful meadows. The southern parts, which consist chiefly of fine downs, feed an incredible number of sheep, remarkable both for the sweetness of their flesh and the fineness of their wool. The vallies are remarkable fruitful in corn, flax, and hemp, the last of which is allowed to be the best of any produced in the British dominions. Extensive woods of very fine timber flourish here, especially in the northern parts, and some very considerable plantations have been also established. On the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are, the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle. It gives title of Duke to the Sackville family. Here are some ancient castles, particularly at East-Lulworth. See Lulworth, and *Plate* 6, *fig.* 1.

Dorsington, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from Evesham 7 m. N. The church was built in 1756, having been, with part of the village, burnt down. *Little Dorsington* is in the parish of Welford.

Dorston, (*Heref.*) v. dis. from Hereford 10 m. Here was a castle. Fairs, April 27, May 18, Sept. 27, and Nov. 18.

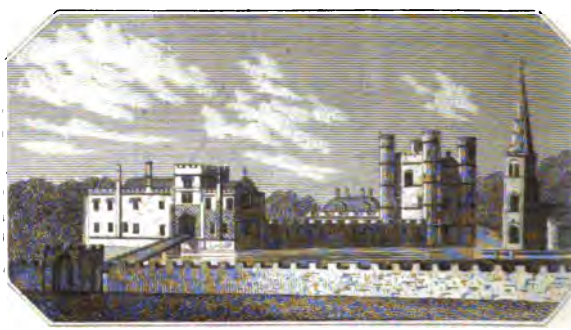
Dove-bridge, (*Northampton*) dist. from Daventry 12 m. over the river Dove.

Dovedale, (*Derb.*) near Ashborne, is a narrow winding glen among a variety of hills and rocks, through which the river Dove takes its course for about two m. It is bounded in a very romantic manner by hills, rocks, and hanging woods, which are extremely various, and the hills in particular of a very bold and striking character. They spread on all sides in vast sweeps, inexpressibly magnificent, and are much more striking than any thing else at Dovedale. The rocks are in some places very romantic, rising in various shapes from banks of hill and wood, and forming a wild assemblage of really romantic objects; but they are much exceeded in magnitude by others in different parts of the kingdom. The course of the river is various, from a gentle current to a great rapidity over broken rocks, and in some places falls, but not in a bold manner. The fragments of rocks in it, with branches of wood growing from them, are truly romantic and picturesque.

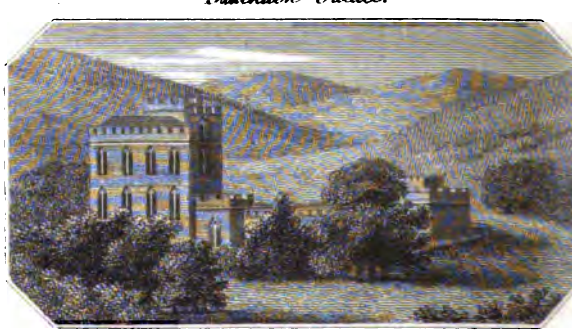
Doven, (*Glouc.*) distant from Tetbury 1 m. 3 f.

Dovenby, (*Cumb.*) vil. distant from London 305 m. 5 f. On the left

Dover Castle.



Buckden Palace.



Broughton Tower.

Pub. Nov. 1, 1816, by T. Hurst, Paternoster Row.

left is *Dovenby Hall*, (Lawson Dikes Ballentine, esq.); on the right is *Talentire Hall*, (William Brown, esq.)

Dover (*Kent*) m. t. and seaport, dist. from London 71 m. 2 f. called by the Briton's *Dour*, by the Romans *Dubris*, and by the Saxons *Dorra*; is one of the Cinque Ports, and is romantically situated in a valley under a semi-circle of hills, being the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliffs, which are here very high, and abound with sapphire. Towards the N. is an ancient castle, ascribed, without foundation, to Julius Cæsar, but was probably erected in the time of Claudius. *See plate* 10, *fig.* 1. Historians say, upon the authority of a nameless chronicle in Norman-French, that Henry II. about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford castle, and immediately preceding his succession to the throne, built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. There was certainly a wall round this part of the Saxon work previous to that king's reign, as the towers of Magnimot were built in the curtain; but as to the keep in the centre of the quadrangle, it will be difficult to determine, either from history or the masonry, when, and whether by William, or Henry I. or by whom, it was first founded, as it underwent so many repairs in different and distant periods of time, and the ancient masonry is hidden by the modern work. This noble tower is built upon Gundulph's plan, who was bishop of Rochester, and employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The present entrance is on the south side of it; and by a grand flight of steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story, on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal, or governor's, apartments. The rooms are large and lofty, but they have very little at this time, except strength and security, to recommend them to our refined tastes. This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured by three strong gates. By the first vestibule, on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches richly embellished with zig-zag and other work; this, it is likely, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Though they are the true semi-circular arch, it is much to be doubted whether they are the work of a Saxon artist. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner, which probably was a chamber. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers when they are under close confinement.—— There are galleries built in the walls, with loop-holes, to annoy the besiegers; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for them to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. The window on the left hand, when we enter

the keep at the door fronting the first flight of steps, will convince us what care our ancestors took to prevent an arrow shot in at a loop-hole from reaching to the room so as to do any execution in it. The wall being eighteen feet thick, it gave them an opportunity of turning a sloping arch from the top of the aperture in such a manner that the height of the opening in the wall, within the room, might not exceed that of the bottom of the window or loop-hole. This being considerably above the ground, their warriors ascended to it by a flight of stone steps in the wall; and, as the arch over their heads was turned to answer the ascent or descent of the steps, an arrow, shot in at the aperture with the least elevation, could never pass the thicknes of the wall without striking some part of the arch. In the north angle of the keep, it is said, there is a well, which is now arched over; and it was this well which Harold, before his advancement to the throne, promised, upon his oath, to deliver up with the castle to William Duke of Normandy; but he violated his oath, and the violation thereof cost him his life.—Just without the Duke of Suffolk's gate are barracks for the soldiers, and likewise the wells which supply the garrison with water; they are each about three hundred and seventy feet deep. William Duke of Normandy, after his successful battle near Hastings, in which Harold king of England was slain and his army routed, judged it necessary, before he quitted the coast, to secure a retreat to, and keep open a communication with Normandy, by the assistance of his fleet, in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover castle was the place fixed upon; and, was even then a noted fortifica he marched his army to besieg and it surrendered to him alt very feeble resistance. The queror knew the weak parts of castle; and, thinking it of much consequence to him to s it to be retaken by any negle surprise, he appointed Odo bi of Bayeux, (his brother, whom created Earl of Kent) justicia England, regent, and governo Dover castle, with a strong g son, to defend it for him ag any attack that might be m upon it. This proud, avaric and imperious, prelate, fa into disgrace, John Fienc trusty Norman, and one the queror could confide in, was pointed governor of the fort tion, and he had the lands g him; which he held of the cr to secure and defend the w This worthy knight, being wi to prove himself deserving of favours conferred on him b sovereign, proceeded to disch the important trust with skill and diligence. It wa his order, and under his in tion, the two exterior walls joined to the Saxon fortifica and continued down to the edge of the high perpendi cliff. As he did not think hi equal to the task, he sele eight tried and approved No warriors to assist him in sup tending and expediting the These had among them one dred and twelve knights fees were not only obliged to fi number of soldiers in propo to the knights' fees they he the crown, but they were b by the nature of their tenu build a tower for the defen the castle, and for their own

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ticular residences, and to place their arms in the front of it.—— The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the castle, beginning at the side of the cliff next the town, are——Cannons, or Monk's Gate, where at present is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokesley's Tower; Chilham, or Chaldescot's Tower; Hurst Tower; Arsic, or Say Tower; Gatton Tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marshal's, Tower; Port, Gastling, or Mary's Tower; Fienes, or New Gate, or the Constables' Tower; Clopton Tower; Godsfoe Tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower; Fitswilliam's, or St. John's Tower; Avaranche's, or Maunsel's Tower; Veville, or Pincester's Tower; Earl Godwin's Tower; and Ashetisfordian Tower. Of these towers those most worthy notice at present are, first, Chilham, or Chaldescot's Tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy; and, being selected by John Fienes to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the lord warden of the cinque ports, called the Bodar of Dover castle. Though the ancient title is still retained, the original duty of his office is but little known by the inhabitants of the five ports and their ancient towns. The word is derived from the Saxon, *Boda*, which signifies a messenger, or a person sent with letters, injunctions, or precepts, from the superior of any particular jurisdiction. Upon all writs directed to him from the office of the lord warden, or the constable of Dover castle, he is called "my Bodar," or, which is the same thing, "my messenger." The Bodar of Dover castle has also another title annexed to his office, which is sergeant at arms. By this post he has power from the lord warden to take into his particular jurisdiction crown and other debtors under an arrest, and to shut them up, and keep them in safe custody, in a prison belonging to Fulbert de Dover's Tower. There are but two rooms in this building for the confinement of the gentleman, the creditable but unfortunate artificer, and the most abandoned of the human race; in these rooms are they obliged to eat and sleep, and (if report speaks truth) it has happened that the different sexes have been locked into the same apartment. The prisoners have not the least outlet, where they can go to breathe the fresh air, or for any other necessary purpose. To add to the horrors of this gaol, there is not the least allowance of provisions either for common or crown debtors; and, if the persons who are so unfortunate as to be locked up here are not of a trade at which they can work in their confinement, they must not eat, unless their friends can afford to keep them, or the few who occasionally visit such scenes of distress cast in their mite to lighten but prolong their wretchedness!—— The next tower of note is Fienes, or Newgate, or the Constable's Tower, still used as the governor's apartments. This noble building, which is raised upon the site of a more ancient one, is after the

design of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portculisses, and massy gates. This was the residence of the constable or governor of the castle, after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison.—The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and a few antique pictures which are kept there. They have an old horn, which tradition, to enhance its worth, tells us was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen, by the sounding of it, when to begin or to leave their work... Crevequer, Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower, was built by one of the associated captains, and is situated opposite the North entrance into the quadrangle of the keep; but near it are several other towers, which have neither names nor lands assigned them. Near this tower you descend by a flight of stone steps into the main sally-port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the solid rock. Near the entrance of this passage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a stone door-case, near the foundation of the wall of the castle, where there is another flight of steps, by which you again descend several feet, till you arrive at a passage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The passage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbish, and it is not possible to crawl to the end of it; yet there is reason to believe that it never went farther than the tower in the angle to the right. On the left of the flight of steps you proceed in a subterraneous vault which forms several angles, and the direction was guided by the foundations of the towers. As the arch is stopped up, it is not easy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but, if it did not lead into the main sally-port, it led into a tower near it.—The tower in the ditch and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed by some to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the dauphin, in the reign of King John; but this was probably impracticable, as it cannot be supposed that the besiegers would have suffered the besieged to carry on such a work, when they could so easily have prevented them. There were several gates in different parts of this barbican, secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the castle, if they happened to force an entrance; which indeed was hardly practicable the whole being so well defended by towers. It was named Norfolk tower, after Bigod earl of Norfolk, who had the command of it in the reign of Henry III. and a grant of the manors of Gravesend, Wichling, and Sandling, in Kent, to repair it. The king, after his defeat at Lewes, was obliged by Leicester (who had almost all the royal family in his power) to sign an order to the governors of his castles, to deliver them up to the barons; and this castle, among the rest, was taken possession of by the confederate troops. This being considered as a place of safety, Leicester used to send such

such persons to be prisoners here as he chose to keep in safe custody. Prince Edward, after the defeat at Lewes, May the 14th, 1264, was sent and detained a prisoner here till the 28th of January in the following year; and then he was by an order of parliament delivered to the king, or, in other words, to Leicester, (as he had the king under his command,) till the artifice succeeded by which he made his escape. Prince Edward, soon after his enlargement, raised an army, and, on the 4th of August, in the same year, defeated Leicester at the battle of Evesham, whose body was found among the slain. After the death of the earl, his eldest son Simon Montfort, fearing the resentment of his sovereign, endeavoured to make Richmond king of the Romans his friend, by releasing him without a ransom from Kenelworth castle where he had kept him a prisoner. The victory of Prince Edward was favourable to several prisoners taken at Lewes; but those at Dover castle did not find immediate relief from it. The barons of the cinque ports, hearing the affairs of the king were growing more prosperous, judged it necessary to take charge of the castle themselves, and to secure the prisoners. This news being brought to the king, Prince Edward prepared with all expedition to relieve his friends in Dover castle, in custody of the barons. It being hazardous to abide too long with a weak party, the prudent barons of the ports, finding themselves incapable of resisting for any length of time the forces coming against them, wisely judged it would be more to their interest to open a treaty before matters were pushed to an extremity, as they might then lose all; and, by holding out, there was but little prospect of getting any thing. In their articles of capitulation, they procured the honourable terms of keeping their horses, armour, and all their military accoutrements, when they delivered the castle up to the prince. Passing from the guard-house towards the hospital, the first tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's or St. John's tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the first commander of this tower, attended William Duke of Normandy into England, as marshal of his army; and, for his valour in the memorable battle of Hastings, (where Harold king of England was slain) the conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was formerly a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand; and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's tower, was originally intended not for foot only but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis; and the stone grooves in which the latter moved are still remaining. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch between two walls, which, for the greater security, was probably arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other; and above, between the two walls, the pass seems to have been made good by a drawbridge between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy in case they had forced the work beyond it.

it. In the part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate which moved upon two pivots fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the gate suddenly, the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit. Avaranche's, or Maunsel's tower, is situated in the angle near the Hospital. This is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It was called Avaranche's from the first commander. The Maunsel who succeeded him, and got the tower called after his own name, was probably John Maunsel, a descendant of Philip Maunsel, who came over with William the Conqueror, as he was a person of some eminence, and lord warden of the castle in in the reign of Henry III. Maunsel had a grant from the king of Malton and Alkham, to defend and repair it. This tower by the present appearance of it, was built entirely for defence; as there was no conveniency in it even for the temporary residence of a commander, unless there was originally another story more than there is left in the remaining ruin. The first floor of this tower was a kind of vault, arched with stone, but open in front; and in the wall, which is very thick, round part of this vault was a passage where you might ascend by stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another, and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop-holes, as well as the approaches to it from each side of the curtain. By this gallery or passage they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not near so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular stair-case of stone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage in the wall below was another passage covered with an arch supported with piers; opposite the interval between each pier were loop-holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage there was a machecolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, or whatever the besieged pleased, upon the heads of the assailants. The next tower in the other angle is Veville, or Pincester's tower. Earl Godwin's tower was built by Earl Godwin about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where he had his seat for this particular purpose. At the back of this tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground that came into the castle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. It was through this sally-port Stephen Pincester led his reinforcement to enable Hubert de Burgh to withstand the dauphin. In the beginning of the barons' wars, it is said, the governor of Dover castle was a zealous partizan of the discontented nobles; but John prevailed upon him, by flattery, promises, and presents, to deliver up the government of the castle to him. As this fortress was so advantageously situated to prevent the descent of his foreign enemies, he took care to select a person

person attached to his interest, and one he could confide in, for this important trust. Hubert de Burgh had distinguished himself in the service of his brother Richard; and the king, knowing him to be active, loyal, prudent, brave, and learned in the laws of his country, appointed him governor of Dover castle. He also raised him to the dignity of earl of Kent, and chief justiciary, by virtue of which office he could hold courts and assizes for the trial and punishment of malefactors; and this power continued with the lord warden of the cinque ports after him. Hubert de Burgh, like every truly great and good man, was more intent upon discharging the duties of his office than enriching himself and his dependants at the expense of his sovereign's welfare and the public safety; he therefore began with rectifying such abuses as he found had crept into the garrison under former governors; and his aim was not only to correct but to abolish several old and adopt new regulations. As the king had the fullest confidence in the integrity and abilities of his new governor, Hubert de Burgh could easily obtain the royal assent to give energy to his plans. Now, as there were many who held land, and were bound by the nature of their tenure to give their personal attendance for the defence of the castle, he changed the nature of their service, and they were obliged to pay 10s. each month to maintain a regular garrison. By adopting this plan, he procured a number of men and officers, whom he trained to their duty; and they were no longer, as they had hitherto been, ignorant of the service required of them. That they might not be taken by surprise, he ordered a watch to be kept during the night, either under the inspection of the marshal, or some proper officer of the guard. He ordered them to sound a horn or a trumpet every hour, to keep their sentinels awake at their respective posts: the sentinel at the great gate or entrance of the castle gave notice by the sound of the trumpet of what passed there to the rest of the garrison. But, while Hubert de Burgh was correcting old abuses, and introducing new regulations, he was obliged to prepare for the defence of the castle; as the dauphin, in conjunction with the disaffected barons, made several attempts to wrest it from him. It is said the dauphin cast up a work from the foot of the hill to the gate going into the castle, to cover his men; which work may still be traced on the side of the hill next the town. This siege was several times raised and renewed between the fifteenth of John and the first of Henry III. When Stephen Pincester had led his reinforcement into the castle, with proper arms and engines for annoying the besiegers, it gave such spirits to the garrison, and disheartened the dauphin so much, that he gave up all hopes of subduing the castle by force: he next endeavoured to obtain it by praises and promises. William Longsword and Hubert de Burgh's youngest brother, with upwards of forty barons more, were deputed to confer with concerning the state of affairs, and to prevail with him, if possible, to capitulate; as they said he had sufficiently shewn his loyalty to his king: but the governor of the castle did not estimate his loyalty by past dangers, nor the

the reward of his valour from the promises of grants of large possessions from the enemies of his sovereign; he refused, with the spirit of an Englishman, all the advantageous terms offered him; and the dauphin, tired out with fruitless attempts, was obliged to quit the siege, and leave his adversary in quiet possession of this important post. Hubert was liberally rewarded by the king for this singular attachment and service; but he was not long permitted to enjoy the laurels he had earned, nor to eat the fruits of his toils in peace. After the accession of Henry III. to the throne, he was accused by his enemies of crimes and misdemeanors; and, by their intrigues, he was seised, cast into prison, and dispossessed of his honours and estates. His friends so far prevailed by their intercessions, as to procure his enlargement; and that was all they could obtain for him; and, when he had neither title nor property, envy did not discover any ground for murmurs and complaints, and his enemies were then at peace with him. In the reign of Charles I. Dover castle was attempted and taken by surprize, by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, who was in opposition to the king, and a zealous partizan for the cause in which he was embarked, formed a plan to seize the garrison; and the first of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution: every thing being prepared for the attempt, he, with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling-ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Drake was probably well acquainted with this part of the castle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought inaccessible from the side next the sea: having reached the summit unmolested, they proceeded immediately to the post where the sentinel was placed, and, after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates; and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success; and, the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy, to guard and defend the castle. Upon the hill, opposite it, was formerly a pharos, or watch-tower, part of which remained a few years ago: it was called the *Devil's Drop*, and likewise *Bredonstone*. The site of it is now occupied by a guard-house. At the Devil's Drop, the constable of Dover castle and lord-warden of the cinque ports is sworn into his office. Under the castle to the northward of the town, Captain Smith has erected a pleasant though whimsical residence, part of which is hewn out of the solid rock: it is known by the name of *The Cave*. Part of the rock and castle fell into the sea by the shock of an earthquake, April 6, 1580. Near the edge of the cliff there is a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, which was cast at Utrecht in 1544, and is called *Queen Elisabeth's pocket-pistol*; it is finely ornamented with figures in bas relief, and carries a twelve pound shot. It is said to have been a present from the states of Holland to the queen; and is a great

great curiosity, requiring fifteen pounds of powder to charge it: it will carry a ball 7 m. ——From the edge of the cliff, near this cannon, Messrs. Jefferies and Blanchard ascended, when they made their celebrated aeronautic voyage in a balloon, across the channel to France, on the 7th of January, 1785. A little to the southward of the tower is *Shakspear's Cliff*, so called from Shakspear's description of it in his tragedy of King Lear. This town was anciently walled in, and had originally ten gates, a proof of its primitive opulence and splendour; it was first fortified in 1525. Eastbrook-gate stood under the East Cliff, near Mansfield's-corner. St Helen's-gate next the former, towards the south-west. The Postern, or Fisher's-gate, near the bridge.——Butcher-gate, which opened towards the south. Snare-gate, towards the south-west, the site of which (now called the *Beach*) was converted into a pavement for the merchant's meeting; and over it was the custom-house. Severus's gate south-west towards the pier, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, on the lower side of the hill, on the west part, above the last-mentioned gate. Common-gate, or Cow-gate, as the way leading to a common where the cows belonging to the town were driven, passed through it.——St. Martin's, also called Monk's-gate, and Postern-gate, leading towards the hill. Biggen-gate, which last took its name from the street which ends there: it was anciently called North-gate. Of these gates, the situation of four only are now exactly known; Snare-gate, long since removed; Severus's, or Pier-gate, which was taken down above a century ago; Biggen-gate, removed in 1762; and Cow-gate, in the year 1776: not the slightest trace of the others can now be discovered. The passage from hence to France being the nearest and safest for travellers; merchants, and pilgrims, there was a law formerly, that none should go to the continent but from thence. Dover was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who made this town a body corporate, by the stile of mayor and commonalty, and the townsmen were called burgesses; amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who, being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the cinque ports, and some of the towns their dependents. This charter was renewed in the reign of Edward III. The last charter of Dover was granted by Charles II. Though the town was governed by its own magistrates in the confessor's days, Goodwin earl of Kent claimed over it a right of protection and superiority, which he asserted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Boulogne's servants had slain in a tumult. By this step he incurred the king's displeasure, who banished this potent and formidable vassal, for this encroachment on his royal supremacy; but the circumstance nearly occasioned a civil war. There were formerly seven churches in this town; but five of them, dedicated to St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Martin-le-Grand, and St. Martin the Less, have long since been demolished. The church of St. Martin-le-Grand was taken down in 1545, and the bells

bells given to the Chamber of Dover: about the same time St. John's church was also destroyed. The other two parish churches, which are now existing, are St. Mary the Virgin, and St. James's. St. Mary's was built by the prior and convent of St. Martin, for the use of the inhabitants &c. It may be worthy of notice, that the tower of this church was lately discovered (in digging a vault) to have been built upon the remains of an ancient Roman bath. This church is furnished with a good-toned organ; and, among other monuments within the church, is a fine-mural one to the memory of Peter Heaton, esq. erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Anne Markland, with an inscription in Hebrew, Latin, and English.—Also, one to the memory of the celebrated Charles Churchill, esq. and another to the memory of the British Aristophanes, Samuel Foote, esq. Churchill was buried in a church-yard formerly belonging to St. Martin-le-Grand; the place is marked by a plain head-stone. The tower of St. Mary's church, which is very ancient, has eight bells. The church of St. James anciently belonged to the Castle; and in it the courts of chancery and admiralty for the cinque ports, and their members, are still occasionally holden. The tower, which is without a steeple, contains six bells. St. Martin-le-Grand was the mother church of Dover, and had a superiority over the other churches and chapels in the town. St. Martin the Less, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, were immediately subject to it. None of the priests were permitted to sing high mass in the other churches, till the monks of St. Martin-le-Grand had begun, which was notified by t great bell; and all the ferings were made at th tar of this collegiate chu present market-place Martin's church-yard. nues of this priory were the suppression, at 170l. according to Dugdale: S they amounted to 232l. At the end of the town in of Henry III., a large house was founded by H Burgh, earl of Kent, for tal, and called the Mai (House of God,) and afterwards given to that was at the suppression by Henry VIII. into a vi office for supplying the r in the Downs, and on t with victualling-stores; used for the same purp present time. Opposite son Dieu are the remain priory belonging to St. now used as a farm-hous Pier was a small cha burying-ground of whic mains,) built by a forei man whose life was there ed after shipwreck, and dedicated to St. Mary, a wards called the Lady chapel: it was valued a solution at 59l. per ann. sacerdotal vestments and tions of this chapel, some of gold, some embroider reputed worth 200 mark was formerly here a hous ing to the knights templa their suppression by King II. made memorable by place where King John disgraceful submission t man pontiff, by setting h a deed, whereby he ackno himself to hold the crow land of the pope, and pr

pay yearly 1000 marks to the holy father and his successors. This charter, because it was afterwards marked with insult and triumph closed in gold, was then commonly called Aurea Bulla, (the bull of gold.) Just without the town, close by the London road, at a place still called the *Old Chapel*, was an hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The least remains are not now discernable; but a fair is annually holden on the spot, on St. Bartholomew's day. This town at present consists of two parts, of nearly equal size, connected by a long narrow street, named Snaregate-street, from the lofty rocks that hang over it, and seem to threaten those who pass below with instant destruction. Dover harbour is not capable of receiving men of war, and vessels of any considerable size can only come in and go out in high water. It is the most convenient port to cross the channel, it being only 9 leagues to Calais: packet-boats are continually sailing backwards and forwards in time of peace; and the voyage, with a fair wind, is generally made with the tide. The harbour has been considerably improved within a few years; but much yet remains to render it complete. Dover was formerly divided into 21 wards, but at present is divided into 13. It is incorporated by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the town and port of Dover.—The mayor is annually chosen on the 8th of September; and, by virtue of his office, is coroner for the town and its members. The corporation jurisdiction extends to Margate, Charlton, St. Peter, and Kingswould. Faversham and Folkestone are members of Dover as a cinque port. The town-hall is situated in the market-place, and in it the sessions for the town and liberties are holden; the court of request (or conscience) for the recovery of small debts sits here the first Tuesday in the month; and all the other public business of the town is usually transacted in the hall, except choosing the members of parliament and the mayor; the poll is these cases being taken in St. Mary's church. The hall is ornamented with several good portraits, and a curious print of the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France. The influx of a number of most respectable families, as summer-visitors, has occasioned the erection of a new assembly-room and theatre. At the assembly-room there are regular public breakfastings, card-assemblies, and balls; it commands a fine view of the sea, the coast of France, &c....The theatre usually opens the latter end of the summer, and is occupied by a company of comedians of very considerable merit. There are two circulating libraries. The Apollo library is in King's-street, at a short distance from the bathing-machines, and has a handsome public reading-room, where the London and country newspapers are taken in for the use of the subscribers. The reading-room is likewise furnished with music and musical instruments, particularly a fine-toned harpsichord; and the library contains a good collection of books. A free-school was established here in 1771, and a charity school in 1789. It sends two members to Parliament. The returning officer is the mayor.—Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday—the latter being the principal. Fair, Sept. 22, which continues three market-days.—The mail arrives every morning

about 7 o'clock, and returns to London at 7 in the evening. The bags for Folkestone, Hithe, and Romney, are sent from the office every morning at 8, and return the same day. Principal inns, *Royal Hotel, York House, Ship, City of London,* and *King's Head.* Several others.

Dover Court, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London 69 m. 5 f. It is the mother church of Harwich, to which it leads.

Doverdale, (*Worces.*) near Droitwich, N. W. on the Dover river.

Doveridge, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London, 136 m. 7 f. on the Dove river, in a fine fertile country. On the left is *Doveridge House* (Sir H. Cavendish, Bart.)

Doulting, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London, 113 m. 7 f. It leads to Shepton Mallet.

Dour or Dore, (*Heref.*) vil. near Dorston, on the river Dour, where was an abbey of white monks founded by Harold, lord of Ewias, in the reign of King Stephen.

Doward Hill, Great and Little, (*Heref.*) dist. from Goodrich Cross 2 m. S. W. in the parish of Whitchurch. In digging for iron ore and lime stone, broad arrow-heads and gigantic bones have been found here; and, by the ditches, it is supposed to have been once a fortification.

Dowdswell, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 6 f. situated at the bottom of a long and steep hill, from the top of which is a fine view. In this neighbourhood several ancient camps still remain, one of which is called *The Castles.* In digging drains for Sandiwell-house, several leaden coffins were found; the bodies were laid N. and S. The church is in the form of a cross, and its spire was built in 1577: within are some ancient grave-stones. This is called *Upper Dowdswell.* The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Oxford leads through this parish. Here is the seat of —— Rogers, esq... At 97 on the left, is *Charlton Kings,* (D. Hunt, esq.)

Dowesdale, (*Linc.*) vil. between Crowland and Wisbeach, on the river Nyne. See Portsand.

Dowglas, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Wigan, N. W. on a river of the same name, which runs into the Ribble, at Heskel.

Down, (*Shropsh.*) vil. distant from Bridgenorth 3 m. 4 f.

Down, West-North, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Margate 1 m. 4 f.

Down Ampney, (*Wilts*) vil. near Cricklade: it has a neat church. Near it is an ancient monastery.

Downham, or Market-Downham, (*Norf.*) m. t. distant from London 84 m. 2 f. is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, whence its name, and is noted for the great quantity of butter that is brought hither and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed, in the Cambridge waggons, to London, and is generally known by the name of Cambridge butter. At the butter market is an ancient stone bridge over the river Ouse, which receives the Cam at Denver sluice, (a noble piece of stone-work,) and the Nyne at Salter's Load sluice, and empties itself into an arm of the German sea at Lynn. Hollingshed says, that, in October 1568, there were taken at this bridge 17 monstrous fishes, from 20 to 27 feet long. The soil, except the parts lying near the marshes, is, in part, light sand

and part clay: here are sand-pits which have beautiful veins of various colours. The church is situated on the east side of the town, on the top of the hill on which the town is built; and is ascended on the north-west by brick steps, and on the south by a gradual ascent, ornamented with lime-trees, &c. in regular order, from the centre of the town. The church has a peal of 8 bells. Here are bowling-greens, &c. for the amusement of the inhabitants. The market is of an ancient date, having been confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Market-days, Saturday and Monday: the former is well supplied with excellent provisions, and that on Monday with butter, in casks or firkins of 56lb. and in half firkins of 28lb. Formerly 2000 firkins have been brought to this market weekly; but now scarcely 500 are averaged. The butter market is held by the water-side, about 1 m. from the town. Fairs, May 8, and Nov. 13. The post-office shuts at 3 o'clock. On the left is a turnpike road to Wisbeach... Beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is *Stowe-hall*, (T. Hare, esq.); and, 1 m. farther, on the left, is *Wallington-hall*, (Henry Bell, esq.) Principal inns, *Crown*, and *Swan*. Several other good ones.

Downham, (*Suffolk*) vil. near Brandon, N. E. on the Little Ouse.

Downham, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. near Richmond, S. E.

Down House, (*Hants*) distant from London 61 m. 5 f.

Down Hurstborne, see Hurstborne.

Down Inn, Old, (*Norf.*) dist. from Wells 6 m. 3 f. going to which, on the right, is a turnpike road to Bristol; on the left to Shepton Mallet. On the right is *Stone Easton*, (Mrs. Coxe.)

Downton, or Doncheton, (*Wilts*) t. dist. from London 87 m. 1 f.: it is situated in a pleasant vale, between Salisbury and Fordingbridge, on the E. side of the Avon, and is bounded on the S. about ¼ m. dist. from the town, by a ditch called *Landshire Ditch*. Here is a good church, the tower of which has lately been raised more than 30 feet, at the expense of the Earl of Radnor, and has five bells in it. In the chancel, which is very elegant, is the burial-place of the late Lord Feversham; two of his ladies, and his son, who lie there, have elegant monuments. In a place called the Old Chancel, is a costly monument, erected in memory of the late Sir Charles Duncombe. Here is a free-school, first founded by Giles Eyre, esq. and is chiefly supported by the profits of the fairs. Here is also a well regulated workhouse for the poor. The principal employment is lace making. Here are several maltsters that make about 2000 quarters in a year. Here are also a good paper-mill, and grist-mill, a tan-yard, and a considerable branch of the tick-weaving business. It sends two members to Parliament, being an ancient borough by prescription. Having returned to Parliament from 23 Edward I. to 38 Edward III. it ceased sending, except 1 Hen. V. till 20 Hen. VI. The number of voters is about 20, though sometimes split into 80. The returning officer is the deputy steward of the lessee of the manor. The right of election is in the burgage holders. It had formerly a market. Fairs, April 23, for cattle, pedlars,

pedlars, &c.; and October 2, for sheep and horses. The post goes out every day through this town. Here is *Downton House*, (—— Bryan, esq.); on the left, about 2 m. is *Hales House*, (Mrs. May); on the right is *Breamore*, (Sir Edward Hulse, bart.); beyond which is *Whichbury House*, (Sir John Stepney, bart.) See Bodenham. Principal inns, *King's Arms*, *White Horse*, and *Bull*. In the front of the White Horse are the heads of King John and one of his queens in effigy, placed in niches; the date thereon is 1025; and opposite the house is a cross where the members of Parliament are chosen. Tradition says, that the stables belonging to K. John stood where the White Horse now stands, and that he had a castle behind the mills now called Old Court, some of the walls of which were standing within the memory of some of the present inhabitants.

Downtown, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 202 m. 4 f. On the left a turnpike road to Plymouth.

Dowsby, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Bourn 5 m. 5 f.

Doynton, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Marshfield, which see, W.

Drakelow, (*Derb.*) vil. near Branston. See Burton-upon-Trent.

Drakes Cross, (*Warw.*) dist. from Birmingham 6 m. 6 f. On the left a turnpike road to Dudley and *Bevley Hall*, (T. Holmes, esq.)

Drapers, (*Kent*) v. dis. from Margate 7 f. Here is an hospital for 10 poor men and women, founded by Michael Yeoxley, of Margate, in the year 1709.

Drawdikes, (*Cumb.*) distant from Brampton 7 m.

Drax, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from Cambelsforth 2 m. E. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by William Paynell, in the reign of Henry I... Here was also a castle.

Draycot, (*Som.*) vil. distant from London 126 m. 3 f.

Draycot, (*Worces.*) vil. dist. from Worcester 5 m 3 f.

Draycot Cerne, (*Wilts*) dis. from Chippenham 3 m. 2 f. On the right a turnpike road to Malmsbury.

Draycott, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from London 147 m. 3 f. In its church-yard is one of the pyramidal stones which the Danes used to set up over the graves of great men. On the left is a turnpike road to Stafford. Inn, *George*.

Drayton, (*Oxf.*) vil. distant from London, by Uxbridge, 77 m. 7 f. and by Watford 74 m 7 f. A turnpike-gate.

Drayton, (*Shropshire*) m. t. dist. from London 160 m. 4 f.: it is seated on the river Tern.—Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Sept. 19, and Oct. 22. A receiving-house for letters. Near it are seats of Lady Markham; *Cloverley Hall*, (Robert Dod, esq.); and *Peats Wood*, (Rowland Dickins, esq.) Inn, *Talbot*.

Drayton, (*Berks*) vil. near Abingdon. About 30 houses, with barns, stables, outhouses, &c. were consumed by a fire, April 16, 1780.

Drayton, (*Hants*) vil. distant from Havant 3 m. 6 f. On the left is *Purbrook House*, (C. Taylor, esq.)

Drayton in the Clay, (*Warwick*) vil. distant from Atherstone 2 m. Here was born G. Fox, founder of the sect called Quakers.

Driffield, Great, (*Yorksh. E. R.*)

E. R.) m. t. distant from London 192 m. 7 f. formerly called *Dryfield*; is situated in a good corn country, well watered by several trout streams. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of corn are annually transported in large keels or vessels, by a navigation, by the town of Hull, into the river Humber, and so into the west of Yorkshire, from whence they return with coals. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced. Market-day, Thursday, well supplied with corn, meat, calves, pigs, sea-fish, &c. The post comes in Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and goes out Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Between it and Cranswick, on the left, is *Sunderlandwick*, (late Henry Grimston, esq.) About 3 m. E. is the seat of Wm. Thomas St. Quintin, esq.; about 3 m. W. is the seat of Sir Christ. Sykes, bart. Inn, *Red Lion*.

DRIFFIELD, LITTLE, (*Yorksh.*) vil. distant from Great Driffield about 4 m. W. In 1784, the society of antiquarians, having had indoubted information that the emains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were eposited in this parish-church, eputed two of that learned body accompanied by some other gentlemen) to take up and examine he same: accordingly, on Tuesay the 20th of Sept. 1784, the bove gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for hat purpose, to be directed to he identical spot by a secret history; after digging some time, hey found a stone coffin, and, on pening the same, discovered the ntire skeleton of that great and ious prince, together with most art of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred, being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then expired, and was interred in the parish-church thereof. On the S. of the chancel these lines are written:

"Within this chancel
lies interred the body of
Alfred, king of
Northumberland; who
departed this life July 19, A.
D. 705, in the 20th year.
Statutum est omnibus."

During his sickness he chartered four fairs, which are now annually held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and Sept. 19, for sheep, beasts, horses, &c.

DRIGHLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Leeds 4 m.—Here is a charity-school.

DRING HOUSES, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) distant from London 193 m. 2 f. See STREET HOUSES. Inn, *Cross Keys*.

DROITWICH, (*Worc.*) m. t. dist. from London 118 m. 1 f.; is an ancient borough, situated on the navigable river Salwarp. This town was known to the Romans, and, under the Saxons, gave name to the whole country. It was populous in the time of the Conqueror. It had great privileges from King John, some of which it still retains, and was much favoured by Henry III. and other princes. In a part of the town called *Duderhill* was a free chapel or hospital for a master and poor brethren under the

priory of Worcester. Here was likewise a house of Augustine friars Eremites, founded by the ancestors of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, before the 4th year of Edward III. which was granted by Henry VIII. to John Pye, and others. This town sent to all the parliaments of Edw. I. and 2, 4, Edw. II. ceased sending till Philip and Mary restored it in 1554. It was originally incorporated by King John, and afterwards by charter of *inspeximus* of James I. It has a chapel, built in 1763, in the room of one on the bridge pulled down; also the churches of St. Andrew, St. Mary Witton, (now united with St. Andrew's); St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, in ruins. In 1290, St. Andrew's church and the greatest part of the town was burnt. The Exchequer-house was built in 1580, and its windows have some curious painted glass. Here is an hospital, founded in 1688.. At present it consists of about 400 houses, chiefly inhabited by poor people. The principal manufacture carried on here is making fine white salt, which is far the finest and whitest in all Europe. In Doomsday-book it is said, that every week, in the season of wealing, they paid off a tax of 16 bullions; which is sufficient to prove that salt was made here long before the Conqueror's survey was compiled. Mention is also made, in the reign of King Athelstan, of the salt produced in this town. The brine-pits here are immense, and continually running over, owing to the greatness of the springs. The brine is supposed to be the strongest ever known, containing about 1-4th salt, whilst those of Nantwich in Cheshire yield only 1-6th; and those of Weston in Staffordshire only 1-9th part. The brine is pumped out of the pits chiefly with horses by engines (though, at some of the small pits, it is pumped up by men) into large reservoirs, from which there are trees laid to the different salt-works; then they have only to turn a large brass cock to let the brine run into the pans in which it is boiled. These pans are of wrought iron, from 14 to 24 feet long, from 12 to 20 feet wide, and from 2 to 2½ feet deep. One pan of brine will take about 15 or 20 hours boiling, and will make from 15 cwt. to one ton of salt. The brine regularly boils and simmers to salt, which falls to the bottom of the pans, and is then raked out and put into wooden barrows or baskets made oval, then carried into a stove to dry, which it does in about 40 hours, after which it is fit for use. The annual duty of salt made here was estimated, about the year 1794, at upwards of 15,000l. which was paid regularly every Wednesday. Here is a canal, about 7 miles long, which goes from this town into the river Severn at a place called Hawford, within 3 miles of the city of Worcester. This canal is navigable for vessels carrying from 60 to 63 tons burthen. By this canal the greatest part of the salt manufactured in this town is conveyed into the Severn, and from thence to different parts of the kingdom. This canal cost about 25,000l. and brings in about 1600l. per ann. By this canal, also, the town is supplied with coal; great quantities of which are consumed in the salt-works. It sends two members to Parliament, and is governed by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants at

at mace, two third-boroughs, and a crier. The right of election is in two bailiffs, the recorder, and 11 burgesses, who are styled the corporation of the salt-springs of Droitwich. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The bailiff is a justice of the quorum, and a justice of the peace next year... Its recorder is also a justice... The market-house was built in 1628. Market-day, Friday; fairs, April 13, June 18, Sept. 22 and 24, and Dec. 21. Letters are conveyed to and from this town by the Bristol and Birmingham mail coach, which passes through every night at 8 o'clock, on its way to Bristol, and every night at 6 o'clock on its way from thence to Birmingham. The London Letters are also conveyed to and from this town three times a week by the above coach to Birmingham, from whence they come and go by another mail-coach to and from Birmingham to London... There is a cross-post from Stratford-on-Avon, through Alcester, three times a week, which brings the London letters Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and takes them to London Monday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock. Principal inns, *George, White Hart, Black Boy, Star and Garter, Barley Mow*, and *Red Lion*.

DRONFIELD, (*Derb.*) t. distant from London 157 m. 3 f. small, but neat, in the northern quarter of the Scarsdale Hundred, and pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded, except on the W. side, with verdant eminences crowned with trees of various hues, and beautifully interlaid with golden plats of shining corn-land. The finest spring-water in the kingdom issues abundantly from the rocks, and winds, in serpentine directions, almost through every part. The church (dedicated to St John the Baptist) is a very handsome edifice, about 132 feet in length, exactly corresponding with the height of the spire, and the chancel is said far to exceed any other in the county. From a joint in the north side of this, at about 18 feet from the ground, springs out an elm plant, 4 inches in circumference, and 4½ feet in height. A stone towards the west corner appears to have given way with its encrease, but no other part of the building seems affected by it. A similar instance occurs at the tower of Romsey church, Hants. Opposite to the west end of the church was formerly founded a chantry, now converted into a public-house known by the sign of the *Dragon*. The living is a vicarage worth about 90*l.* a-year. John of Gaunt formerly ceded it to Beauchief-abbey, 2 miles distant; but it is now in the gift of the Crown. Beauchief, formerly a magnificent abbey, was built in 1183; and now only exhibits the ruins of its former grandeur... Henry Fanshawe, esq. remembrancer of the exchequer during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, founded and liberally endowed a free-school here in 1567. Here is plenty of coal, at a very reasonable rate; every necessary article of life is attainable on moderate terms; house-rent is low; and land, in general, proportionably so. This place has long been celebrated for an uncommon salubrity of air, which at present encourages the residence of several respectable families, and, undoubtedly, has given rise to the numerous pretty buildings that salute the eye in almost every quarter. The natives are remarkable

able for their longevity. Game, of most kinds, is very plentiful here; and there is a staunch pack of harriers kept in the place... Here was formerly a market on Thursday, a charter for holding which was obtained by Francis Burton, esq. lord of the manor; but, owing to the town's vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield, it is now disused. It had, also, four annual fairs, one of which is now only kept up. No post. For seats, see CHESTERFIELD, NORTON WOODSEATS, and SHEFFIELD. Inn, *Swan*.—Four others.

DROPSHORT, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Buckenham 1 m. 1 f. on the Ouse river. A turnpike-gate.

DROXFORD, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 68 m. 4 f. is very considerable, divided into four townships or tythings; and the parish-church (which is of Saxon architecture) is situate in that which bears the present name: it is a manor held in ancient soccage, under the Bishop of Winchester; and there are two other manors within the same, viz. *Midlington*, (P. Barfoot, esq.); and *Holywell*, (Humphrey Minchin, esq.) Midlington manor was a grant from Edward III. to John de Midlington. It is pleasantly situated, in a fine open country, having the turnpike road leading from Gosport to London, through the centre of it. The mansion-house stands on a pleasing slope, with a fine trout stream at the bottom, and commands a most delightful prospect over Portsdown, and the adjacent country. This village has only a bye-post to Alton, through Corhampton and Exton. The post goes through it to London every day in the week, except Saturday and Monday; sets out at 5 o'clock and returns at 12. On the right, at tance from the road, is Sw (W A. Betterworth, es the distance of 1½ m. is *Hu* (—— Goodlade, esq.)

DRUMBURGH, (*Cumb.*) from Carlisle 9 m. 4 f. H castle, which stands on th Wall, near the river Ell in the parish of Boulnes was formerly a Roman st

DRWS-Y-NANT, (*Meri* distant from Dolgelle 8 m *Howel Dda*.

DUCKENFIELD, (*Ches* Ashton.

DUCKLINGTON, (*Oxf.*) Witney, S. E.

DUDDINGTON, (*North* dist. from Worthop 4 m. Collyweston and Fineshe the left a turnpike road pingham; on the right t borough and Huntington it is *Fineshade-abbey*, (Monckton); beyond whic *ton-hall*, (Lord Carbery *Blatherwide*, (H. O'Brie

DUDDON, (*Ches.*) vil from London 182 m. 5 f. Clotton and Tarvin.

DUDELEBURY, see D BURY.

DUDERHILL, see DRO

DUDLEY, (*Worc.*) m. t from London 126 m. 7 f. and populous, surrounded fordshire, and has two c placed at each end of th street, the one named St. the other St. Edmunds. three charity-schools, one for 50 boys, another for and the other a free g school; also 7 Sunday sc Here are 2000 families It is a place of good re the inhabitants are larg ployed in the manufac nails, fenders, and other

Though the town is situated in Worcestershire, the castle, just by, stands in Staffordshire. It was built about the year 700, by Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon prince, (whence the word Dudley is supposed to be derived,) which, at the conquest, was given to Wm. Fitz-Ausculph. In the reign of King Stephen, when the empress Matilda contended with that king for the crown, this castle was in the possession of Gervase Paganel, who then fortified it, and held it for the empress. In the reign of Hen. II. Paganel, taking part with prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the king dismantled his castle of Dudley. The heiress of the Paganels, marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III. when it is styled an honour, it was seized by the king, its owner, Roger de Somery having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the honour of knighthood. He afterwards obtained the royal licence to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which, probably, had remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled, in the reign of Henry II. This castle and estate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edward II. when the male issue, having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, confined it to the Suttons, who were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and, on account of their owning Dud eycastle, one of them, in the reign of Henry VI. was, as Lord Dudley, summoned to parliament... In the possession of their descendants it continued till parted with by John Lord Dudley to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. In the civil wars this castle was a royal garrison. In 1644 it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester; who, with small loss to themselves, slew 100 men of the parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. May 13, 1646, it was surrendered to Sir William Brereton by Col. Leveson, governor for the king. According to several writers, the lords ward seem afterwards, for a while, to have resided there; but, at length, they abandoned it, probably on account of the ruinous state it was in from the damage received in the siege... Tradition relates, that, some years ago, it served as a retreat for a gang of coiners, who set fire to the buildings, either by accident or design. A little to the W. of the castle are the remains of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded as a cell to Wenloch, by Gervase Paganel, about the year 1161.—Those remains are chiefly the walls of the conventual church, and part of the offices converted into a dwelling-house. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, May 8, August 5, and Oct. 2. No post. Going to Mansfield, on the right, is a turnpike road to Birmingham; on the left to Wolverhampton... Principal inn, *Dudley Arms*.

DUDLEY-HILL, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London 195 m. On the right, going to Bradford, is a turnpike road to Otley: on the left is *Bierley-hall*, (John Cranshaw, esq.) Between it and Bradford is a very large iron-foundry, &c. belonging to John Sturges, esq.

DUDLEY-PORT, (*Worc.*) distant from Dudley 1 m. 3 f.

DUDNELL, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Cleobury 2 m.

DUDSTON, (*Warw.*) vil. near Birming-

Birmingham, in the road from Staffordshire: it is an ancient place, which took its name from Dodo or Dud, its original lord.

DUFFIELD, or DUNFIELD, (*Derbyshire*) vil. distant from London 130 m. 6 f. Here is a church... On the right, going to Matlock, is a turnpike road to Chesterfield. Going to Chesterfield, on the left, ditto, to Matlock. Here are the seats of John Balguy, John Broadhurst, esqrs. and Mrs. Bonells... Beyond it, 1 m. at Milford, is the seat of Jedediah Strutt, esq.

DUFFRYN, (*Glam.*) v. near St. Nicholas. Here is *Duffryn House*. Fair, Aug. 10.

DUGDALE, (*Warw.*) v. near Nuneaton; it stands high, and is supposed to have had, anciently, some castle or notable ford, there having been foundations of buildings dug up in it, and a piece of Roman copper coin, with the head of the emperor Trajan.

DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S ARMS, (*Glam.*) inn, distant from Cardiff 5 m. 1 f. Near it, on the left, is *Pont y Braeth*, consisting of one arch of 140 feet span; ½ m. ditto, is a turnpike road to Llantrissant.

DULAS, (*Anglesea*) a small seaport, dist. from Llangefni 7 m. so called from the river, situated in a bay on the N. E. coast of the island, and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade. Upon the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it there is a red-okery earth fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore lately discovered: also *St. Elian*, a saint, much resorted to, of old times, by pilgrims.

DULBRIDGE, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Ely 3 m.

DULLINGHAM, (*Camb.*) v from Cambridge 13 m. S. Newmarket Heath.

DULVERTON, (*Som.*) m. t from London 165 m. 6 f. li the borders of Devonshire, valley, and has a bridge o Dunsbrook near its fall int Ex. It is a town of good ac modation, and consists of streets, which are paved, small streams of water run thr them. The chief manufact coarse woollen cloths and kets. Near it are some mines; but the ore is hard barren, and the lead that c from it harder than that o Mendip hills. Market-day turday; the tolls of which distributed among the poor bitants annually. Fairs, Jul and Nov. 8. On the left a pike road to Exeter. No office or inn.

DULWICH, (*Surry*) vil. di from London 5 m. in the p of Camberwell, on the borde Kent, celebrated, a few y ago, for its medicinal water which there was such a reso company, that the master o house, then called the *Green* erected a handsome room for accommodation. The wells since fallen into disrepute; the house, being converted a private dwelling, was occu for some time, by Lord Thu The fine walk opposite this h through the woods, affords its top a noble prospect; but is much exceeded by that fr hill behind the house, und tree called *The Oak of Ha* But, exclusive of fine prosp this village is delightful for it ral simplicity. The college founded in 1614, by *Mr.* Alleyn, who named it the *Co*

of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakespeare's plays. He founded this college for a master and wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and 12 poor boys, to be educated by two of the fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10l. is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5l. at the expiration of their servitude: Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Giles's, Cripplegate; and St. Saviour, Southwark; who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The master is lord of the manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the prior of a monastery... Both he and the warden must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The warden always succeeds upon the death of the master. The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel and master's apartments in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants in the wings. That on the east side was new built in 1739. The master's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase on his entrance into that station; and there is a library to which every master generally adds a number of books. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400l. in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300l. was left to the college, by Lady Falkland; the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

DUMBLETON, (*Glouc.*) parish, near Evesham, with a brook running through it, called *Isborn*... Here is a charity-school; also a mineral spring.

DUNALD MILL-HOLE, see LANCASTER.

DUNCEHILL, (*Yorksh.*) v. dis. from London, by Hull, 175 m. 2 f.; and by York 230 m. between Beverley and Hull.

DUNCHURCH, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from New Romney 4 m. E.; and from Hithe 5 m. W. is situated in Romney Marsh, joining the sea, from which it is defended by a long wall of earth, and jutties of timber. Inns, *Ship*, and *Rose*.

DUNCHURCH, (*Warw.*) v. dis. from London 81 m.: it leads to Coventry; on the right a turnpike road to Rugby; on the left to Southam. Inns, *Dun Cow*, and *Star*.

DUNCTON, (*Suss.*) vil. distant from Petworth 4 m. On the left is *Wool-Lavington*, (J. Serjeant, esq.); and on the right is *Burton*, (J. Biddulph, esq.)

DUNDRY, (*Som.*) vil. distant from Bristol 5 m. S. The church, situated on a hill, is seen at a great distance, both by sea and land. Fair, Sept. 12.

DUNSLEY, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. dist. from Whitby 2 m. W. from

from which is a Roman road for many miles over the moors to York, called Wade's Causeway.

DUNFORD, UPPER and LOWER, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) villages, near Boroughbridge, S. E. and on the same river.

DUNHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Norf.*) villages, near Swaffham, which see, N. E.

DUNHAM MASSEY, (*Cheshire*) vil. near Altrincham, which see. Here is *Dunham-hall*, (Earl of Stamford.)

DUNHAM ON THE HILL, (*Chesh*) dist. from Chester 6 m.: it leads to Frodsham.

DUNHOLM, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from Tuxford 6 m. Fair, Aug. 12.

DUNKERTON, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Bath 5 m. 4 f. Inn, *Swan*

DUNKEY, see MINEHEAD.

DUN-KESWICK, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) v. dist. from London 206 m. 4 f.: it leads to Harrowgate.

DUNKIRK, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Stroud 13 m. 6 f. On the right a turnpike road to Tetbury; and from Tetbury ditto to Gloucester. Between it and Lasborough, on the left, is *Boxwell-court*, (Rev. Rich. Huntley.)

DUNLEY, (*Worc.*) vil. distant from Kidderminster 2 m. 1 f.: through it, on the right, a turnpike road to Worcester; on the left to Bewdley. Inn, *George*.

DUNMALLET, (*Cumb.*) distant from Penrith 5 m.; is at the foot of Ulls water. Here this lake is viewed to the greatest advantage On the top of Dunmallet are seen the remains of a Roman fort.

DUNMEL, or DUNMAIL, WRAYS or RAISE STONES, (*Westmorel.*) distant from London 281 m. 5 f. so called from a heap of stones collected in memory of a battle fought in 946, between a petty king of Cumberland and Edm. I. in which the latter obtained a complete victory; put out the eyes of his adversary's two sons, and gave the territory to Malcolm king of Scotland, to preserve the peace of the northern part of England. The stones have the appearance of a barrow. The wall that divides the counties is built over them.

DUNMOW, GREAT, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London, by Epping, 37 m. 5 f. and by Ongar 40 m. It is a corporation town, chartered by Philip and Mary and Elizabeth, and is governed by a bailiff and 12 burgesses. It is a very ancient place, and supposed to be the old Cæsaromagus; and, in some places, in the direct road from hence to Colchester, are the remains of an old Roman way... The bailiff and constables are chosen by the burgesses on the first Tuesday after the feast of St. Michael. It sends no members to Parliament. Here is a manufacture of baise... See DUNMOW, LITTLE. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, May 6, and Nov. 8. A regular post. Near it, on the left, is *Brickhouse*; (Sir George Beaumont, bart.); and about 2 m. do. is *Easton Lodge*, (Lord Viscount Maynard.) Inn, *Saracen's Head*.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Great Dunmow about 2 m. E. where a priory was founded in 1104, by Lady Juga, who built a church also; the monastry is now entirely razed; it was pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The foundations of the old building are visible on the south-west side of the church. The collegiate church was a large stately fabric, the roof sustained with rows of columns, whose capitals were ornamented

mented with oak-leaves, elegantly carved; some of them remain. The part which now makes the parish-church, was the east end of the choir, with the north aisle. Under an arch in the south wall, is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress, Lady Juga. Near the same spot is a monument of Walter Fitzwalter, the first of that name, who died in 1198, and was buried with one of his wives, in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its present situation. The alabaster figures of Sir Walter and his lady are well executed for the time in which they were done; but are much defaced, probably by the removal—particularly the man's, whose legs are broken off at the knees. Opposite this monument, between two pillars on the north side of the choir is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitzwalter, who, according to the monkish story, unsupported by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by king John, for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. Her figure is in alabaster, and by no means a despicable piece of workmanship. It is recorded, that in the reign of Henry III. one of the family of Fitzwalter decreed, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day after it, should have a gammon or flitch of bacon. On this occasion the husband (stiled the pilgrim) was to take an oath kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, in the church yard; the convent attending, and using many ceremonies and much singing, in order to lengthen out the time of his painful situation. The oath was administered in rhyme. This concluded, the pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried first about the priory church-yard, and afterwards thro' the town, attended by the convent, and the bacon being borne in triumph before him. The sharp-stones on which the party were to kneel, are now removed and lost. The following list of persons who have demanded and received this Hymeneal reward for conjugal affection, is upon record: In the 23d year of Henry VI. Richard Wright, of Bradbourghe, near Norwich, (Norf.)—In the 7th of Edward IV. Stephen Samuel, of Little Ayston, (Essex.) ——In the 2d year of Henry VIII. Thomas Lefuller, of Coggeshall, (Essex.)——June 7, 1701, John Reynolds, gent. and Anne his wife; Wm. Parsley, butcher, and Jane his wife, of Much Easton.—June 20, 1751, John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield.... Since which some persons, it is said, have demanded, but been refused it. A similar custom was observed in the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon was given to the happy pair. We have a musical entertainment called "The Flitch of Bacon" founded on this custom, from the pen of the Rev. Bate Dudley.

DUNNINGLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Wakefield, N. W.

DUNNINGTON. See DONNINGTON.

DUNNINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Newport, 3 m. 6 f.

DUNNINGTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Framlingham 2 m. N. In the church are some handsome monuments of Lord Bardolf and Lady, Sir William and Sir Robert Wingfield, &c.

DUNNINGTON, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Alcester 3 m.

DUNSBY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Bourn 4 m. 1 f.

DUNSCOMBE, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London, 178 m. 2 f. on the Yeo river.

DUNSFORD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Boroughbridge, S. E.

DUNSLEY, (*Herts.*) vil. near Berk Hempstead.

DUNSMORE HEATH, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 83 m. Inns, *New Blue Boar on Dunsmore*, dist. 83 m. 2 f.; *Black Dog on Dunmore*, 86 m. 2 f.

DUNSTABLE, (*Bedf.*) m. t. dist. from London 33 m. 5 f. stands on a chalky hill at the entrance of the Chiltern, where the old Roman Watling-street is crossed by the Ickneld-street; and Roman coins have been sometimes picked up near it, which the country-folks called madning-money... This town, having been ruined by the Danes, was rebuilt by Henry I. who made it a borough, bestowed on it a fair and a market; and, for the purpose of re-peopling it, promised great privileges to such of his subjects as were willing to come and settle here; whence some derive its name as compounded of *Dun*, a hill, and *staple*, a place of merchandise or commerce: others deduce it from Dunning, a famous robber, who lurked about these woods, (which were formerly noted for harbouring highwaymen,) thence, as they say, called *Dunning's Stable*, but the former is the more probable origin of its title. Henry also built here a royal palace, called Kingsbury, which stood near the church, and is now a farm-house; where, in 1223, he held his Christmas in great stile, with his whole court, and received an embassy from the earl of Anjou. The town, when built, was in the king's hands as a free borough, seventeen years and a half, yet it never sent members to Parliament, though once summoned by Edward II. In 1224, a council was held here by the Archbishop of Canterbury. King Edward I. erected a cross here, with the arms of England, &c. in memory of his queen Eleanor. The priory was built by Henry I. in 1131, and it was visited in 1247 by King Henry and his family, when the monks presented the king with a gilt cup, the queen with another, and their son and daughter, Prince Edward and Princess Margaret, with a gold clasp. In return, their majesties bestowed on the church eight pieces of silk, and the king gave a hundred shillings for the making of a thurible and a pix. Here several of the Lollards were martyred in the reigns of Henry V. and VII. In the latter reign, Dr. Smith, bishop of Lincoln, ordered Wm. Tillsworth to be burnt here for denying the Pope's supremacy, with this remarkable circumstance of cruelty, that his only daughter was compelled to set fire to the faggots. Archbishop Cranmer here pronounced the sentence of divorce against Queen Catherine; Gervas Markam, the last prior, was so active in this business, that at the dissolution, he had a pension assigned him for life. Of this priory little remains but part of the conventual church, and a small distance S. W. of two arches of a porter's lodge or gateway. The front of the church is singular and picturesque; the great door is under a semi-oval arch richly ornamented

namented with various grotesque sculptures, representing human figures, animals, and foliage: the capitals of many of the columns are decorated in the same taste; the lesser door which stands N. of it is likewise ornamented. The tower is annexed to the N. W. angle of the building; its turret, enclosing a stair-case, projects a little beyond the W. end face. Mr. Pennant thinks that this, and a corresponding tower on the S. E. angle were those mentioned to have fallen down in the year 1221, when they destroyed the prior's hall, and part of the church. Divers stone coffins, one with a chalice and patten, have been found by different persons digging for stone, in the site of the ancient eastern part of the church; particularly in 1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the side wall was found a stone coffin, the lid composed of four stones, the piece at the foot a separate one, the head, sides, and bottom, of one stone, under the head an eminence instead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire, except the ribs, which had fallen in; the head inclined to the left. Between the upper bone of the left arm and the backbone, was a glass urn, fallen down and the lid off, stained with deep brown on the inner side, on that part which lay over the stone. About the feet were pieces of leather, very rotten, which, by the holes, appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here... Besides the priory, there was a house of friars, preachers, and an hospital for lepers. An epitaph in the church mentions a woman here, who had 9 children born at three several births, and 6 more at three others. A number of tournaments were held at this town, in different reigns. It seems, in former times, to have been famous for brewing; and, at this time, the women hereabouts carry on a great manufacture of hats, and other conveniencies and utensils made of straw, in which, it is said, they excel all the world. The gentlemen of Bedfordshire, some time since, came to the laudable resolution of sloping the chalk hill near this town, for the benefit of the road, which, in a frost, or after a shower of rain, used to be so slippery, that neither men nor horses could keep their feet, which often occasioned great damages to both; to prevent which for the future, they employed a number of hands to lower it... This town was long supplied with water for culinary use by ponds; but wells are now dug, and plenty of water is found at a reasonable depth. At the S. end of the town is a charity school, founded by the Chews, and an almshouse for women. The larks taken hereabouts are said to be the largest and best in the kingdom. The road here being broad, well-beaten, and plain, and it being also the centre of many roads to London, has given rise to the proverb, "As plain as Dunstable road." Here are four streets, answering to the four cardinal points. Market-day, Wednesday, for corn, straw plat, and hats... Fairs, Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and Nov. 12, for horses, and all sorts of cattle... The post comes in every morning except Monday, and goes out every evening except Saturday. ....About 2 m. W. N. W. is an

ancient fortification called *Maiden Bower*; and, about 1 m. further, W. at Tottomhoe, is another ancient fortification or camp. Near the church-yard is an artificial mount, probably for some battery. Principal inns, *Bull*, *Crown*, and *Sugar-loaf*.

DUNSTER, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London, 159 m. 6 f. is situated on the margin of a rich valley, about 1 m. from the Bristol Channel. It was anciently a fortress of the West Saxons, and a place of note, at which time it was called *Torre*; in aftertimes *Dunnestorre*; and, by contraction, Dunster. It was granted by William the Conqueror to William Mohun, who rebuilt the ancient Saxon fortress, enlarged the town, and founded a priory of Benedictine monks. In the reign of Edward III. the castle became the property of the Luttrels, and is at present a seat of that family, (John Townes Luttrell, esq.) It consists of two wings and three towers. The church, which is large, has a handsome tower, built in the reign of Henry VII. The town is at present small, consisting only of two streets, with a few good houses of stone; the rest low, of rough stone, and thatched. It formerly sent members to parliament, and had a considerable trade in the clothing branch, but is now gone to decay. Market-day, Friday. Fair, Whit-Monday. On the left, a turnpike-road to Dulverton. No post-office nor inn.

DUNSTON, (*Staff.*) vil. near Penkridge, N. side, and is noted for an echo in a field W. of its chapel, which distinctly returns 7 or 8 syllables.

DUNTISBE, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from Monk's Buckland, 1 m. N

Here is a large common, formerly a park, belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, in the center of which is *Castle Hill* (Mrs. Foy.) Here was formerly a chapel. On a hill near it is a fortification of a circular form, of a single rampart and ditch, whose area is above 10 acres.

DUNTON BASSET, (*Leic.*) vil. near Lutterworth, which see. It has a mineral water.

DUNTON GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London, 21 m. 1 f.

DUNWICH, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 99 m. 7 f. is seated on the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a flourishing town. In 630 it was an episcopal see, afterwards divided into two sees, viz. one here, and the other at North-Elmham; but William the Conqueror transferred them first to Thetford, then to Norwich. From the coins that are sometimes found here, particularly an urn dug out of the cliff near this place in 1786, with fragments of other urns, it is supposed to have been a Roman station: but, though Sir Henry Spelman mentions a report that here were once fifty-two churches and monasteries, yet the sea has swallowed up all the churches except All-Saints; and that, from its shattered state, is not likely to stand long. In the 16th century it had a mint. The free burgesses gave King John 300 marks of silver for his charter, besides ten falcons and five gerfalcons; and they also gave him 200 marks and 500 eels for the grant of wrecks. —The right of election is in the freemen, inhabiting within the remains of the borough, and not receiving alms. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses; so that the number of voters is only 14.—

Returning

Returning officers, the bailiffs.—Though at present a poor place, with only a parcel of sorry cottages, yet it has a charity-school, and is chargeable with 80l. a-year fee-farm rent to the crown; which is twice as much as any other coast town pays, either in this county or Norfolk. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings at Yarmouth. The remains of the before-mentioned church, an old chapel, and an old palace, are the only marks now left of its former greatness.—There is no public place used here for divine worship. Market-day, Monday, which is very mean.—Fair, July 25. No post-office: letters are sent from Blythburgh.

DURDAM DOWNS, (*Glouc.*) near Bristol; remarkable for wholesome air and beautiful rides, with fine prospects.

DURFORD, (*Suss.*) vil. near Midhurst, which is dist. from Chichester 12 m. It is on the borders of Hampshire, where there was formerly a priory of Premonstratensian Monks.

DURHAM, (*Durh.*) city, dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 259 m. 6 f.; and, by York, 262 m. 1 f.; is situated on the river Wear, which almost surrounds it, and takes its name, it is said, from its situation, being called in Latin, *Dunelmum*, which has a plain reference to the Saxon word *Dunholm*, and which is derived from *dun*, an hill, and *helme* or *holm*, a plain surrounded with water.——In after-times it was called *Duresme*, and now Durham.——This bishopric, before the arrival of the Romans, was included in the British principality of the Brigantes, and after their arrival made part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. During the Heptarchy it made part of the kingdom of Northumberland, the 5th established, which began in 537, and ended in 827, having been governed by 31 kings. It was not mentioned by Alfred in his division of counties, being at that time considered as a part of Yorkshire. At present it is included in the Northern circuit, in the province of York; and is a diocese and principality under the government of its bishop, being a county palatine, and the second in rank in England. The bishop had formerly great prerogatives. He had power to create barons, appoint judges, convoke parliaments, raise taxes, and coin money: The courts of justice were kept in his name; and he granted pardons for trespasses, alienations, rapes, murders, and felonies of every denomination. He erected corporations, granted markets and fairs, created officers by patent, was lord admiral of the seas and waters within the county palatine: great part of the lands were held of the see *in capite*. In a word, he exercised all the power and jurisdiction of a sovereign prince. How and at what period these prerogatives were obtained, it is not easy to determine.——Malmesbury says, the lands were granted by king Alfred, who likewise made the church a sanctuary for criminals. This see was anciently called the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, who had been bishop of Landisfarne or Holy Island near Berwick. His bones, being transferred to Durham, were long esteemed as precious relics; and the people of the county considered themselves as Halwerkmen, exempted from all other but holy work, that is, the defence of St. Cuthbert's body. Certain it

is, they pretended to hold their lands by this tenure; and refused to serve out of the county either for the king or bishop: but King Edward I. broke through these privileges, and curtailed the prerogatives of the bishops, which were still further abridged by Henry VIII. Nevertheless, the bishop is still earl of Sadberg, a place in this county which he holds by barony. He is sheriff paramount, and appoints his own deputy, who makes up his audit to him, instead of accounting to the exchequer. He has all the forfeitures upon outlawries: and he and his temporal chancellor act as justices of the peace for the county palatine, which comprehends Creke in Yorkshire, Bedlington, Northam and Holy Island, in Northumberland, the inhabitants of these places having the benefit of the courts at Durham. The judges of assize, and all the officers of the court, have still their ancient salaries from the bishop; and he constitutes the standing officers by his letters patent. He has the power of presiding in person in any of the courts of judicature. Even when judgment of blood is given, this prelate may sit in court in his purple robes, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present in such cases: hence the old saying, *Solum Dunelmense stola jus dicet et ense.* The origin of this city is generally allowed by all historians to have been about the year 995, when the monks of Landisfarne, after having been harassed by the invasions of the Danes, and forced to wander up and down with the relics of St. Cuthbert, were induced to fix upon this place for a permanent residence; perhaps the natural strength of the place was their principal inducement, though according to the custom of these times, we are told by the historians that it was in consequence of a vision. "The topography of Dunholme," says the legend, "at that tyme was more beholding to nature for fortification than fertilitie; where thick woods hindered the starres from viewing the earth, and the earth from the prospect of heaven." Another old author says, "All the people, following the corpse of our holy father Cuthbert, came to Dunholm, a place strong by nature but scarce habitable, enclosed quite round with a very thick wood, and in the middle only a small plain, which they used to plough and sow, where bishop Aldun built afterward a pretty large church of stone. The said prelate, therefore, with the help of the people, and the assistance of Uthred, earl of the Northumbrians, felled and grubbed up the wood, and, in a short time, made the place habitable; which done, every one, as his lot fell, had a house assigned him." The foundations of this city being thus laid, its strength, and the number of inhabitants, began to encrease very rapidly. In 1040 it seems to have had some fortifications, at which time Duncan king of Scotland attacked it, when the townsmen sustained the assaults of the invaders for some time, and at length made a sally in which they were victorious, and the enemy were totally routed. The heads of the Scotch leaders who fell or were taken prisoners were fixed on poles round the market-place. On the accession of the Conqueror to the throne of England, many of the English, who

who were uneasy under the Norman yoke, assembled here and fortified themselves, or, as it is said, built a castle with a rampart, and gave frequent sallies, waiting the arrival of Swenoe the Danish king. But, on king William marching against them, and not receiving their expected assistance, they betook themselves to flight, when he entered the city and granted the inhabitants many privileges. In 1069 Robert Cummin was sent down by the Conqueror as governor of Northumberland, with a guard of 700 Normans. Though repeatedly cautioned by the bishop, he still permitted his soldiers, who were quartered in the city, to practise every species of cruelty and oppression against the inhabitants. The people of the adjacent country, hereupon assembling in the night, forced the gates of the city, fell upon the Normans, and put them to the sword, till the streets were covered with blood and carcasses. The house where Cummin lodged was set on fire, and those within, endeavouring to make their escape, were slain; one person alone was left alive. To revenge this cruel carnage, king William marched his army into the North, when the inhabitants deserted the city, leaving nothing but empty houses to the Normans, who desolated the whole country round. On the king's retreating to the south, the fugitives returned to the city, after four months absence. In May 1080, this city was besieged for four days by the Northumbrian rioters, after the murder of bishop Walcher; but, not being able to take it, they retired. In April 1139, a peace was concluded at Durham, between the English and Scots; when the king of England and a great many barons, and the prince of Scotland and many of his nobles, were present: the king remained here fifteen days. In 1177, king Henry II seized and took possession of the city and castle of Durham, on a difference with bishop Pudsey. In 1213, king John resided here some time, in the course of his progress through the north. In 1255, king Henry III. was at Durham, when he took the opportunity of borrowing a considerable treasure from the shrine of St. Cuthbert, which he never repaid. In 1298, king Edward I. held a council of his nobles at Durham, after the battle of Falkirk, when he gave away the estates of several of the Scots who had opposed him.—The same monarch was here again in 1300. In 1313, the Scots made terrible devastations in the vicinity of this city, and reduced the suburbs to ashes. They made another incursion in 1316, when they destroyed the seat of the prior at Bearpark. In 1327, king Edward III. was at Durham on the 15th of July, with a large army, on his march against the Scots, who were encamped in Stanhope-park; and on his return he found all the carriages, &c. belonging to the nobility, which had been preserved by the citizens: here they continued three days, when they marched for York. In 1333, king Edward visited this city again, previous to his victory over the Scots at Halidown-hill. On December 23, 1356, king Edward III. was again at Durham, when he issued summonses to his military tenants to attend him on an expedition to the north. In 1405, two peers and two knights were executed at Durham, for being concerned

concerned in a conspiracy against king Henry IV. In 1416, a most dreadful plague broke out, which carried off great numbers of people in the city of Durham and its vicinity; which occasioned all public business to be suspended for near five years. In March 1424, king James I. of Scotland, and his queen, attended with a large train of nobles, resided here for some time; when the terms of his liberation were concluded, and a truce made between the two kingdoms for seven years. In 1446, king Henry VI. was in this city, upon a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. In 1463, king Edward the fourth's army was at here, previous to the battle of Hedgely Moor; and the king himself also came to Durham after, from whence he returned to London. In July 1503, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. with a large retinue, was entertained by bishop Fox in the castle four days, on her journey to Scotland, to be married to king James IV. In 1569, upon the suppression of the Neville's rebellion, great numbers of the ringleaders were apprehended by the queen's army; among whom, one Plumtree, a priest, and 66 others, were executed at Durham.. In 1589, the plague broke out and raged here for a considerable time: when it had abated for some time, it broke out again with redoubled violence in 1597, so as to oblige the poor people to be removed into huts and sheds upon the adjoining commons, particularly Elvett Moor, where the marks of the arrangement of the melancholy cells were distinctly to be observed, before the late inclosures on the south side of the hill below the wood. In 1603, April 18, king James I. passed through Durham on his way to London, where he was entertained by the bishop: on entering the city he was received by the mayor, who presented his majesty with a gold cup, and at the same time made an elegant speech upon the occasion. In 1633, king Charles I. visited this city, when he and his whole retinue were entertained by bishop Morton, at the expense of 1500l. a-day. In 1640, the Scots army entered England after the battle at Newburn, when the terror of this country was so great, that we are informed, "as for the city of Durham, it became a most depopulated place; not one shop for four days after the fight open; not one house in ten that had either man, woman, or child, in it; not one bit of bread to be got for money, for the king's army had eat and drank all, in their march to Yorkshire." In 1759, an act of parliament was passed, for making the river Wear navigable from Biddick to the city of Durham; but by some means or other it was never put in execution, notwithstanding it has so long and so ardently been wished for by the inhabitants. In 1785, a dispensary was established in this city, for the purpose of administering medicines to the poor; which proving to answer the ends of its institution, and subscriptions coming in very liberally, it was thought proper by the trustees to extend the charity, by converting it into an infirmary; for which purpose, a large building was lately erected in Allergate, upon a piece of ground, which, with a house, was given by Thomas Wilkinson, of Coxhow, esq. It was ready for the reception of patients about nine

nine years ago. In 1790, an act of parliament received the royal assent, June 9, for paving, lighting, and improving, this city; when the projections and a variety of nuisances were accordingly removed, in 1791, and the whole city and suburbs were lighted.——Several houses were pulled down to render the public passages more commodious, and it has been ever since in an improving state. It is about 1 m. in length, and as much in breadth; and has been whimsically compared to a crab, the body being represented by the cathedral, &c. and the claws by the streets branching each way. A new charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Egerton, to remedy some defects of its old one; under which the city is now governed. It is considerable for its extent and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for being the see and the seat of the bishop, who is lord paramount. The city consists of three manors; the bishop's manor, containing the city liberties and the bailey, held of him by the service of castle-guard; the manor held of the dean and chapter, consisting of the Elvet's cross-gate; Southgate-street; and the manor of Gilligate, formerly belonging to the dissolved hospital of Kepyar in this neighbourhood, but granted by Edward VI. to John Cockburn, lord of Ormistoun, and late in the possession of John Tempest, esq. The bishopric is deemed the richest in the kingdom; and the prebends are frequently stiled the Golden Prebends of Durham. The diocese contains the whole counties of Durham and Northumberland, except the jurisdiction of Hexham in the latter. It hath also one parish in the county of Cumberland: making in the whole 135 parishes, whereof 87 are impropriate. It has two archdeacons, viz. of Durham and Northumberland. This see has given to the church of Rome eight saints and one cardinal; and to the English nation one lord chief justice, five lord chancellors, three lord treasurers, one principal secretary of state, one chancellor to the university of Oxford, and two masters of the rolls. In approaching the city from the south, the traveller is struck with the elegance of its situation, and the venerable appearance of its principal buildings. The cathedral and castle are situated upon an eminence, girt by the North and South Baileys, enclosed with the remains of the old city-walls, and skirted with hanging-gardens descending to the river Wear, which surrounds this part of the city, in the form of an horse-shoe. On the opposite side of the river, the banks are high, rocky, and scattered over with trees; along the brink of which the street of New Elvet is extended, and terminated by the church of St. Oswald; at the bottom runs Old Elvett.——Across the bridge are the streets of Claypath and St. Giles, which climb the more distant eminence; the church terminating the line of buildings. The slopes of the hills are beautified with hanging gardens and rich meadows. The banks opposite the cathedral and castle are clothed with wood and fruit-trees; and South-street stretches along the summit. The long canal which the river exhibits to the eye in this part, is crossed by Framwelgate-bridge, which has two eliptic arches.—Approaching this city from the east

east, down the street of St. Giles, a noble prospect presents itself; in front the river Wear forms a fine canal through a rich vale, crossed by Elvett-bridge of five wet and many other land arches. The town crowns the swift risings of the hill, pile upon pile; while the castle and cathedral crown the summit of the eminence. The whole length of the cathedral, which is a more regular edifice than is generally to be found in structures of the like age, exclusive of the Gallilee, is 411 feet; the length of the nave is 200 feet; its width 74 feet, of which the centre aisle is 28 feet: at the west end of the nave is a short cross aisle or transept, in length 90 feet, and 18 feet wide from the centres of the columns; over the end of which rise the west towers; and by a late measurement found to be 138 feet in height. The middle of the nave is 69½ feet high: the great cross aisle, or middle transept, has an aisle towards the east at both ends, and is 170 feet in length and 57 in width, including the aisle. The height of the middle tower is 214 feet; the choir is 120 feet long, and equal in width to the centre aisle of the nave: the east transept, commonly called the Nine Altars, is 130 feet in length, and in width 51 feet: the Gallilee at the west end is from east to west 50 feet, from north to south 80 feet wide. Its situation is extremely grand, the building stretching along the crown of an eminence, above 80 feet perpendicular from the surface of the river which washes its base: on the west, this church rises on the points of rocks, which shew themselves on the summit of the mount, and almost overhang the stream; from the palace-green the whole north front appears at once: on entering the great north door, the visitor is struck with an awful solemnity. In the inside is preserved much of the clumsey yet venerable magnificence of the early Norman stile: the pillars are vast cylinders 23 feet in circumference, some adorned with zigzag furrows; others lozenge-shaped, with narrow ribs or with spiral; the arches round carved with zigzags; above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings: a row of small pilasters run round the sides of the church, with rounded arches intersecting each other; the windows are obtusely pointed.—Near the west end is the Font, an elegant marble bason covered with a fine piece of tabernacle-work of red oak of an octagon form, richly ornamented, and supported by four columns about 8 feet high, the whole being about 30 feet, and terminates in a pinnacle, decorated with a dove extending her wings; a little below is a long cross of blue marble laid in the floor, beyond which women were prohibited from advancing to St. Cuthbert's shrine. Near the cloister-door are the mutilated tombs of John and Ralph lords Nevill, which were sorely defaced, as well as several other ancient monuments, by the Scots, of whom about 4000 were kept as prisoners in this church after the battle of Dunbar, in 1650. The present elegant clock, which now stands at the south end of the middle transept, was erected by dean Hunt and the chapter, in 1632. The south aisle is enclosed with a wood screen, and is used for the early morning prayers: the north aisle is also inclosed with a screen of

of wood, but is not at present used. The front of the choir, which was formerly decorated with the effigies of the saints and patrons of this church, is now inclosed with a screen of oak, curiously carved with festoons of fruits and flowers; the ascent is by two marble steps. Over the choir door is an excellent organ beautifully painted and decorated. The stalls for the bishop, dean, prebendaries, &c. are finished in a magnificent stile, with tabernacle-work; beneath sit the lay-singers, alms-house men, and scholars on the foundation: at the end of the stalls, the pavement is raised one step; on the right of which is the bishop's throne, erected by bishop Hatfield about 1370: it was repaired by bishop Crew in 1700; and, in 1772, it was new-painted and gilt by bishop Egerton. Under the throne, on the south side, is the tomb of its founder, with his effigies yet entire; and, towards the choir, is a large pew for the prebendaries ladies. On the north side of the choir are the seats for the ladies of the bishop, dean, and others; and near those seats is the pulpit, finely ornamented with figures of the apostles, almost as large as life. The sounding-board is supported by one column: the descent into the side aisles, by five marble steps, is by a gate, and two side-lights of open tracery-work in wood, and finished above with tabernacle-work. On each side of the high altar are four stalls of stone, originally designed for the resting-places of sick votaries, or perhaps of the officiating priests. The screen, which is in pinnacle-work of plaister of Paris, with pedestals for statues, richly canopied, was made in London, and sent down by sea, was the gift of John lord Nevill, and cost him 600 marks: it was put up by seven expert masons, who were almost one year in doing it, to whom the convent allowed diet and wages: it was finished in 1380, when the high altar was dedicated. Behind the high altar stood the shrine of St. Cuthbert, the entrance to which is by a small door on each side: it projects twenty-seven feet into the nine altars, and is elevated about eight feet from the pavement.—This shrine, which was once one of the richest in Britain, is now stripped of every ornament: in the middle is a large blue stone, under which the saints' remains are supposed to rest; in several parts the floor is much worn by the feet of his numerous votaries. It is now surmounted with wainscot formed with apertures divided by columns, and ornamented with an entablature: the pillars are finished with light pinnacles of tabernacle-work. The descent into the eastern transept is by gates from the sides aisles of the choir; this part of the church, which is called the Nine Altars, from there having formerly been an altar under every window, is allowed to have been the work of a later age than the body. All the windows are narrow, lofty, and sharply arched: in the centre at the top, is a large circular window, called St. Catharine's window; on the outside of this part of the fabric are two projections, in which are the statues of a bishop and prior. In the vestry-room are preserved five superb vestments formerly used at the altar; four of them are of great antiquity; the fifth was given by king Chas. I. Upon a survey of this church, in

in 1778, several parts having been found extremely ruinous, they were, in 1782, restored without the least deviation from their ancient form; when a new basso relievo, representing the milk-maid and her cow, were set up in the place of the ancient one. The Gallilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is at the west end of the cathedral; the entrance is by two doors from the end of the side aisles of the nave; it was built for a place of worship for the women, who were not allowed to enter the cathedral farther than the blue cross. It is divided into five aisles by four rows of pillars: the north aisle is now walled up, and used as a repository for wills, where the register's office is also kept: in the middle aisle was the Virgin Mary's altar, close to which is the tomb of cardinal Langley, who died 1438; in the next aisle is the large marble which covers the remains of venerable Bede. The south side is now stalled and benched, and used as the bishop's consistory court. On the south side of the church is the cloister, a quadrangle of 147 feet; there have been eleven windows in each front formerly glazed, but now open: this cloister was erected by bishop Skirlaw and cardinal Langley, between the year 1389 and 1438, the former contributing 600l. and the latter 238l. 17s. 6d.; on the east side is a council-chamber, adjoining which is the chapter-house erected in the form of a theatre, about the year 1136, by bishop Geoffry Rufus. On the south side was the old frater-house, converted into an elegant library by dean Sudbury about 1680: on the west is the old dormitory, under which is the treasury and song-school; and on the north were formerly cases for books for the use of the monks. In 1765 the cloister was thoroughly repaired by the dean and chapter.—From the cloisters you pass to a spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the deanery and prebendal houses; the deanery kitchen is curious, being of an octagonal form, vaulted with a cupola light, the chimney concealed, and greatly resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury: at the upper end is a fountain, which has been repaired and greatly beautified in 1791; at the lower end is the gateway, above which is St. Helen's chapel, afterward the exchequer, built by prior Castell 1515; behind the west side is a pleasant terrace, called the Prebend's Walk, from whence is a delightful view of the Wear and its banks. On the north side of the church-yard is the grammar-school and the master's house. Besides the cathedral, here are six parish-churches, viz. Saint Oswald's church, situated at the head of New Elvett-street, is a very ancient structure, remarkable for its vaulted roof of wood, constructed as is supposed, by William Catton, vicar, about 141[illegible]: it has a neat gallery, and a fine ring of six musical bells. The vicarage-house is pleasantly situated near the church-yard, on the banks of the river. St. Nicholas's church is situated at the lower end of the Market-place; it is a very ancient plain structure.——In 1768 the front and steeple were chisseled over, and a large new window was put in at the east end by the patron. This is the city church, to which the corporation go every Sunday, where they have seats; there

there are also seats for the mercers company, erected in 1691: here are two galleries, one for the company of cordwainers, erected in 1729; the other for the children of the blue-coat school, erected at the expense of Sir John Eden, bart. in 1721: here are five bells. The church of St. Mary-le-Bow, situated on the east side of Bailey, is built of hewn-stone in a very neat uniform stile, and without aisles. It was opened for divine service in 1685: in this church the bishop and archdeacon's visitations are usually held. In September 1792, an excellent fine-toned organ was put up in this church by the Reverend Edward Parker; and was opened on the 17th of October, at the commencement of the Musical Festival, which was honoured on this occasion with the presence of almost all the nobility and gentry of the county: a great number of gentlemen skilled in music, offered their services. The whole of the profits were appropriated to the benefit of the New Infirmary. —The other three churches, St. Margaret's in Crossgate, St. Giles's, and Little St. Mary's, contain nothing worth notice. Besides the churches, there are two Roman Catholic chapels in Old Elvett; one independent meeting-house in Framwell-gate; one presbyterian and one quakers' meeting in Claypath; and one methodist-meeting near Elvett. Before the cathedral is a large open area, now called the Palace-green, formerly crowded with houses, which were all removed before the year 1109, from whence the spectator is at once presented with a view of the cathedral and castle: the latter is situated on the north side. It is generally allowed that the first building of this castle is to be attributed to Wm. the Conqueror, who, in 1072, ordered a fortress to be erected here, at once to secure the governor of this province from tumults and insurrections, and also to protect the bishop and his church. A part of this castle was burnt, but was soon repaired by bishop Pudsey, who was elected in 1153. Bishop Hatfield, elected in 1345, made great additions to it by erecting the great hall, and also the constable's hall; but this hall, which is described as having "two princely seats, one at each end," was altered by bishop Fox about 1494, who took away that at the lower end and converted that part into a kitchen, and steward's apartments; he had begun several other alterations when he was translated. Bishop Tunstall, elected in 1530, built the gallery and chapel adjoining to it; he also erected the present gateway and tower, and flanked it with a strong wall on either side; he also built the bason or water-conduit, and supplied the castle with water. Bishop Neile, about 1619, expended 3000l. in the reparation of this castle; he also enlarged the windows. In the great rebellion, this castle was sold, May 2, 1649, to Thomas Andrews, lord mayor of London, who so miserably defaced a great part of it, that it was some time before it could be made habitable for that generous benefactor, bishop Cosins, who almost renovated it, by making many considerable alterations and additions.—Bishop Crew greatly adorned it by putting in several new windows, enlarging the chapel, and rebuilding part of the tower which had fallen down. Bishop Butler, in 1752, began to rebuild a great

part of the north wall, and put in several new Gothic windows, which were finished by his successor, bishop Trevor, who made considerable additions. The great tower of this castle stands upon a mount forty-four feet from the level of the Palace-green, and is an ill-formed octagon of irregular sides; the diameter, in the widest part, is 63 feet 4 inches: the narrowest, 61 feet. It contained four tiers of apartments, exclusive of the vaults. Nothing now remains but the mount, vaults, and a part of the shell; the upper part, having become very ruinous, was ordered to be taken down by bishop Thurlow in 1789. Round the mount are three terraces which command a beautiful view of the city and its environs, and also a considerable extent of the adjacent country. On the west side of the Palace-green is a square fabric, called the exchequer, in which the courts of chancery, exchequer, auditor, &c. are now held; it was erected by bishop Nevill about 1450. Adjoining is the bishop's library, erected by bishop Cosins; and a little farther distant are the courts where the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c. are held; these were also erected by bishop Cosins. ——In 1791 the crown court was greatly enlarged, by order of the justices. On the opposite side are the alms-houses, founded by bishop Cosins in 1666, for four poor men and four poor women. At each end of the hospital is a school-house of the foundation of bishop Langley. At a little distance from the Palace-green stands the county gaol, formerly part of the castle; the present gaol and gateway were erected by bishop Langley. Great improvements have been made at different times by the justices, who lately gave orders for the court-yard to be enclosed with a strong wall, where the prisoners are sometimes admitted to take the air. Three large new apartments were added in 1790, in which the prisoners are very comfortably lodged.——In Sadler-street is a new theatre, erected by subscription; the foundation-stone was laid July 6, 1791, and the first play was performed March 12, 1792. The market-place is a large and spacious square well-built; in the centre is a fluent fountain of excellent water; the reservoir is of an octagonal form, on which is a fine statue of Neptune, placed there in 1729. Near this fountain was an old cross, erected by Tho. Emmerson, esq. of London, whose arms were placed on the west side with the date 1617; it had a large pillar in the middle ornamented with a dial. Becoming ruinous, in 1781 the corporation ordered it to be taken down, and with the materials was erected a large and handsome piazza at the foot of the square, where the markets for corn, &c. are now held. Near this piazza, on the north side, is the guildhall or tolbooth, first erected by bishop Tunstall, about 1555, with apartments behind for public festivals; the back room was repaired and beautified by George Bowes, esq. in 1752. In this room are two large and elegant paintings of king Charles II. and Bishop Crew. The large room in front where all public meetings are held, was taken down and rebuilt in 1754. On the top is a large cupola. Close by the guildhall is a large square building, called the New Place, supposed to have belonged formerly to the Nevill family; it was

was purchased by the citizens in 1612 for the purpose of setting up a cloth manufactory, but that has since been removed into the back lane; part of it is now used as a workhouse, and in some of the upper parts are kept the charity-schools, first founded in about 1718, and continued ever since by subscriptions and other charitable benefactions. At the east end of St. Nicholas's church was an old gateway called *Claypath-gate*, which, being adjudged to be a nuisance, was removed in May 1791. About 1 m. below the city are the remains of the hospital of Keepier, founded in 1112 by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, for a master and 13 brethren. It is situated on the banks of the river; little now remains but the ancient gateway.—About half-a-mile to the E. is an ancient fortification or rampart called *Old Durham* and *Maiden Castle*.—Two miles N. are the remains of *Beaurepair*, vulgarly called *Beaupark* and *Bearpark*, an ancient seat of the priors of Durham: it is now reduced to the shell of the chapel, and a few rooms. About 2 m. and an half E. stands *Sherburn House* and Hospital, founded about 1180, by bishop Pudsey, for the reception of sixty-five lepers, with a master and other officers. This hospital is placed in a remarkably healthful situation, and continued under its old government till 1584, when an act of parliament passed whereby it was re-incorporated by the name of the Master and Brethren of Christ's Hospital, in Sherburn, near Durham. In this hospital are maintained fifteen in-brothers, who are well accommodated every one with a neat little room, a sufficiency of good and wholesome diet, a suit of clothes annually, and forty shillings in money. They attend divine service in the chapel twice every day, where the prayers are read by the chaplain. There are also fifteen out-brothers, who are allowed forty shillings each annually. There is a very pleasant house and some beautiful gardens belonging to the master. Situated in a very deep vale, near the river, are the ruins of *Finchall Abbey*, where the stream, making a sweep, forms a little level plot, which is almost covered with the buildings, sheltered to the north by the lofty rocks and hanging woods of Cocken, and on every other side by steep hills. This abbey was founded about 1196, and was possessed by Benedictine monks, governed by a prior. At the dissolution it was granted to the dean and chapter. The view towards the ruins of Finchall Abbey is remarkably great, and the walk beneath the cliffs has a magnificent solemnity, a fit retreat for its monastic inhabitants. On the west of the city is an old cross, erected by Ralph lord Nevill, in memory of a remarkable battle fought here on the 17th of October, 1346, between the English and Scotch armies, in which the latter suffered a total defeat, with the loss of 15,000 men killed, and several nobles, and their king David II. taken prisoner, as already mentioned. There are several coal works in the vicinity of the city, whence the inhabitants are plentifully supplied on reasonable terms. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, town-clerk, 24 common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of freemen, and two serjeants at mace. The common-council

are chosen from the twelve incorporated companies, viz. two each from the company of mercers and grocers, drapers and taylors, skinners and glovers, tanners, weavers, dyers and fullers, cordwainers, saddlers, smiths, butchers, carpenters and joiners, and free and rough masons. There are also three other companies, viz. the goldsmiths and plumbers, curriers and chandlers, and barbers and ropers, which have no common-council. This city was never represented in parliament till the 25th of Charles II. 1673, when, by a special act of parliament, they were enabled to send two citizens, to be elected by the mayor, aldermen, and freemen. The number of electors is about 1000. The number of inhabitants is about 9000. Market-day, Saturday, which is extremely well supplied with all kinds of corn, butcher's meat, poultry, vegetables, and all other kind of provisions. Great quantities of excellent sea-fish are brought here from Hartlepool and Sunderland three or four times every week. It is also well supplied with salmon during the season, which are caught at Chester. Fairs—March 31, for horned cattle and horses, and much resorted to by the principal horse-dealers from the south; Whit-Tuesday, for sheep and swine; and Sept. 15, for horses: they usually continue three days each. A regular post. On the right, going to Newcastle upon Tyne, is a turnpike-road to Sunderland. N. E. 1 m. is *Newton-Hall*, (Sir T. H. Liddell, bart.) a handsome modern building, on a lofty and fine situation, commanding a noble prospect of the city and adjacent country. On the right, N. 1 m. is *Aycliff Heads*, (J. Durm, esq.) See RAYNTON. About 9 m. dist. is *Ravensworth-Castle*. See BIRTLEY. Two m. W. of which is *Axwell Park*, (Sir Tho. Clavering, bart.) which is situated on a point of land between the rivers Tyne and Derwent, having the junction of those two rivers, and the town of Newcastle to the E. in full view: the house stands on the S. E. declivity of a beautiful hill; the ascent is easy, through a small wood, which opens into a lawn, and affords agreeable views. It was built on the site of the ancient family mansion, called *White House*, in 1758, under the direction of James Paine, esq. *See plate 6. and fig. 2.* Principal inns, *Queen's Head, Red Lion*, and *Wheat Sheaf*.

DURHAM, co. commonly called the bishopric of Durham, having received its name from its city. It is 35 m. in length, and 34 m. in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Tees which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 113 parishes, 9 market-towns, about 230 villages, and sends two members to parliament, besides those for the city. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The E. and S. parts are a good country, and tolerably fruitful: they contain some beautiful meadows, rich pastures, woods, and corn-fields. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Tees, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne. On the conversion of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, of which this was a part, this

this county was bestowed on St. Cuthbert bishop of Landisfarne, and his successors, for ever. This grant was ratified both by the Danes and Normans, with the addition of several privileges, particularly that of being a county palatine, enjoying the same prerogatives within as the king did without its bounds, with respect to forfeitures, &c. This was a kind of royalty subordinate to the crown. See the preceding article and *plate 6. fig. 2.*

DURHAM, or DYRHAM, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Chipping Sodbury 5 m. has some fine springs of water, and is said to have been the place of a memorable battle between the Britons and Saxons in 577. The church is small but neat, with some ancient monuments. Upon *Henton Hill* is a large camp, enclosing 20 acres of ground. Here is a charity-school.

DURHAM MOOR, (*Durh.*) dist. from London 264 m. 5 f.; beyond Durham 2 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. Inn, *Red Friar.*

DURHAMS, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from Barnet, Herts. 2 m. N.

DURLEIGH, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London, 140 m. 2 f. near the Parret river.

DURLY FORD, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 171 m. 6 f. between Dulverton and South Molton.

DURNFORD, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Amesbury 3 m. S. Near it is an ancient camp, called *Okebury.*

DURRINGTON, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Tarring 1 m.

DURSLEY, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 108 m. 2 f. was formerly one of the five boroughs returned by the sheriffs of the county in the reign of Edward I. but it has long lost the privilege of sending members to parliament. It had anciently a castle in a field now called *Castlefield.* It consists of two narrow streets, forming something like the letter T, with a hamlet without the borough, containing more houses than either of them. On the south side of the church-yard rises perpendicularly a copious spring which drives a fulling-mill within a hundred yards of it. The church is large, with two aisles and a tower. It was formerly remarkable for its extensive broad-cloth manufactory, and still carries on a considerable trade in that branch of business, as also in card-making. Here are two charity-schools.—Here is also a rock of stone, without any chop or slit, called Towlestone, which, though soft in hewing, is exceedingly durable, of which the church and Berkeley Castle are built, both which buildings have no visible decay in the stone. This town was formerly noted for a sharp over-reaching people, whence arose a proverbial saying of a tricking person, "he is a man of Dursley." Adjoining the town is an extensive paper-manufactory. Market-day, Thursday: the market-house, which is handsome, was built in 1738.—Fairs, May 6 and Dec. 4. Post in and out daily. Inns, *Lamb* and *Old Bull.*

DURSTON, (*Som.*) par. dist. from Petherton 2 m. S. in which was the priory of Buckland Sororum, founded by William de Erleigh in 1167. The monks of this house, on account of their riotous and disorderly conduct, were afterwards removed to Taunton, Barlinch, and other monasteries, and the house given to Garner de Neapoli for a priory of sisters hospitallers, for the benefit of the order of St. John.

DURWESTON, (*Dorset.*) v. dist. from Blandford 2 m. near which are hills with the remains of some British fortifications. Its church serves Knighton, the parish being united to it.

DYMOCK, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester 16 m. Here are some fine orchards, of which the inhabitants make cyder and perry. From the Ryelands, in this parish, king Edward sent the sheep to Spain, which now produce their fine wool. Here is a large mound of earth whereon formerly stood a castle, and foundations of ancient buildings are frequently dug up at a distance from the church with paved causeways.——The church is built in the form of a cross. Here is a charity-school.

DYNAS Y MOWDDU.——See DINASMOUTHY.

E.

EAGLE, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Lincoln 5 m. W. Here was a preceptory of knights templars, afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; which, at the dissolution, was granted to the earl of Rutland and Robert Tirwhit.

EALAND, or ELAND, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. distant from London 192 m. 7 f.: it has a bridge over the Calder, and is dist. from Huddersfield 5 m. On the right a turnpike road to Wakefield and Leeds; on the left to Manchester. Between it and Huddersfield, on the right, is *Fixby-hall*, (T. Thornhill, esq.)

EALING, or ELING, (*Midd.*) par. dist. from London 7 m. 3 f.: one part is called *Great*, and the other *Little*. The old church having fallen down, March 27, 1729, a neat new one was erected. At Old Brentford, in this parish, is George Chapel, built in 1770, as a chapel of ease... The Sunday schools in this parish, instituted in 1786, by the rev. Charles Sturges have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts, and reform the manners of the poor. About 60 boys, and more than 100 girls are now educating in these schools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement. One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a half-penny, shall receive a penny ticket... The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and clothing for the boys according to their respective merits. A school of industry for girls has been some time established: at present, they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys has also been lately opened: hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in future life... In this parish is *Gunnesbury House*, late a noble seat, built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard, in 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. In 1711, it was purchased for the late Princess Amelia, after whose death it was sold, in 1788.

The materials have been sold by auction, and the house is about to be pulled down. In Great Ealing are many handsome villas, particularly *Ealing House*, (Edw. Payne, esq.); upon the heath, *Hicks*, (Fred. Bernard, esq.), formerly the seat of Sir William Trumbull, secretary of state to King William, and the intimate friend of Pope; *Ealing Grove*, which was successively the seat of the dukes of Marlborough and Argyle, and lately of James Baillie, esq. deceased; *Rockworth Gate-house*, (T. Mathias, esq.); and the seat of Thomas Wood, esq. built on a fine eminence... At Little Ealing, on the right, are *Place House*, (Cuthbert Fisher, esq.); and the seats of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. and General Lascelles. Inn, *Old Hats*.

EARDESLEY, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Kington 6 m. between Bullingham Chapel and Willersley.

EARDISLAND, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Leominster 3 m.

EARESBY, see ERESBY.

EARITH, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from St. Ives 11 m. 6 f.: it is a long village, 3 f. in length. Fairs, May 4, July 25, and Nov. 1.: in its vicinity are some good inns.

EARL SHILTON, (*Leic.*) vil. distant from Hinckley 3 m. 5 f.; and from Leicester 9 m. 7 f... Here is the seat of T. King, esq.; beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Tooley Park*, (—— Boultbee, esq.); and at *Kirkby Mallory*, nearly the same distance, is the seat of Lord Wentworth: on the right, about 2 m. is *Normanton Hall*, (—— Arkwright, esq.)... Inn, *Nag's Head*.

EARL STOKE, (*Wilts*) distant from London 94 m. 1 f. Here is the seat of Joshua Smith, esq. a beautiful structure, with fine grounds.

EARL'S BRIDGE, (*Durh.*) dist. from London 270 m. 1 f.; it is over the Derwent river.

EARL'S COLNE, (*Essex*) v. dis. from Halstead 3 m. 4 f. on the Colne river. Here Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, built a priory, where he was buried... Fair, May 25. On the left, at White Colne, is *Shrives Priory*, (P. Hills, esq.) At Wake Colne, dist. 2 m. is the seat of William Brett, esq. Principal inn, *White Lion*.

EARL'S CROME, (*Worc.*) dist. from Worcester 9 m. 5 f.

EARL'S SOHAM, (*Suff.*) v. near Framlingham, which see. Fair, August 4.

EARLSTON, (*Worc.*) v. distant from London 127 m. 1 f. between Stockton and Lyndridge.

EARLSTON, (*Hants.*) vil. near Kingsclere, N. W.

EARLSTONHAM, (*Suff.*) v. near Needham, N.

EARLY COMMON, (*Berks*) dis. from Reading 2 m. 5 f. Here is *Maiden Early*, (—— Golding, esq.)

EARSDON MOOR, (*Northumb.*) dist. from London 296 m. 3 f. on the Coquet river: near it is *Causey Park*, (W. Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq.): beyond it, on the right, is *Eshot*, (———)

EARSHAM, (*Norfolk*) vil. near Bungay.

EARTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Liverpool.

EASEBOURN, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Midhurst about 1 m. N. formerly a market-town. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by John Bohun, of Midhurst. About 3 m. dist. N. are some ruins called *Verdley Castle*, situated

situated in a deep bottom, so surrounded with wood as not to be visible till close to the spot: it appears to have been a quadrangular building, 33 feet 4 inches by 68; some fragments of the walls only remain. The history of this castle is totally unknown.

EASINGTON, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 268 m. 3 f. between Shotton and Dalton le Dale.

EASINGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Whitby, N. W. on the sea side.

EASINGTON, or EASLINGTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from London 84 m. 2 f. The river Severn is here 1 m. across. The chief business of this place is in clothing. It has a spring of a cathartic quality.

EASINGWOLD, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 208 m. 2 f. From the circumstance of its being an inland situation, without any navigable communication whatever, its trade is not very considerable, except in the articles of bacon and butter; considerable quantities of which are sent from this town to York, and from thence forwarded to London by water. Market-day, Friday; fairs, July 5, and Sept. 25. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and receives letters for the S. mail till 7, and for the N. till 10. Inns, *New*, and *Rose and Crown*.

EASTBOURNE, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London, by Tunbridge, 62 m. 4 f.; and by Uckfield 59 m. 6 f.: it is situated at a small dist. from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded with hills, and, as a watering-place, is much frequented. In 1707, a Roman bath and beautiful tesselated pavement were discovered, with evident marks that whatever buildings had been over it had been destroyed by fire. The hills at the back of this village are beautiful, commanding an extensive prospect of the wilds of Sussex and the numerous flocks of sheep that are fed thereon; and in the months of July and August there are large flights of birds called Wheat-ears, which are looked upon as a great dainty: they are taken by the shepherds, who cut the earth out like a Roman T, the hole is covered with the turf, the grassy side downwards, and under it are two horse-hair nooses: the birds are so timorous, that, upon the approach of any thing, (even the shadow of a cloud will frighten them) they run into these cavities for shelter, and fall victims under these fatal coverings, by ensnaring themselves in the noose. At 2 m. dist. is a decoy, where a great number of wild-fowl resort and are taken. Here is a free-school for 15 boys, supported by Lord George Cavendish. In South-street is a small neat theatre; and, at the entrance of the village, a barrack, sufficient to hold a troop of horse. Here was formerly a market.—Fairs, Oct. 10, and March 12. There is a bye-post from Lewes to this place every day in the summer, and every day (except Monday) in the winter. Near this place is *Beachy-Head*, well known in history for the stupendous height of the cliffs. Under one of them is a cavern, said to be hewn or carved by a Mr. Darby, a clergyman, (whose name it bears, being called *Darby's Cave*,) with a good intent to save poor shipwrecked sailors from destruction, by his going there in stormy weather

weather and putting out a light, by which means he saved many lives. At Southbourne, which almost joins Eastbourne, is *Compton Place*, (Lord G. Cavendish.)—Inns, *New*, *Lamb*, and *Ship*.

EASTBURN, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dis. from London, by Bradford, 214 m. 6. f.; and by Halifax 211 m. 6 f. between Steeton and Cross Hills.

EASTBURY, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from Blandford 4 m. Here was a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000l. built by the famous George Bubb Doddington, whom Thompson celebrates in his "Summer" for *all the public virtues*; but whose own diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman. His vanity, at the age of four-score, though he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Henry Grenville, esq. on whose death the earl offered to give 200l. per ann. to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he pulled it down in 1783, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work.

EASTBURY, (*Essex*) vil. near Barking, which see.

EASBY, or EASBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Richmond. Here are the remains of an abbey of Premonstratentian canons, dedicated to St. Agatha, founded by Roaldus, constable of Richmond, about the year 1151. In the reign of Richard II. the patronage of this abbey was vested in Richard Scroop, high chancellor. Many of its ornaments were carried off, at the dissolution, to decorate other places, particularly a magnificent and curiously carved pew, which was conveyed to Wensley.

EAST DEREHAM, see DEREHAM.

EASTERTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 88 m. 6 f. between Conock and Market Lavington.

EAST GRINSTEAD, see GRINSTEAD.

EAST HAM, see HAM, EAST.

EASTHAM, (*Worc.*) vil. distant from London 129 miles 2 f.: it leads to Tenbury. The church bears evident marks of its being of Saxon construction, and its front of great antiquity. On the left is the seat of the rev. C. Whitehead.

EASTHAMSTEAD, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Oakingham about 4 m. E. Here is the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, formerly of Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Pope: and in Easthamstead church is the gravestone of the rev. Mr. Fenton, with the epitaph written by Mr. Pope. See OAKINGHAM.

EAST HENDRED, see HENDRED.

EAST ILSLEY, see ILSLEY, EAST.

EAST KENNET, see KENNET, EAST.

EAST LOOE, see LOOE.

EAST MARTON, see MARTON, EAST.

EASTMEAN, or EASTERMEAN, (*Hants*) vil. distant from Petersfield 3 m. Fair, Sept. 19.

EASTON, (*Hants*) v. near Winchester, on the right. Inn, *Navigator's Arms*.

EASTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist from Woodbridge 6 m.

EASTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from

from Kettering 90 m. 4 f.: it leads to Stamford. Here is the seat of H. Shuttleworth, esq.

EASTON, GREAT, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 42 m. 2 f. on the W. side of the Chelmer, and formerly called *Ad Montem*, from its situation.

EASTON, LITTLE, (*Essex*) vil. opposite Great Easton, and formerly called *Ad Turrim*, from the tower of the church: near it is *Easton Lodge*, (Lord Viscount Maynard.)

EASTON GRAY, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from London 98 m. 5 f. Here is a church; on the left is *Easton-Gray House*, (T. Hodges, esq.)

EASTON TOWN, (*Wilts*) dist. from London 100 m. 2 f. A turnpike-gate.

EASTOUR, (*Dorset*) vil. distant from Gillingsham 2 m. S.; it is situated on the Stour, whence its name, contracted from *East-Stour*. In the chapel yard is a prodigious large yew-tree, under which 1500 men can stand: its circuit 24 feet. Here, also, is a very large locust-tree, out of the body of which grows a large elder-tree, 24 inches in circuit, and 24 feet high. The locust-tree is 58 feet high, and 10 feet 6 inches in circuit. Opposite Eastour is *Westour*, where is another remarkably large yew-tree, whose body is 21 feet in circuit.

EASTRINGTON, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) village, near Howden, which see.

EASTROP, (*Berks*) vil. distant from London 74 m. 7 f. A turnpike-gate.

EASTRY, (*Kent*) v. near Sandwich, S. W. Fair, Oct. 2.

EASTWELL, (*Kent*) vil. distant from Ashford 3 m. N. There is a tradition that a son of Richard III. escaped after the battle of Bosworth, and, retiring to this village, died here in the reign of Edward VI. at the age of 81.

EASTWINCH, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Lynn 4 m.

EASTWOOD, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from Mansfield 10 m. 4 f. On the right a turnpike road to Nottingham.

EATINGTON, UPPER, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 89 m. 7 f. The church, which is on the N. side, is but a chapel of ease to Lower Eatington: ¼ m. beyond it, on the right, a turnpike road to Warwick; on the left to Shipston. About 1 m. dist. is *Hound's Hill*, (S. O. Hunt, esq.); beyond it, 2½ m. is *Godlicote*, (C. H. Hunt, esq.)

EATINGTON, LOWER, (*Warw.*) vil. near Upper Eatington; and though called Lower, it stands on a hill.

EATON, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from London 184 m. On the right is the seat of Edward Eaton, esq.; and, a little farther, the mansion of Owen Ellis, esq. Within 1¼ m. on the left, is *Erbistock Hall*, (J. Evans, esq.); within 1 m. ditto is *Rose Hill*, (H. Ellis Boates, esq.

EATON, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 136 m. 2 f. on the Lugg river. Here is a turnpike-gate.

EATON, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 107 m. near the Yare river. Inn, *Red Lion*.

EATON, see EYTON.

EATON, LONG, (*Derb.*) v. distant from Castle Donnington 3 m. 4 f.

EATON BRIDGE, (*Kent*) dist. from London 28 m. 2 f.: it leads to East Grinsted: on the left a turnpike road to Lewis.

EATONFIELD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 201 m.: it leads to Haslingden.

EATON SOCON, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from

from London 54 m. 7 f. Here was an ancient castle of the Beauchamps; also an hospital and a college, or guild. Through it, on the right, is a turnpike road to St. Neot's. Inn, *Cock*.

EATON, WATER, (*Wilts*) dist. from Cricklade 1 m. 4 f.; and from Swindon 6 m. 6 f.

EBBERTON, or EBBRINGTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 33 m.; and from Campden 2 m.: it lies on an easy ascent, N. westward from Blockley. The manor-house, which is a large handsome building, is agreeably situated on an eminence close by the church.

EBBS-FLEET, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Sandwich 2 m.; and from Margate 10 m. 2 f. at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons landed under the command of Hengist and Horsa, in the year 447. Here St. Augustine landed with his monks; and, in 680, St. Mildreda, daughter of Merowald, king of Panda, on a rock, which still bears her name, and retains, they say, the impression of her foot where she stopped on getting out from the vessel. At *Wetherly-hill*, or *Battle-hill*, a small distance from Ebbsfleet, a battle was fought, in 465, between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were victorious; and the Saxons lost one of their leaders named Wypped, when the place was called *Wyppedsfleet*, as well as *Ebbsfleet*. Between it and Cliff's End, on the left, is *Sevenscore*, (Mrs. Wadsworth.)

EBCHESTER, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Lanchester 5 m. on the Derwent. Here was a monastery, founded before the year 660, by St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, afterwards abbess of Coldingham, destroyed by the Danes. Here have been discovered traces of a Roman station, with large suburbs and ancient monuments.

EBDOWN, (*Wilts*) vil. distant from Wroxhall 2 m. N. W. in the parish of West-Kingston, on which is an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman.

ECCLES, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from Warrington 14 m. 2 f.: it leads to Manchester, and is a populous place. Here are *Broom Hall*, (J. Touchet, esq.); and *Harts Hill*, (J. Simpson, esq.); on the right is *Trafford Hall*, (J. Trafford, esq.); beyond, 1 m. on the right, is *Hope*, (J. B. Bayley, esq.); beyond which is *Claremont*, (J. Ford, esq.)

ECCLESFIELD, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 169 m. Here was an alien priory, subordinate to the Benedictine abbey of St. Wadragifilius, in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery at Coventry... Near this place are the remains of a Roman fortification, with a deep trench called *The Devil's Ditch*.

ECCLES GREEN, (*Herefordsh.*) dist. from London 145 m. 5 f... Here is a turnpike-gate; beyond it, 1½ m. on the right, a turnpike road to Leominster; on the left to Hay; on the right, 1 m. is *Sarnsfield House*, (Wm. Weston, esq.); and, on the left, at Kennersley, is the seat of —— Clutton, esq.

ECCLESHALL, (*Staff.*) m. t. dist. from London 149 m. situated on the river Sow; is an agreeable but small place, noted for pedlars' wares, and has a good charity-school. Here is a castle, or seat of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, which, in the civil wars, was held for the king, and taken by the parliament, when it was

was so much damaged, that it was untenable at the restoration. It was rebuilt by Bishop Lloyd. Market-day, Friday; fairs, Midlent Thursday, Holy Thursday, Aug. 16, and the first Friday in November. No post-office. On the right a turnpike road to Stone; on the left to Newport. On the left is *Sugnal Hall*, (—— Thomas, esq.); on the right, 1 m. is *Hillcot Hall*, (F. Eld, jun. esq.) Principal inns, *Royal Oak*, *Crown*, and *King's Arms*, (excise-office).—Several others.

ECCLESTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 205 m. It had, formerly, a market and fairs.

ECKINGTON, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Tewkesbury 7 m. is on the Avon, and leads to Pershore, dis. 4 m.

ECTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Northampton 5 m. 2 f. between Great Billing and Wilby. On the right is the seat of Samuel Isted, esq.

EDDINGLEY, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Southwell 2 m. 6 f. Here is a church. On the right are *Kirklington*, (Mrs. Whelham); and *Winkborn*, (Peter Pegg Burrell, esq.)

EDDINGTON, or HEDINGTON, (*Wilts*) vil. distant from London 96 m. 5 f.; it appears to have been a Roman station, by the foundations of houses dug up for a mile together, and many coins, silver and copper, found there.

EDEN GREEN, (*Kent*) distant from London 45 m. 7 f. On the right a turnpike road to Goudhurst.

EDENHALL, (*Cumb.*) dist. from London 286 m. 4 f. on the river Eden, and so called from an ancient large and noble structure, (Sir J. Chardin Musgrave, bart.) pleasantly situated, several of the apartments of which are ornamented with curious historical prints, tapestry hangings, and stucco work, and an elegant staircase, with hanging stairs, &c.

EDENHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from Bourn 3 m. 2 f. Here is a charity-shool.

EDGARLY, (*Som.*) vil. distant from Frome 18 m. 4 f.; it leads to Glastonbury, dist. 1 m. 4 f.

EDGEBOULTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Shrewsbury 7 m. between Shawbury and Hodnet.

EDGECOTE, (*Northamp.*) vil. distant from Banbury 4 m. N.—Here a battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the former were defeated, and the earl of Pembroke, with two of his brothers, taken and beheaded. There are three little hills, forming a kind of triangle, where the battle was fought

EDGEFIELD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m. 5 f. it leads to Holt.

EDGEHILL, (*Warw.*) dis. from London 83 m. 6 f. A little to the N. on the descent of the hill, was fought one of the most signal battles during the whole contest between Charles I. and the parliament, Sept. 2, 1642; in which, some say, 5 or 6,000 were killed, but, according to a survey taken by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, vicar of Kineton, not many more than 1,500, and, among the rest, several of the nobility—night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field. A little to the left is the *Vale of Redhorse*, so called from the representation of a red horse, cut on the side of a hill, 16 feet high from the shoulder, and 34 from the tail to the breast. A farm, of 60l. per ann. is subject to the charge

charge of keeping it clean scoured, under pain of forfeiture. Mr. Wise supposes it to have been cut in memory of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, whose castle of Fulbrook, now entirely demolished, stood about 9 m. distant, opposite the hill. Here is a most extensive prospect. Within ¼ m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Warwick. On the left is *Upton* (Earl of Westmorland), on the right, under the hill, is *Radway*, (F. Miller, Esq:) Inn, *Rising Sun*.

EDGWARE, (*Midd.*) m. t. dis. from London 8 m. 1 f. on the road (the ancient Watling-street) to St. Albans. Here are two churches, Edgware and Little Stanmore. The latter, built by the Duke of Chandos, is a neat and elegant structure; the inside is beautifully ornamented with paintings, and to it his grace gave the name of Whitchurch. The west side of the street of Edgware is in the parish of Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore. Edgware is on the very edge of the shire. The church is in the east part. Market-day on Thursday. Fair, May 4. Post in and out every day. A turnpike gate. On the left is *Canons* (Patrick O'Kelly, Esq.) It is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horse Masque, at the age of 20. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the house, are appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of some famous race horses. On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the 18th century, the palace erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still style him "the Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure, affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that it merits particular attention. The duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decoration and furniture, cost 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of marble, as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and hinges were of silver or gold. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of A Journey through England, "has a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his grace goes to church, he is attended by his Swiss guards, ranged as the yeoman of the guards: his music also play when he is at table; he is served by gentlemen in the best order; and I must say, that few German sovereign princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. He retained some of the most celebrated performers, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those

performed in the churches of Italy. Near 20 of Handel's anthems were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services principally by Dr. Pepusch. It is to be lamented, that Pope, by his satire on the ostentatious, but beneficent Chandos, has subjected himself to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been said, that he was under great personal obligations to this nobleman. The house was built in 1712, and notwithstanding three successive shocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Mississippi and South Sea speculation, in 1718, 1719, and 1720, the duke lived in splendour at Canons till his death in 1744. The estate was unquestionably incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law to Henry the second duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a palace, which required an establishment too expensive for the duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expenses of sale, 11,000l. The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico in Wansted House; and the equestrian statue of George I. one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester square. One of the principal lots was purchased by Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the site the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot. William Hallett, Esq. his grandson, sold this estate in 1786, to ——— O'Kelly, esq. who left it to his nephew, the present owner. See Elstree and Whitchurch. Inns, *Crane*, and *White Hart*.

Edgeworth, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 100 m. is a parish to the N. E. of Stroud. 6 m. in compass, containing a part of Pinbury Park. A brook runs through it into Stroud river.

Edgmond, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Newport 2 m.

Edingdon, or Edington, (*Som.*) v. beyond Ashcot 4 m. here a number of clay moulds for making Roman coins were found, some of them joined with the metal in them. They had the impressions of Severus, a Caracalla, with their empresses Julia and Plautilla. Twenty of them are in the Ashmolean Museum.

Edingdon, or Edindon, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Westbury 4 m. E. anciently called Eathandune, where the Danes met with a complete overthrow by King Alfred, who obliged them, by a solemn oath, to leave the kingdom. Between this village and Westbury is *Bratton Castle*, an ancient encampment of the Danes, where they held out a siege of 14 days against Alfred. It is situated on the point of a high hill, and double trenched on the N. and S. sides, with very deep trenches: it is an oval form, 300 paces long, and 200 broad, covering an area of about 24 acres. On the S. W. side of the hill, which is composed of chalk, is the representation of a white horse, near 100 feet high from the toe to the top of his ear, and

as

as much from the ear to the tail, erected, in all probability, in commemoration of Alfred's victory. Here Bishop Edingdon built a new church in 1347, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and 12 ministers, whereof part were prebendaries, afterwards changed to bonhommes, by the desire of the Black Prince, in 1358. Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, was murdered here by Jack Cade's mob as he was saying mass.

EDITHWESTON, or EDYWESTON, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Manton 4 m. E. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Banquerville, or Belcharville, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankerville, chamberlain to Henry I. given as an alien priory to the Carthusian priory, near Coventry, by Richard II. and, at the general suppression, to the marquis of Northampton. Fair, October 28,

EDLINGTON, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Horncastle 2 m. N. W... Here is the seat of Henry Short, esq. in a very pleasant situation.

EDLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Conisburgh 1 m. S. E. Here was formerly a seat of Viscount Molesworth.

EDMESTON, (*Devon.*) vil. near Modbury, which see, on the river Arne.

EDMONDBIERS, (*Durh.*) vil. near Northumberland, in the road from Walsingham.

EDMONSHAM, (*Dorset*) v. dist. from Cranbourn 1 m. In this parish is a spring, reputed mineral, which tastes inky, but is found good in obstructions of the bowels. Here is *Edmonsham House*, (Col. Munro.)

EDMONSTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Sarum 5 m.

EDMONTON, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 6 m. 1 f. on the road to Ware, and is a very considerable place: it contains about 810 houses, and gives name to a hundred. Here is a structure of Hope, founded in Faith, on the basis of Charity, 1784, by Mr. Stendbridge. Fair, September 14, which continues three days. In this parish is *Bush-hill*, a delightful spot, where was formerly a wood, an aqueduct, or trough, 660 feet in length, for the conveyance of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was supported by arches of various dimensions, and was kept in repair till 1784, soon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The site of the wooden trough is within the pleasure-grounds of John Blackburne, esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. This gentleman's seat was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, bart. the celebrated projector of this river, who left it to his son Simon. On this hill, adjoining *Enfield Park*, (Samuel Clayton, esq.) and, enclosing a part of the garden thereof, are the remains of a circular entrenchment, by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a British entrenchment. On Bush Hill is situated *Bush-hill Park*, (Mrs. Catherine Mellish), which commands a pleasing prospect toward Epping Forest. In the hall is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, re-

presenting the stoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits some very pleasing scenery, and is said to have been originally laid out by Le Nôtre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called *The Bishops*. Inns, *Cross Keys*, and *Angel*.

EDSTASTON, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from London 175 m. 3 f. A turnpike-gate. Here is *Edstaston Hall*, (T. Payne, esq.)

EDWARSTONE, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Sudbury 4 m. E. Here was a priory of monks, cell to Abingdon, removed to Colne, founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of King John.

EDWINSTOWE, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Mansfield 6 m. N. E.

EFFINGHAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 22 m. 1 f. once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments. At this place was a seat of William Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk, who was created Baron Howard of Effingham, and high admiral of England, by Queen Mary, in the year 1552. His descendant was created Earl of Effingham in 1731. Here is a fair on St. Lawrence's day. On the left is the seat of General de Lancey. Inn, *Horse and Jockey*.

EGBURY, (*Hants*) v. dis. from Whitchurch 3 m. N. W. Here is an ancient camp.

EGGINGTON, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Derby 6 m. 3 f. near the Dove river. Over Eggington-heath leads to Little Over. Inn, *Coach and Horses*.

EGGLETON, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from Hereford 9 m. 2 f. between Shucknell and Five Bridges.

EGHAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 17 m. 6 f. on the Thames. Here is a church and a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for 6 men and 6 women; and another was founded in 1624. At leaving this vil. the road ascends a part of Cooper's-hill, made famous by Sir John Denman, son of the judge who resided in the parsonage house. Here, also, dwelt the famous Sir John Doddridge, a very able judge and scholar, whose memory is kept up by the jury which was impannelled in consequence of his reproof to the sheriff of Huntingdon, on account of the meanness of the former jury which had been returned; the next list of jurors, however, so far compensated for the neglect, that, on calling them over in court, the gravity of the bench was invaded by having named Maximilian, king of Toseland; Adam, prince of Godmanchester; the rest were a duke, earl, marquis, lord, a bishop of Buckden, and other sounding names, ending with knight, squire, and yeomen. Egham is divided into four tythings. In the W. part of the parish is *Camomile-hill*, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation. Fair, May 29, which continues three days. At Egham-hill, dist. 7 f. on the right, is a turnpike road to Reading; also the seat of David Jebb, esq.; and beyond it the seat of

—— Smith,

—— Smith, esq. See ENGLEFIELD GREEN, RUNNY MEAD, and THORPE. Principal inns, *Crown*, *King's Head*, and *Red Lion*.

EGISFORD, or EAGLESFORD, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Chumleigh 2 m. S.: it stands on the Taw, and has a ford over it a little above its junction with the Dart. It is said the eagles used to breed, heretofore, in the neighbouring woods, whence it was called Eaglesford; but, in all probability, this tradition originated from its name.

EGLESTONE, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Bernards Castle 4 m. 4 f.

EGLOSKERRY, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 215 m. 7 f. between Launceston and Camelford.

EGLWYS FACH, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Aberystwith 11 m. 1 f.

EGLWYSWRW, (*Pemb.*) v. dist. from Haverfordwest 20 m. 1 f... Fairs, Holy Thursday, and the first Monday after Nov. 22... Inn, *Serjeant*.

EGREMONT, (*Cumb.*) m. t. dis. from London 289 m. 4 f. situated on a small river which runs into the Irish sea, near the promontory of St. Bees. It was formerly a borough, and sent a member to parliament once in the reign of Edward *I.* but never after; for, the burghers becoming poor and unable (at least unwilling) to pay their burgesses their wages, they, to free themselves from that future burden, petitioned the king and parliament, that they might be exempted from that charge... This town, which is well watered, bears the greatest countenance of antiquity, several of the houses being piazzaed in front. Here are the ruins of a castle, situated on a remarkable eminence, and, though of no very great extent, bears singular marks of strength: it is now gone to decay, only as much of it being preserved as is convenient for the Earl of Egremont to hold a court in. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Wyndham. Market-day, Saturday, which is well supplied with barley and oats; fair, Sept. 19. A receiving-house for letters... See RAVENGLASS, and ST. BEES. Here are about 6 innkeepers.

EGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Whitby 8 m. Fairs, Tuesday before Feb. 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for cattle.

EIGHT ASH GREEN, (*Essex*) dist. from Colchester 3 m. 2 f.

EISTEDDFA GURIG, (*Card.*) vil. dist. from Aberystwith 21 m. 2 f.

ELAM GRANGE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Keighley. Here a large quantity of Roman denarii was found in 1775.

ELAND, see EALAND.

ELBERTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 11 m. situated on the lower part of the vale, on the E. of the Severn, where it is 2 miles over.

ELDEN, (*Norf.*) vil. near Thetford. About 50 dwellings were destroyed here by a fire June 4, 1752.

ELDON, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 249 m.: between it and Merrington, on the right, is *Windleston*, (Sir J. Eden, bart.)

ELEHAM, or ELHAM, (*Kent*) town, distant from London 65 m. 4 f. on the lesser Stour, between Wye and Hithe: it lies low, and, close by, is exceeding good running water: the land in general is poor, cold, and stoney. The place has, in ages past, been considerably larger. Two courts are

held in the year for the lord of the manor of Elham; one on Thursday in Easter week, and the other on the first Thursday after the 20th of October, on which day they chuse a constable for the parish, and bosholders for the different boroughs. A bench of justices sits the first Monday in every month for the business of many adjoining parishes. A board of excise sits every six weeks... Here is a charity-school, founded by the late Sir John Williams, knight, for the clothing and instruction of six boys, from 8 till 14 years of age; they are provided with books; and, when a boy's time is up, he is placed out apprentice, and another boy supplies the vacancy in the school. There is also a Sunday school, supported by subscription. It had a market lately on Mondays, now discontinued. Fairs, Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 20. Here is no post-office; the letters are brought by the newsmen, Tuesdays and Fridays, from Canterbury. Near it is *Acrise Place*, (David Papillon, esq.) which is pleasantly situated.

ELFORD, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Litchfield 3 m. Here is a tumulus to be seen, which is supposed to be Roman. Here is *Elford Hall*, (Lady Viscountess Andover.)

ELING, (*Hants*) par. dist. from Southampton about 5 m. is very large and populous, at the head of the river, where are docks for building and repairing ships... There are, also, some capital corn-merchants, who import that article and store it in very large and convenient granaries.

ELING, see EALING.

ELSDON, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 300 m. 3 f. On the right a turnpike road to Morpeth.

ELKINGTON, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Linc.*) villages, dist. from London 146 m. 2 f. Beyond S. Elkington, ¼ m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Market Raisin.

ELKSTONE, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 10 m. E. Here is a neat small church; also a quarry of excellent stone to endure weather.

ELLEL, see HOLE OF ELLEL.

ELLENBOROUGH, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London 309 m. 1 f... Here have been found many Roman coins, which ascertain it to have been a Roman station. Mr. Horsley and Mr. Godden place the ancient Olenacum here. No place in Britain affords more ancient inscriptions.

ELLERTON, (*Yorksh. E.R.*) vil. dist. from Wilberfoss 5 m. S. Here was a priory of Gilbertine canons, founded by William Fitz-Peter, before the year 1212, granted to John Aske, who had a seat at Aughton, dist. 2 m. S.; of this family was Sir Robert Aske, who, in the insurrection called "The Pilgrimage of Grace," headed 40,000 men. They met the king's forces near Doncaster, and there made their submission; but, Sir Robert engaging in another insurrection, was hanged in chains at York.

ELLERTON, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) vil. near Cutterick, which see. Here died Henry Jenkins, a native of Yorksh. at the very advanced age of 169 yrs. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field, and was examined in court on a circumstance that happened 140 years before. He retained his faculties; but, as he was born before parochial

registers were kept, no parish would support him, so that he subsisted by alms. He died in 1670. The interesting events that happened in this man's life are very extraordinary—he was born when popery was established by law; he saw the papal supremacy thrown off; two queens beheaded; the monasteries dissolved; the protestant religion established; and popery again set up as before. In his time the king of Spain was crowned king of England, a third queen beheaded, the whole navy of Spain destroyed by the English, the republic of Holland formed, and the protestant religion firmly settled in England. In his time the king of Scotland was crowned at Westminster, and his son and successor beheaded before the gates of his own palace; the government of the church and state overturned; the royal family proscribed as traitors, and again settled on the throne.

ELLESDON, see ELSDON.

ELLESMERE, (*Shropsh.*) m. t. dist. from London 176 m. 1 f. is of Saxon origin, and takes its name from the water, which was called *Aelsmere*, or the greatest mere, being the chief in this part of the county. This lake is 101 acres in dimensions; it is exceedingly well stocked with fish. The environs have two advantages superior to other lakes: a good town borders on one side; the fine park of *Oatley* (Mrs. Vaughan) is a great ornament to another.... This is the ancient seat of the Kynastons. The house appears to be very old, and stands low; but the park is a very fine one, having the greatest quantity of the finest elm-trees, perhaps, to be seen in any part of England. Ellesmere water is the property of the Duke of Bridgewater; and from this place his grace takes the title of Baron. This town has little to boast of, except its situation.... The principal trade is that of malt, the barley of the neighbourhood being remarkably good. Near the Mere is a house of industry for the poor of 5 parishes, from which is a delightful prospect. On Castle-hill there is one of the finest bowling-greens in the kingdom; 9 different counties may be seen from the green. A new canal is cut to this town, called the *Ellesmere Canal*. The church has a square tower and eight bells. The country, from Wem, for the greatest part of the way to Ellesmere, is flat, dirty, and unpleasant. On the approach to the town it becomes more agreeable, and, about, it breaks into most beautiful risings, fertile, and finely wooded. The bottoms are, indeed, destitute of rivers, but frequently filled with little lakes, called here *meres*, elegantly bordered by the cultivated hills. It is singular, that none of them are the parents of streams; their increase from rain and springs, and their loss, by exhalations, keep such equal pace. Market-day, Tuesday: fairs, third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 25, and Nov. 14. Letters are dispatched for London, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six o'clock in the evening; arrive from London, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, between six and seven o'clock. On the left is a turnpike road to Oswestry and Chirk, also *Birch Hall*, (Mrs. Mainwaring); on the right, 1½ m. is *Hardwicke*, (John Kynaston Powell.) Principal inn, *Royal Oak*.

ELLESTREE,

ELLESTREY, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from Edgeware 3 m. The parish church is said to have been composed of materials brought from Brockley-hill, beyond which it is 1 mile.

ELLINGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from London 226 m. 3 f. on the Ure river.

ELLINGTON, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Huntingdon 5 m. between Huntingdon and Thrapston.

ELM, (*Som.*) vil. distant from London 108 m. 7 f. Here is an ancient camp, called *Tedbury*, where many Roman coins have been found. On the left, about 4¼ m. dist. is *South-hill House*, (Col. Strode.)

ELME, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 34 m. Here is a charity-school.

ELMELY, (*Kent*) island, on the S. side of Shepey, towards the W. end, separated from Shepey by a narrow branch of the Swale, called the Dray, about 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad: it contains about 2,700 acres of land, of which 2,600 are salt marshes. It constitutes a parish, and has a church.

ELMESWORTH, (*Isle of Wight*) in W. Medina. Fairs, Easter-Monday, and July 18.

ELMHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 106 m. 5 f.: though now small, it was once a place of note, and was the see of a bishop, jointly with Dunwich, before it was removed to Thetford, and thence to Norwich. Here was formerly a castle on a hill, from which there was a passage under ground to the altar of the church. In 1710-11, near this place, were found several urns, which contained ashes and broken bones. Here is *Elmham Hall*, (Richard Milles, esq.)

ELMHURST, (*Staff.*) vil. near Litchfield, where there is an echo which returns a hum or clap of the hands, if the weather be calm, 10 or 12 times; yet so thick and close, that it admits of nothing articulate but a monosyllable. In this parish is a Roman tumulus.

ELMOOR, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester 4 m. S. W. on the Severn, and so called from the plenty of eels taken in the moors in this parish. The church is a double building, supported by pillars in the middle, and has an embattled tower at the W. end.

ELMOOR GREEN, (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from London, 102 m. Fair, Tuesday before Holy Thursday.

ELMSALL, and

ELMSALL, NORTH, (*Yorksh.*) villa. dist. from London 171 m. 2 f.: near the former is *Elmsall Lodge*, (H. Fane, esq.) Beyond N. Elmsall 1 m. on the left, is the seat of —— Wilson, esq. Between it and Ackworth Moor Top, on the right, is *Badsworth House*, (J. P. Nevill, esq.) Inn, *White Hart*.

ELMSTEAD MARKET, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 55 m. between Greensted and Frating; but, notwithstanding the additional name of Market, is only a village.

ELMSTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 8 m. N. Here is a good large church.

ELSDON, or ELLESDON, (*Northumb.*) t. dist. from London 305 m. 4 f. where an imperfect altar was dug up, with the bones of beasts, burnt ashes, and broken urns. Near it is *Tod-Law*, a mount, on which are three stone columns, placed in a triangular order, twelve feet distant from each

each other, each column near twelve diameter, said to have been sepalchral monuments of some eminent Danes. It had a market lately. Fair, Aug. 26.

ELSHAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Brigg, 4 m. N. E. Here was an hospital, under the care of a prior and Augustine canons regular, founded by Beatrix de Amundeville, in the year 1166, granted to Charles duke of Suffolk.

ELSTEAD, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Farnham, which see, 5 m. on the W. side of Godalming, between the river way and a brook that falls into it.

ELSTOW, HELENSTOW, or ALNESTOW, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 49 m. 4 f. Here was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith niece to William the Conqueror, and wife of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon, to the honor of Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen; granted at the dissolution to Sir Humphry Radcliff. Fairs, May 14 and Nov. 25. On the right, a turnpike road to St. Neots; on the left, to Ampthill. Here is *Elstow Lodge*, (Sam. Whitbread, esq.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

ELSTREE, IDLESTREY, EAGLESTREE, or ILSTREE, (*Herts.*) vil. dist. from London 11 m. 1 f. in the road from Edgware to St. Albans. The Watling-street of the Romans which passed here, became in length of time so ruinous, that it was, therefore, (as supposed) called Elstree, or Ilstree, (i. e. ill street.) It derived its other appellations, Eaglestree and Idlestree, from vulgar pronunciation. It is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sullonicæ, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundations of several walls. See BROCKLEY HILL. Here are the seats of Mrs. Reeves, John Rudge and —— Price, esqrs.; on the left is *Aldenham Park* (.... Graham, esq.); on the right 2 m. is *Kendall's Hall* (.... Phillimore, esq.)

ELSWORTH, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge, 9 m. adjoining Caxton, and is a large village.

ELTHAM, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London, 8 m. 1 f. on the road to Maidstone. Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I. Edward II. frequently resided here. His queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to the captive King John of France.—Succeeding Princes, and particularly Henry VII. enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenwich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster

Hall.

Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it, one of which consists of four arches. The farm-house, in the inclosure, though somewhat modernised, or rather disguised, by plaster and white-washing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations, called *Eltham Lodge*; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for sale in the last survey. In the handsome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a green-house, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Dr. Sherrard.—The *Hortus Elthamiensis* is well known to the curious in botany. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this parish, is a lofty tower, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort, which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay. This structure, which is called *Severndroog Castle*, is erected from a design of Mr. Jupp's, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle. It is seen at a great distance. Here is a church.—Market-day, Monday, formerly Tuesday. Fairs, Palm Monday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and Oct. 10. Here is *Park Farm Place*, (Sir Benjamin Hammet) a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order, and the grounds are laid out with great taste. Near it is *Fairy Hill*, (J. Randall, esq.) which villa was many years in the possession of earl Bathurst, who greatly improved the grounds.

Eltisley, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 11 m. 4 f. Near the vicarage-house was a nunnery, where St. Pandiana, the daughter of a king of Scotland is said to have been buried. It was destroyed before the conquest. Going to St. Ives, on the right, a turnpike-road to Cambridge; on the left, to St. Neots: beyond it, 2 m. on the right, ditto to Royston; on the left, to Huntingdon; and 2 m. further, ditto to Cambridge; on the left, to Huntingdon. Going to St. Neots, within 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Huntingdon; on the left, to Caxton; at Eltisley, on the right, ditto to St. Ives; on the left, to Potton. Going to Cambridge, 1 m. beyond it, a turnpike-road to Royston; on the left, to Huntingdon and St. Ives. At the dist. of 2 m. is *Croydon*, (Edw. Leeds, esq.)

Elton, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from Oundle 5 m. near the Nen river: it has a church and a charity-school. Going to Peterborough, on the left, a turnpike-road to Stamford; also, *Elton Hall*, (Earl of Carysfort.) Going to Stamford, on the right, a turnpike-road to Peterborough.

Elton, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Bingham, 4 m. 4 f.

Elton, (*Chesh.*) v. near Sandbach, S. W.

Elvedon, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 1 f. It gave title of Viscount to Admiral Keppel.—Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right

right is *Elvedon Hall* (Earl of Albemarle.)

ELWORTH, EAST and WEST, (*Dorset.*) vills. dist. from Abbotsbury 1 m.: both small places.

ELY, (*Camb.*) city, dist. from London 66 m. 5 f.: situated on the Ouse, in a marshy unhealthy district called the isle of Ely, and contains about 2500 inhabitants. A castle was built here by bishop Nigellus in the reign of king Stephen, of which only a memorial remains in the name of Castleward. There was a tradition that a church or monastery was first founded by king Ethelbert, at the desire of St. Augustine, at a place called Crandinbene, about 1 m. from the present cathedral; but this Farmer thinks not well grounded, and ascribes the foundation of a religious society here to Ethelbreda one of the daughters of king Ana, and the wife, first of Tombert, prince of this country, and afterwards of Egfred king of Northumberland. About the year 673 this church was dedicated to the blessed virgin, and in it divine service was performed both by monks and nuns, who lived together, under an abbess, at Coludsbergh, (where the royal foundress was the first abbess) till about the year 870, when the whole country was overrun, and the church destroyed by the Danes. Some years after, a few religious men, who had escaped the slaughter, came back, and repairing some part of the church and building, continued as secular priests about a century; but in 970, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, introduced regulars, under an abbot, rebuilt the monastery, and obtained for it an ample endowment, by the benefactions of King Edgar and others. In 1108, a new bishopric, taken out of the see of Lincoln, was established here, and endowed with two thirds of the revenues of the abbey. On the final surrender of religious houses in 1541, Henry VIII. placed here a dean, eight secular canons or prependaries, vicars, lay-clerks, choristers, schoolmaster, usher, and 24 scholars. The cathedral was begun before 1093, by Abbot Simeon, and finished by Richard, the last abbot, in 1106. The bishop's palace was built by bishops Alcock and Goodrich. The cathedral the chief ornament of this ancient city, has a stately lantern, seen at a vast distance, but seems to totter with every blast of wind. The choir has lately been removed to the east end of the church, and, in September, 1792, a very handsome painted window was put up at the east end, over the altar. *See plate S, fig. 3.* In the year 1071 many English fled hither from the conqueror, under the conduct of the earls of Edwin, Morcar, and Siward, and built a castle of wood in the marshes, called Hereward's Castle, from Hereward, the captain, under whom they ravaged the neighbouring county, and who with a few followers, held out after the rest surrendered. William erected a castle at a place called Wiseberum, and the vestiges of his camp are yet visible at the S. end of Aldrey Causey, at a place called Belsais Hills. During the wars between king John and the barons, in 1216, William Brihk, with a party of Flemings, entered the island, being favoured by the ice, plundered the churches, and committed great ravages, compelling those who were placed in the religious houses to pay large sums for their lives; and the

prior

prior was obliged to pay 200 marks to save the cathedral from being burned. It was again ravaged in 1267. Ely, in conjunction with the county of Cambridge, sends two members to parliament. It having lost its charter, the bishop is invested with the chief government of the place; he has the appointment of judges to hold the assizes, and magistrates to hold quarter-sessions and transact all other business. The city is not populous nor beautiful, but has great plenty of provisions.—It is observed to be the only city in England subordinate to the bishop in its civil government, and unrepresented in parliament. Here are a free-school and two charity-schools. It has but one good street well paved, the rest not being paved, and very dirty. ——The assizes are held here in March or April, and at Wisbeach in October. It is so encompassed with gardens, that it serves all the country round, as far as Cambridge; and St. Ives is supplied from hence with greens and other garden-stuff; and they are particularly noted for vast quantities of strawberries. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Ascension-day and October 29. A bye-post goes out every afternoon at four o'clock, to Cambridge, which is the extent of its journey, and returns at ten o'clock next morning. On the right, is a turnpike-road to Newmarket; on the left, to Wisbeach. Beyond it, on the right, is *New Burn*, (Edmund Tattersall, esq.) a beautiful seat. Principal inns, *Lamb* and *Bell*.

ELY, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from London 162 m. Here is a bridge over the river Ely. Fair, July 22.

EMBARROW, or EMBORROW, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bath 14 m. 1 f. Between it and Wells (dist. 5 m. 6 f.) at ¾ m. S. is an ancient Roman camp, called *Masbury Castle*.

EMBERCUM, (*Som.*) dist. from Minehead 5 m. between it and Bampton.

EMBERSEN, EMMESEY, EMSEY, EMELSEY, EMSLEY, EMSEY, or EMSHAW, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Skipton 1 m. William de Mechines, grandson to the king of Scotland, and Cecilia de Romelli his wife, baroness of Skipton, having lost their only son, who was drowned in attempting to leap a greyhound over a brook, from its narrowness called the Strides, in the year 1120. founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine here, dedicated to the honor of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. The priory was, in the year 1151, removed to Bolton, by Adeliza de Romelli, daughter of the foundress, she giving to the monks the manor of Bolton, in exchange for those of Stretton and Skipdune. This priory, at the dissolution, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland. The monastery being surrendered before it was complete, the steeple was never finished... Some of the walls and windows of the conventual church remain. Here are two twist mills; likewise, a manufactory for that branch of cotton spinning performed by mules.

EMONT BRIDGE, (*Westm.*) dist. from London, by Appleby, 282 m. 5 f. and by Kendal 286 m. 5 f. It is over the Emont river. On the right is *Carlton Hall* (Thomas Wallace, esq.); and on the left is *Skirsgill House* (Hugh Parkin, esq.)

EMPINGHAM, (*Rutl.*) v. dist. from

from Oakham, 6 m. 6 f.; between it and Stamford dist. 5 m. Here is a charity-school, and on the heath there used to be horse-races. Here is the seat of Thomas Forayth, esq. Between it and Whitwell, on the left, is *Normanton*, (Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.)

EMSWORTH, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from Chichester 7 m. W. in the road to Portsmouth, situated close to the sea. It is a pleasant place, famous for the peculiar flavour of its oysters. A small but neat chapel has been lately built here, for the convenience of the inhabitants who were obliged to go more than a mile to their parish church of Warblington, to which Emsworth belongs. At a small distance is the island of *Thorney*, of a triangular form, about six m. in circumference. It is said to derive its name from the quantity of thorns it produced. It contains one village of the same name. Inn, *Crown*.

ENBOURN, (*Berks*) v. dist. from Newbury, 3 m. N. W. The manors of East and West Enbourn have a peculiar custom: on the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to have her free bench in all his copyhold lands, *dum sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency she forfeits her widow's estate: yet, after this, if she comes into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and say the following words, the steward is bound by the custom to admit her to her free bench again:

Here I am, riding upon a black ram,
Like a whore, as I am:
And for my crincum crancum,
Have lost my bincum bancum;
And, for my tail's game,
Am brought to this worldly shame:
Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let me
have my lands again.

ENCOMB, (*Dorset*) v. dist. from Kingston 2 m. situated in a deep valley that opens to the British Channel on the S. Here is an elegant seat of W. Morton Pitt, esq. built of Purlock stone, surrounded with plantations.

END MOOR, (*Westm.*) dist. from London, 256 m.

ENDERTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 191 m. between Chester and Parkgate.

ENDON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Newcastle under Lyne 6 m. 4 f.; between it and Leek dist. 4 m. 5 f. Here is *Ashes* (S. Debank, esq.)

ENFIELD, (*Midd.*) t. dist. from London 9 m. 1 f. Enfield Highway is dist. 9 m. 3 f. and Enfield Wash 10 m. It is called in some old records Enfen, or Infen, from the fenny soil of some part of its parish, so drained since, that, except the part called Enfield-wash, it is now become good land. It was formerly noted for tanning of hides; and for its chace, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer: near it is a parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In the centre almost of the chace, are the ruins of an old house, which is said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. Here is a most sumptuous lodge for the ranger; and the skirts of the chace are stored with country-seats for the citizens of London and sportsmen. This chace was full of deer, and all sorts of game, when king James I. resided at Theobald's; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms. Yet after the restoration it was laid open again, woods and groves were replanted, and the whole chace stored with deer. But, by an act of parliament, in 1779, it was disforested. Part of it was

allotted to different parishes, and enclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was afterward sold, in eight lots, at the office of the duchy of Lancaster. In the town is part of an ancient royal palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient house, called Elsynge-hall, (now demolished) Edward VI. on his accession to the throne, kept his court, for five months, before he removed to London. Mr. Lysons is of opinion, that the palace "underwent considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this prince, and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth." In April 1557, this princess was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chace, by a retinue of twelve ladies in white satin, on ambling palfries, and twenty yeomen in green, all on horseback, that her grace might hunt the hart. On entering the chace, she was met by fifty archers, in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow winged with peacock's feathers. By way of closing the sport, the princess was gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of the buck. One of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak pannels, and a richly ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter, and royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: "*Sola salus servire Deo, sunt cætera fraudes.*..Our only security is to serve God: aught else is vanity." In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, with nearly the same ornaments, and this motto: "*Ut ros super herbam, ut benevolentia regis.*..Like the dew on the grass is the bounty of the king;" alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the British Museum, is a latin one from the princess Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian Library is a MS copy of a sermon, translated by the princess, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, in her own hand, and was sent, as a new-year's gift to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30; the year not mentioned. When Elizabeth became queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I. and has been ever since in private hands. In 1670 it was taken by Mr. Uvedale, master of the grammar-school, who being much attached to the study of botany, planted a cedar of Libanus, now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring, at three feet from the ground, (in 1793) twelve feet in girth. The whole building in front, was taken down in 1792; and on the site of it are erected some small houses. The small part left standing behind, (and which contains the old rooms) has been new fronted, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The whole of this old palace was purchased, in 1786, by Mr. Thomas Calloway, steward of Guy's Hospital,

pital, of the representatives of Eliab Breton, esq. The parish of Enfield is very large, the town itself being but a very small part of what is generally denominated Enfield; Baker's-street, Four-tree-hill, Bull's Cross, Ponder's End, Enfield Highway, (through the two last of which lies one of the northern high-roads) Enfield Chace, &c. being parts thereof. It is situated at the northern extremity of Middlesex; bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, and on the E. by the county of Essex. The soil for the most part is a strong loam, and supposed to be as fine wheat-land as any in the kingdom. Here is an ancient parish-church, lately repaired; also a free-school for boys belonging to the parish. Formerly Enfield had a good market on Saturday, but now has none. Fairs, Sept. 23 and Nov. 3. In this parish are several beautiful villas, particularly at Enfield Park, the seat of Samuel Clayton, esq. which was part of the ancient royal demesne, *Trent Place*, (John Wigston, esq.) on Enfield Chase: when that part of the Chase, which was reserved to the crown, in consequence of the act for disforesting it, was sold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaster, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had successfully attended the Duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, in the Tirol. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music-room, &c. His Majesty, on conferring the dignity of baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of the medical skill by which the Duke's life had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard, the earl of Cholmondeley purchased this place....*South-lodge*, also in Enfield Chase: it was a seat of the first earl of Chatham, (when a commoner) to whom it was left, by will, with 10,000l. On this bequest, he observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years; nor was he mistaken. Yet here, for some time, this illustrious statesman occasionally enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement, and even indulged in some poetic effusions. When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Alderman Skinner, who afterward purchased it, restored this delightful spot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views across which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Forrest, are rich and extensive. It was lately purchased by —— Gundry, esq. *Four-tree-hill*, (late Edm. Armstrong, esq.) said to have been built by Inigo Jones; *East Lodge*, which had been occasionally used by Charles I. as a hunting-seat; *West Lodge* and *North Lodge*, (all three held by lease under the crown by the guardians of the duchess of Chandos, a lunatic) the latter in the occupation of Thomas James, esq.; a large new built house on Beech Hill, the seat of Wm. Franks, esq.: and the handsome villa of Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. late governor of Bombay. See EDMONTON and SOUTHGATE. Inns, *George*, *Rose and Crown*, (at Enfield

field Highway); and *Bell*, (at Enfield Wash.)

ENGLAND, pronounced *Ingland*, a considerable country of Europe; the principal part, derived its name from the Angles, who settled here in the year 449, and were situated on the continent between the Saxons and Jutes. Constantine divided Roman Britain into four governments, viz. Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Cæsariensis, and Maxima Cæsariensis. Britannia Prima lay between the Channel, the Severn, and the Thames; Britannia Secunda occupied all the country between the Severn and the Irish sea; Flavia Cæsariensis was enclosed within the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn; and Maxima Cæsariensis extended from the Humber to Adrian's Wall. A fifth province was afterwards added, named Valentia, probably by the emperor Valentinian, from his brother Valens; for in the reign of Valentinian this district extending from Adrian's Wall to the Frith of Forth and Clyde, was recovered by Theodosius, father to the emperor of that name. The four Roman ways, or streets, the names of which often occur in the course of this work, are, 1. *Watling-street*, which extended, according to some, from Dover to Cardigan, but according to others, from Dover to the Welch coast, over against Anglesea; the name is of uncertain derivation; some ascribe it to Vitellianus, a Roman, who was perhaps employed in forming it; some to a Saxon word signifying a beggar, as being much infested by beggars; others think it a corruption of Guthelir or Irish-street. It passed through London, Dunstable, Towcester, &c. and crossed the Severn, near the Wreking in Shropshire. 2. The *Foss-way*, so called, perhaps, from its not having been finished, but left like a ditch, which extended, from Totness, in Devonshire, to Lincoln, and thence to Caithness. 3. *Ikenild-street*, so called, perhaps, from the Iceni, which led from Southampton to York and thence to Tinmouth; and 4. *Ermine*, or *Hermin-street*, from St. David's to Southampton. All these roads had branches, which were called vicinal roads; and there were two others which we read of, viz. *Julia Strata*, in Monmouthshire, formed by Julius Frontinus, who subdued the Silures; and the *Strata Marcella*, not far from the Julia Strata, formed by Ulpius Marcellus, prætor of Britain, in the reign of Commodus. It is here to be observed, that several other roads are called Ermine or Hermin-street. After the troubles of the Roman empire occasioned the withdrawing of that people from the land, the Britons, harassed by the Picts and Scots, called in the Saxons and Angles to their relief, of which they had reason to repent; for the Saxons soon turned their arms against them, and multitudes of their countrymen following the first adventurers, drove the unhappy Britons from their homes, and compelled them to retire to the mountains of Wales, to Cornwall, and to that part of the continent afterwards called Bretagne. Seven kingdoms were formed by the Saxons, under different leaders, viz. 1. Kent, which included the county so called. 2. Sussex, or the South Saxons, containing Sussex and Surry. 3. East Anglia, comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, with the isle of Ely.

Ely. 4. Wessex, or the West Saxons, in which were Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire. 5. Northumberland, including Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and a part of Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh. 6. Essex, or the East Saxons, which comprised Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordfordshire. 7. Mercia, which contained Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, and part of Hertfordshire. During the existence of the heptarchy, we are told, that the most powerful monarch was called king of Angles. Alfred or Aelfred first divided England into counties, and these again into hundreds and tithings. At the first institution the number of counties was 32; but in the reign of the conqueror, when a survey of the kingdom was made, there were 36, though only 34 are named in the public records, for Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, are not accounted among them; the three last belonging at that time to Scotland, and the two first being either exempted from taxation or included in Yorkshire; but being afterwards added, they completed the number of 39, into which England is at present divided, viz. Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. See the respective counties and WALES. England is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 miles in breadth, from Dover, in Kent, to Sennen in Cornwall; but in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth, for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the Southern coast to the town of Berwick. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea coast. The air is generally very good and wholesome, and though there are thunderstorms, hurricanes and earthquakes, as in other countries, they are, however, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others. It is a level and open country, for what hills there are of any note, are chiefly towards the North; for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests, as, Windsor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and 36 parish churches in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in

general very fruitful. There are, indeed, many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep; besides, it is thought, the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to advantage. It produces all sorts of fruit trees and herbs which are thought proper to the climate. It must be acknowledged there are no vines which are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes, that are made use of as other fruits.—— However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink is beer or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom, particularly broad-cloth which is not to be equalled in any other country. Here are all sorts of materials for building, and there are several stone quarries in several parts. In most counties there is plenty of pit coal, which is the general firing; and it is supposed that coal-mines might be found on Blackheath, but that they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts and for every use, and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed here, have been generally neglected: however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland.... But there is one sort which is not is to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull dog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened on the animal, oblige them to let go their hold: but what is more strange, when any of them is transported beyond the sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, with others of less note. England also abounds in curiosities, artificial and natural; superb buildings, ancient and modern, &c.; which are noticed in their proper places. Although the government be called monarchical and independent, yet the king has no power of himself to make new laws, or levy new taxes; these things can only be done jointly with the parliament: so that the constitution of England may be called partly monarchical and partly republican. The supreme power is vested in the king, lords, and commons. The executive power in the king only. One great fundamental maxim of the constitution is, that the crown is hereditary; but that right of inheritance may be from time to time changed, or limited, by parliament. In the counties, the king appoints a deputy, called a lieutenant, or lord lieutenant, being chiefly chosen from the nobility; and every year a gentleman of character and fortune is chosen by the king likewise, to take care of the police of the county, under the name of sheriff; whose business is to collect, and pay into the exchequer, the public revenues of the county; to

levy

levy fines, by distraining; to attend the judges, and execute their orders; to summon juries, and superintend the execution of convicted criminals.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, (*Berks.*) dist. from London 18 m. 6 f. in the parish of Egham, and is delightfully situated on the summit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windsor Great Park to Reading. It had its name from the defeat of the Danes here by king Ethelwolf, in the year 871. Here, and near it are some good seats, particularly of Mrs. Hervey, Lord Shieldham, and —— Freemantle, esq.

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, (*Cumb.*) near Carlisle, S. now a dreary moor, having been disforested by Henry VIII.; in which Edward I. is said to have killed 200 bucks in a day.

ENMORE, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 142 m. 6 f. on a little river that runs into the Parret.—Here is a castellated mansion, built by a late Lord Egmont; also the seat of A. Guy, esq.—On the left 1 m. is *Halfwell House*, (C. Kemys Tynte, esq.)

ENSHEIM, (*Oxf.*) v. near Woodstock, W. which has a handsome stone bridge over the Isis, was, in the time of the Saxons, a royal village, and had an abbey; great part of the front with two towers are still standing; it appears to have been a noble structure. One of the Saxon kings held a general council here. In this parish there was an old custom, whereby the town's people were allowed, upon Whit-Monday, to cut down and carry away, wherever the churchwardens marked it out, by giving the first chop, as much timber as could be drawn away by men's hands into the abbey-yard; and if they could draw it out again, in spite of the opposition of the servants of the abbey to prevent it, they were to keep it for the necessary reparations of the church. By this custom, it is said, the people hold their right of commonage at Lammas and Michaelmas.

ENSLOW BRIDGE, (*Oxf.*) dist. from London 60 m. 5 f. over the Charwell river. Going to Chipping Norton, beyond it 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Deddington; on the left, ditto to Oxford. Going to Deddington, beyond it ½ m. on the right, ditto to Oxford and Chipping Norton; and ½ m. further, on the left, ditto to Woodstock.

ENSTONE, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from London 69 m. 2 f. On the right, 2 m. 6 f. a turnpike-road to Chapel-house. Near it are curious water-works. Beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is *Heythrup*, (Earl of Shrewsbury.) Inn, *Talbot*.

ENSTONE, (*Staff.*) v. near Stafford, N. E. opposite Sandon. It is near the Trent: in the manor is a brinish spring, which frets away the surrounding grass and earth.

ENTER COMMON, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from London, 235 m. 3 f.—Here is a turnpike-gate. Going to Darlington, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Stockton; on the left, 2 m. further, ditto to Richmond. Going to Stockton, on the left, a turnpike-road to Darlington; ditto, about 2 m. is *Pepper Hall*, (John Arden, esq.)

ENVILLE, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Stourbridge 4 m. W. Here is the elegant mansion of the earl of Stamford. It is a handsome white structure, which, although for the greatest part modern, carries with it the air of respectable antiquity, happily

happily corresponding with the venerable aspect of the surrounding woods. The center, which recedes from the wings, has the windows formed with pointed gothic arches, and is flanked with two octangular towers..from these the wings extend, appearing as modern additions, and round the top of the whole runs an embattlement: this abundantly conceals the roof, which so disgustingly presents itself to view, in many even modern buildings. On the left, a considerable addition is built, which being judiciously planted out of view, as well as the brick offices on the other hand, the whole strikes us with an air of pleasing uniformity... From the house stretches forward a sloping lawn that rises boldly on the left, while the intervening sheet of water, skirted by the shrubbery and building we have left, gives to the whole a most pleasing effect. The gardens are capacious, and handsomely laid out. It should also be remarked that the park of Enville has the peculiar advantage of rendering its beauties accessible to the visit of the invalid, as its noble owner has, with the greatest liberality, disposed a carriage-way throughout the whole.

Epperston, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Sherwood Forest 1 m. and from Trent 2 m. It had two manors.

Epiton, (*Suss.*) v. near Hastings. Here William the conqueror defeated Harold.

Epping, (*Ess.*) m. t. dist. from Lon. 16 m. 6 f. It is a small town, and formerly belonged to Waltham Abbey. The butter made here is in particular esteem, and sells, in course, at a higher price than any other. Market-day, Friday, for provisions; also, a market on Thursday for cattle. The markets are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet 1½ m. from the church Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and October 13. *Epping Forest*, a royal chase, extends from this town almost to London; it was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterwards the name of Waltham Forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage. In Hainault Forest, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. For an account of this celebrated tree (which seems to have escaped the attention of the laborious Camden, and his indefatigable continuator Mr. Gough) we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Gilpin. "The tradition of the country," says this ingenious writer, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery and other Woodland Views, "traces it half-way up the christian æra... It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is thirty-six feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms; yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But, as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their

their length, the liberties of the fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies, and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in as the cavities formed by the heaving roots of the tree.... This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwise have suffered." This celebrated tree is now fenced round with a close paling, about five feet high. Almost all the extremities of its branches have been sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them, to preserve them from decay; and the injuries which the trunk of the tree had sustained, by the lighting of fires in the cavities, have been repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. On one of the branches is fixed a board with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaister having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy but whimsical character, in Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumstance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the large arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him. Among the very numerous and respectable societies that have been formed, since the revival of the now fashionable amusement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foresters" is not the least distinguished, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the association, and, at certain stated times, march in procession round this venerable father of the sylvan race. They are dressed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band of music, and all, "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance, of glorious archery." At the twelve-mile stone is a tavern or genteel public-house, well known by the sign of the *Bald-faced Stag*, a short distance from which it has long been a custom, every Easter Monday, to uncart a stag for the diversion of the votaries of Diana. See BALD-FACED STAG. The forest is adorned with many handsome villas.... Through Epping on the right is a turnpike road to Chelmsford; within 1 m. on the left is *Copt Hall*, (John Conyers, esq.) built by the elder Conyers, and is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant architecture.—— The original house stood at the bottom of the hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here was a private chapel for the use of the family, which anciently belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Near it is *Warleys*, (Wm. Aquehart, esq.) About 2 m. on the left of Epping Place is *Hill Hall*, (Sir Wm. Smyth, bart.) It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, secretary of state, in 1548; but great alterations have since been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.—— Inn, *Epping Place*.

EPPLETON, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from Durham, 5 m.

EPSOM, (*Surry*) t. dist. from London, 14 m. 3 f.: a delightful place,

place, on the west side of Banstead Downs, near which are some springs of purging water, discovered in 1618, and formerly much in use, though neglected of late years. In the middle of the town is a clock at one end of the pond, railed in by the generosity of a gentleman, who provided for the public service what was greatly wanted, water being scarce, especially in dry summers, when many of the inhabitants are forced to buy it of persons, who get a livelihood by carrying it about for sale. On the neighbouring downs are annual horse-races; but the inns, shops, and bowling-greens, are not near so much frequented as formerly — The town is about 1½ m. in semi-circle, from the church to the palace of Durdans, which was originally built by George first earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonsuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. But this, being destroyed by fire many years ago, was afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac; and was formerly a seat of the earl of Guildford...It was once inhabited by his present majesty's father. This town had lately a market on Friday, now discontinued. Fair, July 25. The post comes in and goes out every day, Sundays excepted, at 10 in the evening. Near this town are several seats; particularly *Woodcot Park*, (L. Teffier, esq.); *Pit Place*, (—— Jewdwine, esq.) so called from its situation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimsical but elegant retirement. The last proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conservatory, and aviary, in particular, are supposed to be the most beautiful of the kind in Surry: *Nork House*, (Lord Arden); also the seats of Wm. Northey, esq. lord of the manor, —— Haynes, esq., Mrs. Hudson, Lady Duckinfield, J. Robinson, esq. &c.—— See CHEAM. Principal inns, *King's Head* and *Spread Eagle*.

EPWORTH, or EPSWORTH, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London, 157 m. 6 f.; a long straggling town, but the principal place in the isle of Axholm, which is a river island, formed by the Trent, Idle and Dun, and other rivers, that encompass it. It yields alabaster and flax, and a sweet-scented shrub called gall. Pits, and the dead roots of fir-trees are also found here. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in manufactures of sacking and bagging. It is a rectory and has a charity-school. Near it was formerly a Carthusian priory. Here are at present about 250 families, and about 30 freeholders. Market-day, Thursday; Fairs, first Thursday after new May-day, and ditto after new Michaelmas for cattle. Here is a post-office; the letters are sent from this place to Thorne, and brought from thence, every Tuesday and Friday. Not being any turnpike road in this part of the county, neither coach nor waggon comes to this town.—— Principal inns, *King's Head* and *Red Lion*.

ERDBURY, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Nuneaton 1 m. S. Here was a priory of Augustine Canons, founded by Ralph de Sudley in the reign of Henry II. granted to the duke of Suffolk.

EDDINGTON, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from London 108 m. 7 f. Going to Walsall, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Litchfield; and 3½ miles

miles further ditto to Weston under Lizard. Going to Sutton Coldfield from Castle Bromwich, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Birmingham and Shrewsbury.

ERDSHAW, (*Ches.*) dist. from Middlewich 2 m.

ERISBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Spilsby, which see. Here was a collegiate chapel for a master and priests, founded by Sir John Willoughby, in the reign of Edward III.; granted, at the dissolution, to the duchess of Suffolk. Here was also a seat of Lord Willoughby, burned down some years since.

ERIDGE, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from Grinsted 8 m.

ERISWELLS, (*Suff.*) dist. from London 72 m. 2 f.

ERITH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 14 m. on the Thames. In this neighbourhood formerly stood the abbey of Lesnes, for black canons, founded in the year 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, who had for some years before discharged the trust of regent or governor of the realm, during the king's absence in France; and the year after the foundation of the abbey, took on him the religious habit, and died at this house, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr, meaning Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was so called about 8 years after his murder. This house was given to cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his new college; and after his disgrace to Sir Ralph Sadler. Near Erith is *Belvidere House*, (Lord Eardley), which is situate on the brow of a hill, and commands a vast extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half distant. The river adds greatly to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits a very pleasing landscape. The ships employed in the trade of London are seen sailing up and down. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. His lordship has very judiciously laid out his grounds. The old house was but small; he, therefore, built a noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing-room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters.

ERITH, (*Camb.*) v. near Somersham, on the Ouse; is a large place, with a causeway leading from St. Ives into the Isle of Ely. Near it is *Belsar's Hill*, an artificial curious mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people had taken up arms against William the Norman in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings.—At that time it was surrounded by marshes and bogs. In the reign of Henry III. the discontented barons took refuge here till reduced to obedience. See BLUNTSHAM. Here are two or three good inns.

ERPINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Aylsham 4 m.

ESHAM, see EVESHAM.

ESHELWORTH, (*Northumb.*) v. near Morpeth.

ESHER, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 16 m. 1 f. on the road to Guildford. Here is a church and a receiving-house for letters. Fair, Sept. 4. Through the town, on the left, is *Claremont*, (Earl of Tyrconnel), which was the seat of John Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion

casion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of Cooper's Hill." It was purchased by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected an elegant villa, in a much better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. On the right is *Esher Place*, (Hon. Miss Pelham), a Gothic structure of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows. It was anciently one of the seats of the prelates of Winchester, was built by Bishop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolsey, when he held that see in conjunction with those of York and Durham. The whole was rebuilt by the late Hon. Henry Pelham, in the same style as the original, and after the design of Kent, except the two towers in the body of the house, which belong to the old structure. In one of these towers is a very curious winding staircase, which has excited the admiration of many eminent architects. This noble mansion is situated in a low vale, on the banks of the river Mole, which is approached, by a circular sweep, through a declining lawn. This river winds pleasantly through the grounds, and forms a very beautiful piece of water. On the left, entering the park, at some distance the ground takes a serpentine form; and the heights being planted with clumps of firs and other trees, have a rich and bold effect. On a further advance, to the right, the eye is attracted by a fine open country. An elegant summer-house, situate on the most elevated spot in the park, commands a variety of rich and pleasant prospects. Another building, called The Bower, is overhung with ivy, the massy foliage of which is at once beautiful and picturesque. Almost every step affords a new and pleasing object; and, to enrich the scene, the river frequently presents itself through the trees, or in full view from an open space; and it is again obscured by the intervention of some object, perhaps not less pleasing. To this place (then called *Asher*) was the magnificent Wolsey commanded to retire, just after he had perceived, for the first time, that he had for ever lost the favour of his sovereign. The world that had paid him such abject court during his prosperity, now deserted him (all but the faithful Cromwell) on this fatal reverse of fortune. He himself was much dejected with the change, and, from the same turn of mind which had made him so vainly elated with his grandeur, he felt the stroke of adversity with double rigour. In this parish is the manor of *Esher Waterville*. At Sandy Chapel, dist. about 2 f. from hence, was formerly an hospital for lazars.

ESHTON, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Skipton 5 m. between it and Settle. Here is *Eshton Hall*, (Matt. Wilson, esq.)

ESSENDON, (*Rutl.*) vil. distant from Stamford 1 m. N.: it gives title of Baron to the Marquis of Salisbury.

ESSEX, co. 44 m. in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames; on the W. by Herefordshire and Middlesex; on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk; and on the

the E. by the sea. It is divided into 14 hundreds and 5 half hundreds, in which are 403 parishes, 24 m. towns, and about 320,000 inhabitants. The climate is mild, and the soil, of every species, from the lightest sand to the strongest clay; the greatest part is, for the most part, well watered; neither is the air so unwholesome as is universally represented: the most unhealthy parts, viz. the hundreds of Dengy and Rochford, called, in reproach, the hundreds of Essex, so dreaded for the agues they produced, are now, whatever they might have been, not only the most fertile districts, but equally free from noxious qualities with any other parts of the coast. This county is rather singular in the production of a kind of treble crop, consisting of coriander, teazle, and carraway. It also produces corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, baize, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. About Saffron Walden the earth, after bearing Saffron three years, will, according to tradition, produce good barley, for 18 years successively, without any manure. The rivers, besides the Thames, are the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden, or Rhoding: all these rivers abound in most sorts of fish. It sends 8 members to Parliament; two for the county, and two for Colchester; two for Harwich, and two for Maldon: the members for the county are chosen in Chelmsford; which, though inferior to Colchester, is the county town. In this county are some elegant villas: see EPPING, WANSTEAD, and *Plate 6, fig. 3.*

ESSINGTON, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Wednesfield 2 m. N.; was held of the manor of Hilton, near Penkridge, by the singular tenure of driving a goose three times round the fire, blown by Jack of Hilton, a little brass image operating like a bellows. Both manors becoming the property of —— Vernon, esq. the custom was dropped.

ETALL, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Milfield 3 m. N. Here was a castle, built by Sir Rob. Manners, Lord Ros, of Etall, in the reign of Edward I. James IV. before the battle of Flodden, took and ruined it. Here is a seat of Sir Wm. Carr, bart.

ETCHENHAMPTON, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Devizes 4 m.

ETCHINGHAM, (*Sussex*) v. dis. from Lewis 20 m. 5 f.: it is on the Roker river, and leads to Cranbrook.

ETON, or EATON, (*Bucks*) vil. distant from London 21 m. 7 f. united to Windsor, (though in a different county,) by the ready communication of a bridge over the river, and principally consists of one street. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, in a delightful valley, and remarkably healthy soil.... Eton has been long famous for its royal college and school, founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1440, for the education of 70 youths in classical learning. This school was rebuilt in 1569. The 70 King's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at

Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Beside those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the master's houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000l. a year. The college consists of two neat quadrangles or courts. In the outermost, are the schools, and lodgings for the masters and scholars, and on the S. is the college chapel; on the front or east end is the part of the provost's lodgings, and a beautiful ancient tower or gateway, which divides the two courts: in the middle of the first court is a statue in brass, well executed, of the royal founder. The inner court is the lodging and apartments of the provost and fellows of the college; on the south side is the college library, one of the most elegant in the kingdom, both in respect to the neatness of the room, and a well-chosen collection of the best authors and their editions; given, for the most part, by Dr. Waddington, bishop of Chichester, Dr. Godolphin, provost, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, late fellow, and Nicholas Man, esq. late master of the Charter-house; in particular the fine library of Richard Topham, esq. of Windsor, with many elegant drawings of Greek and Roman antiquities, collected at a great expense by that gentleman in Rome, is a singular ornament to this library, and was presented to the college by Lord Chief Justice Reeve and Dr. Mead, his executors: and, of late, the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, some time fellow of this college, on quitting his fellowship, presented to this library many elegant and capital books. And, on this occasion, honourable mention must be made of this gentleman's munificence; for, besides the above, and other distinguished marks of his generosity to the college, he has built, at his sole expense, a neat chapel in the middle of the town, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants—a benevolence long wanted, and happily perfected by the singular generosity and truly noble and Christian spirit of this gentleman. The college chapel is a plain regular building of stone, and forms the south side of the outer court, and is most beautiful in an elegant simplicity and plainness, which at all times gives pleasure, and bespeaks the spectator's regard and veneration. *See Plate 2, fig. 2.* At the W. end is a marble statue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Harry." Fair, Ash-Wednesday. The principal inns are in Windsor.

ETRURIA, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from Newcastle under Lyne 1 m. 4 f. between it and Leek. Here is the seat of Josiah Wedgewood, esq.

ETTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Glinton 1 m. 4 f. N. W... Here was *Woodroft House*, which Dr. Hodson, the favourite chaplain of Charles I. made a garrison of in 1647, and wherein he was murdered in 1648.

ETWALL, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Derby 6 m. with an hospital and a charity-school. Here is the seat of —— Cotton, esq.

EVERDON, (*Bedf.*) vil. near Bedford, and adjoining Tempsford, on the E: its church is in Cambridgeshire. It is noted for the

the birth of the learned and eminent John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and lord high constable of England, under Edward IV. and of Sylvester de Everdon, bishop of Carlisle, in the reign of Henry III.

EVERDON, or EVENDON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Weedon 2 m. S. W. Here was a priory, cell to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy; and afterwards subordinate to Creting, in Suffolk, given as an alien priory by Edward IV. to Eton College. April 18, 1786, near 40 houses were consumed here by a fire.

EVERLEY, or EVERLEIGH, EAST, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 75 m. 2 f. And

EVERLEY, or EVERLEIGH, WEST, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 6 f.: it was the residence of King Ina. At E. Everley is the seat of Dugdale Astley, esq.; also, on the right, a turnpike road to Gloucester.

EVERSHOT, (*Dorsetsh.*) t. dist. from London 128 m.; is a small inland town, on the borders of Somersetshire. Here the river Frome rises, which runs to Purbeck Bay. The hamlet is 6 m. in circuit; the chapel is a large ancient structure, with a high tower. It had, formerly, a market on Friday, for corn, &c. which has been discontinued for many years. Fair, May 12, for horned cattle. The post arrives from London every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns the same day about the same time. In the neighbourhood are several fine seats, particularly within 1 m. E. *Melbury Hall*, (Earl of Ilchester.) This house bears the marks of remote antiquity; the west part, being of the Gothic form, and rising into a lofty tower embattled, bespeaks the age of Henry VII. when, most probably, it was built; the other parts have Grecian orders engrafted on the other style, which, altogether, gives it an uncommon and picturesque appearance.... Among other superb and costly furniture, as pictures, collections of the rose japan, old and modern china, here is a quantity of beautiful carving in wood, by Gibbons, the famous statuary in Charles the Second's reign, and which has been noticed by Mr. Horace Walpole in his Anecdotes of Painting. The house stands in a beautiful park, abounding in fine old timber; near it is a fine Gothic church, which serves as a chapel to the family, and in which are a number of very handsome monuments. Principal inn, *King's Arms.*

EVERSLEY, (*Hants*) vil. distant from London 34 m. Fairs, May 16, and Oct. 18. The church is a neat brick edifice, and contains some beautiful monuments: adjacent to it is an old mansion, (General Sir W. Fawcett, K. B.) with a beautiful lawn, lately in the tenure of —— Farrer, esq. On Eversley Green is the house and spacious brewery of J. Parfett, esq. On the right are *Fangrove House*, (Richard Charters, esq.); and *Warbrook House*, (Jon. G. Micklethwaite, esq.); nearly opposite, on the left, is the neat house of the Rev. —— Eccles; about 1 m to the left, is *Bramsell House*, (Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart.) Inn, *Chequers.*

EVERTON, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from Bawtry 6 m. 7 f. near the river Idle. Between it and Gringley, on the right, is *Wiseton*, (Richard Acklom, esq.)

EVESHAM, (*Worc.*) m. t. dist. from London 93 m. 7 f.; also called, corruptly, *Esham*; is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches, and a convenient harbour for barges. In former times it was famous for its stately monastery, being one of those whose abbot sat in parliament as a spiritual lord, and who exercised the episcopal office over all his clergy. This abbey was first founded in the year 709, by Egwin, a prince of the blood royal, who, having been elected bishop of Worcester, was unjustly deprived of his office by the pope, after which he retired to this place, and built a convent, where he resided with some secular canons, and procured a grant of lands for their support. The annual revenues of this convent, at the dissolution, amounted to 1183l. 12s. 9d. The site of the abbey (local situation and ground whereon it stood) was granted, in the 34th year of the reign of Henry VIII. to Philip Hobby, esq. The principal remains of the abbey is a large elliptical arch or gateway, 17 feet high from the ground to the key-stone; the arch is divided by three sets of mouldings into two ranges of niches, filled with well-carved figures, 8 in each range, but are much disfigured, having all suffered decapitation. One of the most remarkable battles that ever was fought in England was decided at Evesham, on the 4th of August, 1265, between Simon Montfort (the great Earl of Leicester) and Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. In this battle the Earl of Leicester, and almost all the barons who had taken up arms against the king, were slain, and the prince had the honour of restoring his father, King Henry III. to the throne of his ancestors. The power of the great barons was hereby mightily depressed, and that of the commons enlarged... Almost all the castles, garrisoned by the barons, hastened to make their submissions, and opened their gates to the king. The Isle of Axholme alone, and that of Ely, trusting to the strength of their situation, ventured to make resistance; but were at last reduced, as was Dover Castle, by the valour and activity of Prince Edward. This ancient and considerable town is a borough by prescription, and was governed by bailiffs till the reign of James I. who, at the request of his son, Prince Henry, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation to be governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and 24 assistants, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, and other proper officers. Their privileges are of a very extensive nature; the mayor and four of the aldermen being justices of the peace, justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, with the power of punishing all manner of crimes committed within their liberties, except high treason.—..There are three parish churches within the borough; two in that part called Evesham, and one in Bengworth, at the foot of the bridge, where there was also a castle in former times, but no remains of it are now left. What is remarkable of this town is, that, although each of the churches have towers, yet the bells hang in a very handsome old Gothic tower, much admired for its architecture, separate from any other

other building, about 100 feet high, erected by one of the abbots. Among the public foundations are, a well-endowed free grammar-school; a charity-school for 30 boys, who are annually clothed in blue uniforms; and a few alms-houses. There is an open prospect from hence of the spacious valley called the Vale of Evesham, or Vale of Gloucester, which so abounds with the best of corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it is reckoned the granary of all these parts, and runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkesbury to Pershore, and to Stratford in Warwickshire, and the river is so far navigable. The trade of this place is not remarkable on account of any manufacture; the poor are chiefly employed in gardening, which is very extensive, the town being nearly surrounded with garden-grounds, the produce of which is taken to several capital markets, viz. Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, and, in the asparagus season, to Bristol and Bath. Market-day, Monday; fairs, Feb. 2, first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and Sept. 21. The post passes to and from London every day through Evesham to Worcester. Principal inns, *Crown, Unicorn, White Hart, Farriers' Arms, Butchers' Arms, Rose and Crown*, and *Blue Bell*.

EUSTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Ixworth 6 m. Here is *Euston Hall*, (Duke of Grafton.)

EWELL, (*Surry*) m. t. distant from London 12 m. 7 f. which has a most plentiful spring, the head of a chrystal stream that runs over Epsom-court meadows: about 1 m. before you reach this town, a little to the left, formerly stood the palace of Nonsuch, begun by Henry VIII. on a spot before called Cuddington, though not finished by that prince. In the reign of Queen Mary it was sold to the Earl of Arundel, who completed the design; and it was much celebrated for its magnificence and superb decorations.... Charles II. gave it to the Duchess of Cleveland, by whom it was pulled down, and the materials sold: it is now only a farm-house. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, May 12, and Oct. 29. On the right a turnpike road to Kingston; on the left to Sutton. Through Ewell, on the left, are the seats of —— Pollard, T. Woodman, and —— Mears, esqrs.; on the right, the seat of —— Williams, esq. See BANSTED and CHEAM. Inn, *Bull's Head*.

EWELL, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 67 m. 6 f. remarkable for having been the residence of the knights templars, who had a great mansion here, which was probably situated near ½ m. to the right, where now is a place called the temple: near it is a remarkable pond, called *Delingore*, which is generally in a stagnate state, and sometimes quite dry. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left is *Old Park*, (Dr. Osborne.)

EWELM, or NEWELM, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Bensington about 1 m. E. so called from its elm-trees. Here Offa had a palace built in 1424. In 1720 an urn was discovered on the common here, near the old Roman way called Ikenild-street, that had copper coins, some of them as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæsar in England. Fifteen houses were consumed in this little place by fire on the 23d of May, 1755.

Ewenney, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from London 178 m. 4 f. a small place on the Ewenney river, between Cowbridge and Bridgend.

Ewhurst, (*Suss.*) vil. near Burwash, on the river Rother.

Ewhurst, (*Surry*) vil. near Oakley, so called from its former abundance of yew-trees. Here is a charity-school. Fair, July 25.

Ewloe, (*Flintsh.*) vil. distant from London 197 m. 7 f. between Hawarden and Northop.

Exborn, (*Devon*) vil. distant from London 195 m. 7 f. on the Oakment river. Fair, third Monday in April.

Exbridge, (*Devon*) near Bampton, over the Ex river.

Exet Bridge, (*Suss.*) distant from Brighthelmstone 14 m. 6 f. over the Cuckmere river.

Exeter, (*Devon*) city, distant from London, by Dorchester, 172 m. 6 f.; and by Shaftesbury 168 m. 1 f.: its present name is a contraction of *Excester*, i. e. a city upon the Ex; and it was formerly called *Isex* and *Isca Dumnoniorum*: it is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs: the circumference of the whole is about 3 miles: it is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. It had formerly so many convents, that it was called Monk-town, till King Athelstan changed its name to Exeter, about the year 940; at which time he also fortified the city (which had before been only enclosed with a ditch and a fence of timber) with circular walls, embattlements, towers, and turrets of squared stone, encircling the whole, except the western side, with a deep moat; when first founded is altogether unknown; but it is probable that it was in the possession of the Romans, from their coins that have been dug up at divers places; in particular, a gold one of Nero, at Exeter; one of Theodosius, near Barnstaple; several silver ones of Severus, and other emperors; but especially from a great quantity of them dug up some years since at Exeter, within the close, together with the urn in which they were buried. Some of these were of silver; but the greatest part of them were a mixture of tin and copper. They had the impression of Gordianus, Philippus, and other emperors. It is asserted, by some writers, to have been under the jurisdiction of the Romans; and that, after they left England, the Saxons drove the Britons out of it into Cornwall, and encompassed it with a ditch, besides bulwarks. The Danes attacked and spoiled it in 875; and afterwards, in revenge of the general massacre of the Danes by the English, Swein, one of their kings, came hither with a great force, put the men to the sword, ravished the women, massacred the children, burnt the city, and defaced the walls. A long time after this, just as it was reviving, William the Conqueror besieged and took it; and it was again besieged in the reigns of King Stephen and Edward IV. In the reign of Henry VII. it was again besieged by Perkin Warbeck, and battered furiously: but the citizens forced him to raise the siege; which so pleased

pleased the king, that he came hither, and presented a cap of maintenance to the city, and gave the very sword from his side to be borne always before the mayor. In the reign of Edward VI. in June 1548, it was smartly cannonaded by the rebels of Cornwall and Devon, who almost starved it by breaking down its bridges, cutting off its water, and stopping up all passages; but it held out till Lord John Russell came with a force and raised the siege on the 6th of August, which was then appointed as an anniversary-day of thanksgiving by the city, and is still observed as such. This rebellion was occasioned by an act for abolishing popery, passed in the third year of the said Edward's reign. Besides chapels and five large meeting-houses, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and four without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church, except that part which is called *Our Lady's Chapel*. This church may be said to have been near 400 years in building. Its foundation is, by some, said to have been first laid by King Athelstan in 932. Leofric carried on the edifice. William Warlewest, however, is generally supposed to have laid the foundation of the present choir in 1112. Bishop Chichester, installed 1128, according to some, may be supposed to have finished the choir. John the precentor made additions, which Henry Marshall, his successor, finished. Peter Quivel, in 1284, began the nave of the church. In about 1340, Bishop Grandison began the two last arches in the west end, and finished it so far as to cover the whole roof in 1369. Bishop Brentingham and others made additions; and Peter Courtenay, then bishop of Exeter, afterwards of Winchester, completed the north tower in 1485, and very remarkable it is to see the uniformity with which it was carried on; for nobody can discover the least incongruity in the parts, so much it is like the workmanship of one and the same architect. It has a ring of 12 bells, reckoned the largest ring of the largest bells in England; and also an organ, whose greatest pipes are 15 inches in diameter. In 1763 the cathedral was repaired, beautified, and new paved; when, in removing the old pavement, was found the leaden coffin of Bishop Biton, who died in 1307; the top of which, being decayed, afforded an opportunity of viewing the skeleton lying in its proper form: near the bones of the finger was found a sapphire ring set in gold; the stone considerably large, but of no great value, on account of several flaws in it. Near this stood a small neat chalice and patten of silver gilt, but the damp had destroyed the greatest part of the gilding. In the centre of the patten was engraved a hand, with the two fore-fingers extended in the attitude of benediction... The top of the crozier was found also, but totally decayed. A most beautiful modern painted-glass window was erected at the western end of the cathedral in 1766, the eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient painted-glass. ..The altar is remarkable for its beautiful design and execution. On the left-hand side of it there yet remains the seat where Edward

ward the Confessor and his queen sat and installed Leofricus, his chancellor, the first bishop of Exeter; and in the south cross-aisle is the monument of the same Leofricus, who died 1073, which, at the time of his interment, was a part of the church-yard; but, by the enlarging of the church by his successors, became nearly the middle of the building. The bishop's see of this western diocese hath had several removes; for it was first at Bodmin for the county of Cornwall, and, since that, at Taunton for this county. Afterwards both were joined and placed at Crediton. And lastly, about the year 1094, King Edward the Confessor, and his queen Edyth, inthroned Leofricus, as abovementioned, (who had been three years bishop of Crediton,) into the see of Exeter, in the following solemn manner: "I Kynge Edward, taking Leofrike bye the ryghte haunde, and Edythe my queen bye the lefte, doe installe hym the fyrste and most famous byschoppe of Exon, wythe a grate desyre of aboundance of blessynges to all such as shall furder and encrease the same; but wythe a fearful and execrable curse on all such as shall diminish or take any thynge from it." The grand western end of the church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the patriarchs, &c. The chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the bishop was constructed about 1466, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain... The great north tower was completed in 1485, which contains a bell that weighs 17,472 pounds, and exceeds the great Tom of Lincoln very considerably. Dr. Alured Clarke, who was promoted to the deanry of this church, in 1740, was a great benefactor to it, and, we may say, to the city and county, and, in them, to the kingdom, in the hospital he was the great encourager of, which is called the Devon and Exeter Hospital, being on the model of the public infirmaries in London and Westminster; one of the most laudable charities that ever was set on foot. His first work was to alter and repair the deanry-house; which his predecessors had neglected; and this he completed within the first nine months of his instalment, at the expense of about 800l. Before this was perfected, viz. in the spring of 1741, he drew up and published the proposal for founding the hospital abovesaid, for lodging, dieting, and curing the sick and lame poor of the county and city; all ranks and parties of men fell into the laudable design. An arm of the sea formerly flowed nearly up to the city's wall, till 1316, when Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in revenge for an affront, ruined the navigation, by constructing weirs and dams in the river; but to remedy it, in 1539, an act of parliament passed for making a navigable canal, for the better conveyance of goods in barges to and from the city to Topsham. This was carried into execution in 1581, but not completed till 1675; nor was it, after all, found sufficient, till the present haven was constructed in 1697, when it was rendered capable of bringing ships of 150 tons quite up to the quay, constructed near the walls of the city. To accomplish this, they cut a new channel for the water, across which they planted sluices or flood-gates; through the

the lowermost of those gates they let in the flowing tide, the ebb of which immediately shuts the gate, and that keeps up a body of water for about two miles, sufficient to carry up the vessels so far in their way; at which place another of those gates shuts, after the vessel has past it, by capsterns there fixed for that purpose. It must be considered, that the floor of the dike is thus far on a level, and consequently the water of an equal depth, without the inconvenience of any current, the lower sluice being shut as before. The whole declivity, from the quay at Exeter to the lowermost flood-gate at Topsham, which gives the river its current, is about 8 or 10 feet, all which is sunk at once here, above this second sluice; and therefore, in order to bring up ships over this fall, it was necessary that a third flood-gate should be added; which is accordingly done at about 200 feet from the former And now, the ship being between these two flood-gates (the lower being kept shut), the uppermost of the two is opened, and, by this means, the water between them raised to a level with that of the remainder of the dike above; and the ship, by this contrivance, floats freely over the rising ground; and thence on the fresh water (for the tide is of no farther use) for about two miles more, which brings her to the head of the works, (which has sometimes a very grand and picturesque appearance in the fall,) where is another flood-gate; and this ponds the whole river, so as to throw the waste water, over a strong weir, into its natural channel. The water so kept back by this upper sluice, and the weir, makes a stagnant pool above: and here the vessels lie at their moorings, and unload at a large quay, adjoining to the city, whereon is a handsome and exceedingly well-situated custom-house, as well as other public offices. Above this quay, is a rising tenter-ground, called the *Friers*, open to the south and west, on which is a fine terrace-walk. The prospect from this ground is both beautiful and extensive. In short, Exeter, by a constant adherence to its motto, *Semper fidelis*, has been applauded by all historians for its inviolable fidelity to its sovereigns, whether they held their crown by hereditary or parliamentary right. It has had divers charters granted, or confirmed, by most of our kings; but it was made a mayor-town in the reign of King John, and a county of itself by King Henry VIII. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, four bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, sheriff, town-clerk, &c. They have a sword-bearer, and four stewards, four serjeants at mace wearing gowns, and staff-bearers in liveries with silver badges. This is one of the few places in Great Britain which, in parliamentary language, is called an open city, from its not being under the influence of a nobleman, or any other individual. The city of Exeter has sent members from the first demand of them after the conquest. It still returns two members, and gives the title of Earl to the Cecils. The right of election is understood to be in the magistrates and freemen... The number of voters is about 1200. The sheriff is the returning-officer. This city had anciently a mint; and, in the reigns of King William III. and Queen Anne, many pieces of silver money

ney were coined here, which have the letter E under the bust. Here are 12 or 13 incorporate city-companies. All pleas and civil causes are tried by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council; but criminal causes, and those relating to the peace, are determined by 8 aldermen, who are justices of the peace. Here are four principal streets, all paved, and centering in the middle of the city, which is therefore called *Corfax*, from the old Norman word *Quatre voix*, i. e. the four ways. Near it is a conduit, lately removed from the centre to the side of the principal street, which was first erected by William Duke, mayor of the city, in the reign of Edward IV. and there are others well supplied with water brought in pipes from the neighbourhood. There is an old castle in the north-east part of the city, called *Rougemont*, from the red soil it stands on; from thence there is a pleasant prospect from the walls. It is supposed to have been built by the West Saxon kings, and that they resided here, as did afterwards the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The castle was remarkably strong both by nature and art. The gate, which originally led into it, was walled up by order of William the Conqueror, in token of his having reduced it to his obedience after a very obstinate resistance; and, close by it, an inferior gate was made in the wall, in which state they both remain. The outward stone-facing was kept in tolerable repair; but the inside, being but earth, is gradually crumbled down. Here yet remains the ancient chapel, built in 1620, and kept in good repair, where prayers are read and a sermon preached in sessions weeks. The city itself is healthy, and pleasantly situated on the sides of a hill, having other hills to its N. W. and S. by which it is sheltered from the force of storms. The bank, which sustained the ditch that in a great part surrounded the castle, is planted and gravelled, and accommodated with seats, it being the place of resort for walking for the inhabitants; and the ditch between it and the castle, being filled up, is now thickly planted with elms, which form a delightful grove. Here was an old building, said to have been a palace of King Athelstan, now entirely demolished, and an elegant sessions-house has been erected, where the assises, quarter-sessions, and county-courts are held. At the Lent assises, in 1583, while some prisoners were arraigned, a noisome smell infected a great number of people, and many died: among others were Serjeant Howerby, Sir Arthur Basset, Sir Bernard Drake, Robert Cary, esq. and Thomas Risden, esq. justices, and most of the jury, said to have been brought to the gaol by some Portuguese prisoners. In the city and suburbs are prisons both for debtors and malefactors; a workhouse, alms-houses, charity-schools, a free grammar-school, a free-school for writing, &c. for the sons of poor freemen, called the Blue-school, and an hospital (before mentioned) for the reception of the sick of the city, &c. In the S. E. quarter of the city was a house called Bedford House, wherein the queen of Charles I. was delivered of a princess, as hereafter mentioned. This having lately been taken down, an elegant circus is built on the spot, with

with a theatre adjoining it; and, for the conveniency of the inhabitants, a passage has been made through the town-wall to Southern Hay, on which green stands the county-hospital, besides a considerable number of new buildings. The theatre, which has been lately erected, is much too large for the place, and meets with indifferent success, though the proprietors engage the best performers... There are the remains of several ancient structures, which are daily giving way to modern erections. The guild-hall is a spacious and convenient building, whose front or portico projects a great way into the street, and was first erected in 1330, to which its present front was rebuilt in 1593, and repaired in 1720. K. Charles the First's queen, to whom this city gave shelter in the civil wars, was here delivered of Henrietta, afterwards duchess of Orleans; whose picture is in its guild-hall, as is also General Monk's, and that of George the First, &c... This city suffered much in the civil wars, and its river was choaked up with sand. The bridge over the Ex, which is new and handsome, cost near 20,000l. The first bridge was erected in 1250, by Walter Gervis, a citizen. There are houses on both sides of the bridge, with a church over a great part of it. Great trade is carried on here for serges, perpetuanas, long-ells, and other woollen goods, in which it is computed that, at least, 600,000l. a year is traded for; yet no markets were erected here for wool, yarn, and kerseys, till the 30th of Henry VIII. Before that time, the merchants drove a considerable trade to Spain and France: they were incorporated in the reign of Queen Mary I. by the name of "The governor, consuls, and society of merchant-adventurers, trading to France:" Here is a weekly serge-market, the greatest in England next to the Brigg market at Leeds, in Yorkshire: it is said that, some weeks, as many serges have been sold here as amount to 80,000l. or 100,000l.; for, besides the vast quantities of their woollen goods shipped for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch give large commissions for buying up serges, perpetuanas, &c. for Holland and Germany. In the four charity-schools (which were first instituted in 1709, under the patronage of Offspring Blackall, then lord bishop of the diocese,) an hundred children of each sex are clothed and educated; the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls in reading, sewing, and knitting: they are admitted at the age of seven, and continue in the school till twelve years old. A humane society has been also instituted here for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, &c. for the support of which a number of subscriptions and benefactions have been received. Market-days, Wednesday and Friday; fairs, Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 1, and Dec. 6: if Aug. 1 happens on a Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday following. The post sets out for London, and every place beyond that city, every morning at five o'clock, Saturdays excepted... Ditto for every stage eastward, this side of London, every morning at five o'clock. Ditto for Bath,

Bath, Bristol, Manchester, and all Wales, and every other stage north-east from Exeter, every morning at four o'clock. Ditto for Plymouth, Dartmouth, and every stage to the south-west of Exeter, every night at 12 o'clock. Ditto for Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Stratton, and every place north-west of Exeter, every night at 12 o'clock. Ditto for Falmouth, and every stage to the west of Exeter, every morning at three o'clock. The post sets out for Topsham, Exmouth, Sidford, Sidmouth, Otterton, and Coliton, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at one o'clock. Letters for all parts of the kingdom must be put into the post-office before nine o'clock in the evening. At the entrance of Exeter, on the right, are turnpike roads to Bradninch, Tiverton, and Crediton; and, on the left, to Topsham and Exmouth. On the left, across the Ex river, are turnpike roads to Star Cross, Teignmouth, Newton Bushel, Chudleigh, Moreton Hampstead, and Tavistock. Beyond Exeter, 1 m. on the left, is *Barley House*, (Capt. Graves); and, on the right, are *Cleare*, (T. Northmure, esq.); *Hattombe House*, (J. Dennis, esq.) Principal inns, *Half-moon Hotel*, *New London*, *Old London*, *Valiant Soldier*, and *Hotel*.

EXILBEY, (*Yorksh.*) vil. dist. from London 120 m. 6 f.: it leads to Bedale. Near it, on the left, is the seat of E. Carter, esq.

EXMINSTER, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Exeter 3 m. 4 f. on the river Ex, towards the coast, and lies so low, that the inhabitants are subject to agues.

EXMOOR, see EXMOUTH.

EXMOUTH, (*Devon*) v. distant from London 168 m. 6 f. is situated on the N. side of the river Ex, near its mouth, whence its name. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing, and was once defended by a castle. It had also a market. Here are several genteel houses, which have a chapel for their use in the parish of Littleham. The river Ex, called *Isca* by the Romans, and *Isc* by the Britons, rises in the western part of Exmoor, and, passing by Exeter, Topsham, &c. empties itself into the sea. *Exmoor* is a moist barren forest, partly in Devonshire, but chiefly in Somersetshire, wherein are several monuments of antiquity, viz. stones in triangles, and in circles; likewise several urns, with Roman coins in them; and some Greek have been found in digging the barrows. In this moor are some very high hills, and on the top of one of the highest is a plain, near 1 m. in diameter, full of little springs. This vast tract of barren and desolate land yields, indeed, a melancholy view. See MINEHEAD. Vessels take pilots on board at Exmouth, to pass the bar and conduct them up to Topsham. Three m. N. E. from this village is *Budeleigh*, or *Budley*, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born. Inn, *Globe*.

EXTON, (*Hampsh.*) vil. distant from London 62 m. The manor is held under the dean and chapter of Winchester, and the manor-house and estate thereto belonging was the property of Mrs. Raleigh, deceased, and afterwards sold to —— Bowdler, esq. About 2 m. E. is a Roman camp, or a hill, fortified with a rampart, called *Old Winchester*; on which, according to tradition, there was formerly a city; but of this no traces remain: it overlooks Meon Stoke

Stoke and Droxford. Inn, *White Lion*.

EXTON, see OXTON.

EYE, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Brookford, 91 m. 6 f. and by Debenham 89 m. 5 f.; is so situated as to be almost surrounded by the water of a brook. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Robert Malet, in the reign of William the Conqueror, cell to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy, and made denizen in the reign of Richard II. given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Suffolk. Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Edward III. It was incorporated by King John, has two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, 24 common-council, a recorder, and town-clerk. The right of election in this borough extends to the corporation, as above, and to the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The greatest part of the town is the property of Earl Cornwallis, who is also lord of the manor, and receives the title of baron from this place. It enjoys several privileges at present, but they were formerly much more extensive. The number of voters is about 200; returning-officer, the bailiff. It returns two members, and is a mean-built place, with narrow streets, but has a large handsome church; near which are the ruins of the monastery. The chief manufacture is bone-lace. Market-day, Saturday; fair, Whit-Monday. A receiving-house for letters.

EYE, (*Northump.*) vil. distant from London 80 m. 6 f. between Newark and Thorney.

EYE, (*Herts*) see WIGMORE.

EYEFORD, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester about 22 m.; is extra-parochial, having no church, but maintains its own poor.

EYNSFORD, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Farningham 1 m. between it and Seven Oaks. Beyond, on the right, is *Lullington Castle*, (Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.)

EYNSHAM, (*Oxfordsh.*) v. dist. from London 60 m. 3 f. lies in the great road from London to Cheltenham and Gloucester; and is situated within ¾ of a mile of the navigable river Isis, by which coals are brought from the Oxford and Coventry canal to a wharf within ¼ m. of this place. It is called, by Camden, a royal villa. Here King Ethelred, by the advice of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, held a council, in which many degrees were enacted, both ecclesiastical and civil. It was taken from the Britons on the defeat of Cuthwulf, and a monastery of Benedictine monks was founded by Athelmar or Aylmer, earl of Cornwall and Devon, before the year 1005... About the time of the conquest, it was left desolate, and given by Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, to the monastery of Stow, in Lincolnshire; but restored and much augmented on the removal of the abbot and monks from Stow hither, and by lands given by Rob. Bloet, bishop of Lincoln, in exchange for Newark and Stow. At the dissolution, the monastery was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North and Wm. Darcy. In Camden's time the abbey was turned into a private house, and belonged to the earl of Derby... It is a considerable village, and has a church: the chief part of the inhabitants are farmers, by whom the greatest part of the poor are employed in husbandry,

and some in spinning of yarn for the Witney blanket-manufacturers. Beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is *Lynsham Hall*, (Rev. I. Robinson.)

EYTHON BRIDGE, (*Radn.*) dis. from Rhayader 9 m. over the Rython river.

F.

FACHELL, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from London 203 m. 2 f. It leads to Dolgelle.

FAILSWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v beyond Manchester, 4 m. 2 f.

FAIRBURN, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 6 f. Beyond it 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike-road to Selby; on the left, 1½ m. further, ditto to Leeds: also beyond it, 2 m. on the left, is *Ledston Hall* and *Park*, (an ancient seat of the earl of Huntingdon.)

FAIRFIELD, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Liverpool 2 m. 4 f. On the right (going to Prescot) is the seat of Edw. Falkener, esq.

FAIRFIELD, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Buxton 6 f. is in the High Peak.

FAIRFIELD, (*Som.*) vil. near Bridgewater, on the W. side of the Parret.

FAIRFIELD, (*Kent*) vil. near Appledore.

FAIRFORD, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 79 m. 4 f. is situated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, on a dry gravelly soil, and takes its name from its old ford over the Coln, (a little above its influx into the Thames) on which it has two neat bridges. The parish is about 10 m. in compass, and distinguished by the appellations of the *Borough East End* and *Mill Town End*. From medals and urns dug up here, and some barrows near, it seems to be ancient. The church, an object of great curiosity, was built by John and Edmund Tame, of which the following is the history: John Tame, a merchant, of London, purchased this manor of King Henry VII. (to whom it descended from the Beauchamps earls of Warwick;) and, having taken a prize-ship bound for Rome, wherein he found a great quantity of painted glass, he brought both the glass and the workmen into England. Mr. Tame built this church, which is in length 125 feet, and 55 in breadth; and has a nave and two aisles, a good vestry, and a noble tower, arising from the midst of it, adorned with pinnacles; and the windows of the church, twenty-eight in number, he caused to be glazed with this invaluable prize, which remains entire to this day, the admiration of all that see it. Mrs. Farmer (a daughter of Lord Lemster) gave £200. to be laid out in mending and wiring the windows: this has preserved them from accidents; and, in the grand rebellion, the impropriator, Mr. Oldworth, and others, (to their great praise be it remembered) took down the glass, and secured it in some secret place, thereby preserving it from fanatic rage. The painting was the design of the famous Albert Durer; and the colouring in the drapery, and some of the figures are so well performed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it... The subjects are all scriptural, and interlarded with a great variety of ridiculous representations, which had, we suppose, their weight and value in the superstitious times when these windows were painted... Near the church is a handsome-built free-school, endowed,

endowed, for 60 boys. Many other charities also subsist in this own. Market-day, Thursday... Fairs, May 14 and Nov. 12. The market and fairs were obtained by Andrew Barker, esq. in 1672. Here is a post-office. The mail comes in every morning at nine o'clock, and returns for London very evening at five. Contiguous to the town is *Fairford Park*, John Raymond Barker, esq.) encircled with extensive pleasure-rounds and a deer-park, laid out in a very genteel and modern taste, and the river Coln gliding through their whole extent.—— At the distance of about three miles, to the south, is the grand canal which unites the Severn to the Thames. A few miles to the west is the head of the river Coln, which gushes out of the base of one of the Cotswold Hills with an amazing force; and, in the driest seasons, no diminution of the water can be perceived: it then runs, with a rapid meandering course, till it empties itself into the Isis, near Lechlade..... On the left, entering the town, is the seat of —— Morgan, esq... See LECHLADE. Principal inn, *Bull*, which is mostly resorted to by genteel company.

FAIR MILE INN, (*Devon.*) 181 from London 161 m. 4 f... On the left a turnpike-road to Lyme Regis. On the right is *Escott House*, (Sir John Kennaway.

FAIRLEIGH, (*Sussex*) v. between Hastings and Winchelsea.

FAIRSHAW, (*Northumb.*) vil. 1st. from Corbridge 6 m. 2 f. between Hexham and Haltwhistle. Here is a turnpike-gate, at which on the left, is a turnpike-road to Riddstone Moor.

FAIRSTEAD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Witham about 4 m.

FAIRWELD, or FAIRWELL, (*Staff.*) v. near Litchfield, N. W. anciently called *Fagrowella*, or *Fagerwella*. Here was a religious house, founded by Roger, bishop of Chester or Litchfield, about the year 1140, first for regular canons or eremites, who were soon after changed for Benedictine nuns... It was in the beginning stiled an abbey, but in latter times it was only a small priory, and by cardinal Wolsey suppressed and given to Litchfield, in lieu of a pension to be paid out of his college at Oxford to Litchfield church. It was granted to the dean and chapter by Henry VIII. The church, from its ruinous condition, was taken down in 1770, when there were discovered three ranges of earthen vessels, of different sizes, unglazed, supposed of great antiquity.

FAKENHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 108 m. 3 f. is situated on the side of a hill, with the river Yar on the S. which joins the town, and on which there is a good mill. Here were anciently salt-pits, though six miles from the sea. On a neighbouring hill is still kept the sheriff's tourn and court for the whole county. Several coins of Kings Henry VI. and VII. were found here 1741. The place was greatly damaged August 4, 1738, when it had twenty-six houses destroyed by fire. Here is one large handsome church with eight bells. In the church was a light for good king Henry (VI.) Here is also a market-cross. Market-day, Thursday, and one of the best in the county, as large quantities of barley and wheat are sold by sample.

Fairs, Ash-Wednesday and Nov. 11. A banking-house and post-office. At the dist. of 5 m. is *Thursford Hall*, (Sir G. Chad) beyond which 2 m. is *Gunthorpe Hall*, (—— Collier, esq.): between it and Sherrington, on the right, is *Melton Hall*, (Sir. E. Astley), beyond which is *Burrough Hall*, (J. H. Astley, esq.) Principal inns, *Red Lion* and *Crown*.

FALD Y GERRIG, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Cowbridge about 8½ m. S. E.

FALFIELD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol, 15 m. 4 f. and from Gloucester 19 m. 3 f. Inn, *Black Lion*.

FALKBOURN, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Braintree 5 m.: between it and Witham dist. 2 m. Here is *Falkbourn Hall*, (Colonel John Bullock.)

FALKENHAM, see FOLKINGHAM, the proper name.

FALMER, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from London, 54 m. 1 f.—— Here is *Stanmere Park*, (Lord Pelham.) Inn, *Swan*.

FALMOUTH, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 269 m. 3 f. supposed by Camden to be the ancient Voluba, is situated at the mouth of the Fale, near the English channel, and is by much the richest and most trading town of the county, and larger than any three of its boroughs that send members to parliament; yet, about two centuries ago, it had not more than two or three houses. It has a commodious harbour defended by two castles; the eastern-most, which stands on a point of land about three miles across the harbour from Falmouth, is called *St. Mawe's*; and the westernmost, which is about a mile and a half from Falmouth, is called *Pendennis*: they were both built by Henry VIII. and the latter, which stands on very high ground, and is very strong, received considerable additions in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Pendennis-castle was besieged by Cromwell; the garrison, which was then commanded by Sir Peter Killigrew, made a very gallant defence and held a long siege, and there are still to be seen the remains of Cromwell's lines, &c. about a quarter of a mile from Falmouth. *Arwennack*, then the seat of the Killigrews, and now occupied by the steward of the present proprietors of Falmouth, is situated about a mile to the westward of the castle, and was, during part of the siege, occupied by Cromwell, but he was obliged to quit it, being driven out by the fire from the castle, which laid the buildings at Arwennack in ruins; part of the walls of a palace is still standing. The houses now inhabited at Arwennack have been, it is supposed, built since the restoration of Charles II. A monument was erected in a grove, (fronting the harbour of Falmouth,) at Arwennack, in memory of Killigrew, which is still in good order. The fortress has within a few years been repaired, and is now garrisoned with a company of invalids. The establishment is, for a governor at 300l. per annum; and a lieutenant-governor at 91l. 5s. Near the middle of the entrance into Falmouth harbour is a large rock, called the *Black Rock*, and which, as appears from an old manuscript, was once an island, where the Venetians used to receive on board tin, for which they trafficked with the inhabitants of Cornwall.

wall. Between this island or rock and Pendennis castle the water was at that time so shallow, at low water, that the tin was conveyed to it by wheel-carriages, or by horses and mules; but the water is now deepened to eight or ten fathoms. This harbour (called by Ptolemy, Ceniouis Ostium) is so good that ships of the greatest burden come up to its quay; and there is such a shelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride safe here in any wind, it being, next to Milford Haven, the best road for shipping in Great-Britain. It is well built, and its trade is considerably encreased since the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain and Portugal, and the West-Indies, which not only bring vast quantities of gold in specie and in bars on account of the merchants in London, but the Falmouth merchants trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own; and they have a great share also in the gainful pilchard trade. It is true, part of this trade was founded in a clandestine commerce carried on by the said packets at Lisbon, where, being the king's ships, and claiming the privilege of not being searched or visited by the custom-house officers, they found means to carry off great quantities of British manufactures, which they sold to the Portuguese, and they conveyed them in shore, as it is supposed, without paying custom. But the government there getting intelligence of it, and complaint being made in England also, where it was found to be prejudicial to the fair merchant, that trade has been effectually stopped. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen ——The custom-house for most of the Cornish towns, as well as the head-collector, is settled here, where the duties, including those of the other ports, are very considerable. ——Market-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but the principal one is Thursday. Fairs, which are small, August 7 and October 10, except they happen on Sundays. ——The post-office opens at eight in the morning and shuts at ten at night. Principal inns, *Hotel* and *King's Arms*.

FALSGRAVE, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London, by Lincoln, 213 m. 5 f.; and, by New Malton, 234 m. 4 f.: by the former way, on the left, is a turnpike-road to New Malton. Inn, *Rockingham*.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH & SOUTH, (*Essex*) villages, between Maldon and Rochford; the former dist. from Braintree 19 m. 6 f. and the latter 21 m. 2 f.: between them is *Fambridge Ferry*, over the river Crouch.

FAREHAM, (*Hants.*) m. t. dist. from London 72 m. 6 f. is a pleasant sea-port, situated on the N. W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour, and has a well-endowed charity-school. It is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-tasters. The church is at the entrance of the town in the London road. Here are two meeting-houses. At Wallington and Fareham Common is a brick and tile manufactory. A peculiar red brick is made here, the finest in the county. Also, a sack-manufactory, and one for ropes for shipping. Large vessels are built at this quay, and a great coal-trade carried on here. A bathing house has been erected for the

the accommodation of visitors — Market day, Wednesday. Fair, June 29, for cheese, corn, &c. A regular post. On the left, a turnpike-road to Cosham and Chichester. Within 1 m. ditto, is *Rook Court*, (late Sir J. Walley Smith Gardiner, bart.) Near it, ditto, is the seat of Sir William Bennet, bart. On the right is *Blackbrook*, (G. Purvis. esq.); and, on the left, *Cam's Hall*, (J. Delme, esq.) Principal Inn, *Red Lion*.

FARESBY, *(Linc.)* v. near Spilsby, which see.

FAREWELL HALL, *(Durh.)* dist. from Durh m, 1 m. 4 f.

FARFORD, *(Linc.)* vil. near Burwell, which see, S. W.

FARINGDON, or FARRINGDON, *(Berks)* m. t. dist. from London, by Abingdon, 69 m. 3 f. and by Wantage, 67 m. 6 f. is situated on the side of a hill. Here was anciently a castle, of which the ruins may still be seen, built by Robert earl of Gloucester, in the reign of King Stephen, which was taken and destroyed by the king. In the year 1202, king John founded an abbey for Cistertian monks, on the site, which was afterwards made subject to Boillteau abbey, in Hampshire. The church is large and handsome. The east end of it is very remarkable for its antiquity; the windows thereof being of the same form as those of the Temple church in London. In it are several fine ancient and modern monuments; and, on the south side, that of the unknown founder. Part of the steeple was destroyed in the civil wars; the remaining part is not much higher than the church... August 3, 1771, as some labourers were digging stones in a field called the Lamb-close, they discovered six human skeletons, lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found some pieces of silver coin of James I. and Charles I. and one of the skulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through it. By the size of the bones and the soundness of the teeth, they were most probably young men and soldiers, that had been slain in the troublesome reign of Charles I. This town is governed by a bailiff, &c. Market-day, Tuesday, which is very good. Fairs, Feb. 13, Whit-Tuesday for pedlary, and Oct. 29, for hiring servants. The post-office opens every day, for the reception and delivery of letters, at seven o'clock in the morning, and shuts at six in the evening.— By Abingdon way, and entering Faringdon, on the left, is a turnpike road to Wantage; on the right, to Burford; and, through the town, on the left, to Highworth. Near it is *Faringdon House*, (Wm. Hall t. esq.) Inns, *Crown* (in the Market-place), *Bell* (ditto), *Swan*, *Bell and Dragon*, and *Red Lion*.

FARINGDON, *(Hants)* see FARRINGDON.

FARLEIGH, *(Kent)* v. dist. from London 32 m. 1 f. On the left, a turnpike-road to Maidstone; on the right, to Goudhurst... Here is the seat of —— Perrings, esq.

FARLEIGH, *(Dorset.)* v. dist. from Netterly 2 m. N. W. near Beaminster.

FARLETON-KNOT, *(Westmorel.)* near Burton, is a naked rock of limestone, supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar. An obelisk, sacred to liberty, was erected on the summit of this rock in 1788, the century after the revolution

tion in 1688, by subscription of e inhabitants of Kendal, which, en from almost every part of e vale, is a very beautiful ob- ct.

FARLEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from ltoxeter 6 m. Fairs, March 21 d Oct. 10.

FARLEY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from aidstone 4 m. and divided into st and *West Farley*.

FARLEY HILL, (*Wilts.*) near radford. See the following ar- le. Here is the seat of E. ephenson, esq.

FARLEY, or FARLEY HUNGER- RD, FARLEY MONTFERT, or RLEIGH WALLOP, (*Hants.*) v. st. from Bradford 3 m. S. W. ar Clarendon Park, in which e the ruins of a castle once the at of the Hungerfords: only ne of the walls are remaining, th the chapel, which some years ce was repaired. In this cas- was born Margaret Plantage- t, daughter of George duke of rence, and niece of Edward created countess of Salisbury Henry VIII. in the year 1513. e married Sir Reginald Pole, d was beheaded in the tower London 1511. This was the rth-place of Sir Stephen Fox, d shows several marks of his unty; as particularly, the ilding a new church from the undation, and getting an act parliament passed for making parochial, it being but a chapel ease before to an adjoining rish: Sir Stephen also built and dowed an alms-house here for poor women, with a master, d a free-school. The master is be a clergyman, and to officiate the church; which, including e school, is a good maintenance. ee BASINGSTOKE.

FARLEY MONKTON, or MONCK- TON, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from Bath- ford 2 m. S. S. E. towards the borders of Somersetshire. Here was a priory of Cluniacs, subject to the abbey of Lewes, founded by Hugh de Bohun in 1115. In 1744 some labourers being em- ployed to level a piece of ground used for a rabbit warren, belong- ing to Webb Seymour, esq. of this place, found the pillar of a church, and, about four feet un- der the rubbish, discovered a chancel of a very curious Roman pavement, in chequer work, adorn- ed with various figures; the bricks about four inches square, and an inch thick: this place consists of about twenty-four feet each way, its situation being east and west. In the front are four flat stones, under which persons are interred: the second stone from the southward has a French in- scription on it, and prior Law- rence, who is represented in his prior's habit, in the posture of praying: he was buried A. D. 616. The substance of his inscrip- tion is, He desires you to pray for his sins, &c. The other three stones are without inscriptions... In the north angle of the chancel is a tomb like a seat, with an in- scription on its surface in Gothic characters, thus rendered:

Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chathoniate de Se, Qui cum Brotona dedit hic perpluria dona.

Thus Englished:..Here lies Il- bertus de Chathoniate of Seend, who with Brotona gave here seve- ral gifts.—It has also the same inscription on the side, in Roman and Saxon characters, after the present way of writing. About two-thirds of the chancel, to the eastward, is a step ascending to the altar, where a sepulchre was opened, discovering the skeleton of a man who was upwards of six feet

feet high. On the flat stone of this sepulchre is carved, in b sso relievo, his bust, and under that a lion, as an hieroglyphical emblem of his character. This person, by his near interment to the altar, we may suppose might be the founder of this abbey or monastery. To the south side of the altar is a floor, about four feet under the rubbish of the same pavement with the former, and about ten feet square, but no body interred there. On the north side of the altar, which it is imagined was in the church-yard, was another sepulchre opened, with the lower part of a skeleton, but the upper part wanting. — Farther to the northward is a yew-tree, which is a plain demonstration that this was a church-yard belonging to the abbey. To the west and northward are several very large stone pillars with various figures cut on them, which appear as fresh as if immediately hewn out of a quarry. As to the dimensions of this church, it is impossible to give an exact account how far it extended; for there were, about twenty years ago, to the southward, at a considerable distance, dug up three more sepulchres, but without any inscriptions on them; also an heap of bones, from which it is evident there was a charnel-house belonging to this church. Here is a seat of the late duke of Somerset's brother.

FARLINGTON, (*Hants*) v. near Farcham, S. E.

FARMINGTON, (*Glouc.*) par. dist. from Gloucester 21 m opposite almost to Northleach, on the other side of the river Leach... The parish is 7 m. in compass, in which is a small brook river that runs into the Windrush below Sherborne. Here is the seat of E. Waller, esq.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 14 m. 2 f. Inn, *George*.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from London 30 m. 6 f. It is a small village. On the left is *Farnborough Place*, (Val. H. Wilmot, esq.) Inn, *Ship*.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. near Edgehill.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Som.*) v. near Penstord, S. E. Here is a charity-school.

FARNDON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Market Harborough 2 m. S. E. Here is an ancient camp.

FARNESFIELD, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Mansfield 7 m. 5 f. Here is a church.

FARNHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Ripley, E.

FARNHAM, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London, by Egham, 37 m. 7 f. and by Guildford 40 m. 1 f. It is large and populous, situated on the river Wey, supposed to have its name from the fern which abounded here, and is the capital of the hamlet of its own name... It was given by the West Saxon king Ethelbald to the see of Winchester, whose bishops have generally resided in the castle here, in the summer time, ever since the reign of king Stephen, whose brother, its then bishop, built it. It was once a magnificent structure with a fine park; but it is much decayed. The dauphin Lewis seized it in 1216, but it was soon after taken and destroyed by Henry III. It was, however, quickly rebuilt by succeeding bishops, in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers at a convenient distance. In the civil wars of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the king

ing, under Sir John Denham; ut he retiring to Oxford, where he king then was, it was soon ken by Sir William Waller, who lew it up in December 1642... n the year 1648 the commons rdered an enquiry to be made nto its state, and gave orders to lismantle it, and render it incapa- le of defence. At the restoration, Morley, bishop of Worcester, eing translated to Winchester, ised, by leases, a considerable um of money, which, with much nore of his own private fortune, e laid out in purchasing a palace n Chelsea, and repairing the other nansions belonging to the see: n particular, he expended 800l. n repairing and building this astle; but without the least taste r judgment, the edifice being either handsome nor convenient. Though it is in a fine situation nd affords a noble prospect, yet is bleak, and the apartments re too numerous to be warm.— The kitchen utensils exhibit a plea- ing idea of the old English hos- itality; for which benevolent urpose such immense revenues ere formerly given to ecclesias- cs. Adjoining to the park, is ay's Tower, to the top of which ou ascend by sixty-three stone teps. It is an old Roman tower, nd was partly beat down by Oli- er Cromwell's army, whose can- on were fired against it from Crookberry-hill. It now contains bout forty-eight rods of land on s top, which is converted into kitchen-garden, the depth of arth being about four feet, with number of large fruit-trees grow- ng thereon, and was annually isited by their majesties during he life-time of the late bishop Thomas. The town, which has nany handsome houses and well-paved streets, is governed by twelve masters or burgesses, of whom two are bailiffs, (chosen an- nually), who act under the bishop of Winchester, have the profit of the fairs and markets, and the as- size of bread and beer, and hold a court every three weeks, which has a power of trying and deter- mining all actions under 40s... The church here was formerly but a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of Ed- ward II. but never since. The magistrates have their privileges from the bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledg- ment of 12d. a-year. Here are a free-school and a charity-school. Market-day, Thursday. From Michaelmas to Christmas here is a good market for oats; and one of the greatest wheat-markets in England, especially between All- Saints day and Midsummer, when 250 loads, one day with another, nay, sometimes 400 loads, have been sold in a day. The Hamp- shire white wheat which is sold here is counted best for meal, but Sussex for weight and spending. The toll-dish here was reckoned worth 200l. a-year; but it is much diminished, since the peo- ple about Chichester and South- ampton began to send their meal to London by sea. But this loss is amply made up by the vast growth of hops here, of which there are 900 acres of plantations about this town, as fruitful as any, and they are said to outdo the Kentish hop-yards, both in quan- tity and quality. On the other hand, it is observed, that this nur- sery has quite supplanted the clothing-trade, and thrown num- bers of the poor upon the parish, who used to be employed in spin-

ning

ning, weaving, &c. Here is also a great market for Welch hose... Fairs, Holy Thursday, June 24, and Nov. 2.——The post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. Near it, on the left, (by Egham way) is a turnpike-road to Guildford. At the dist. of 2 m. is *Willey House*, (Gilbert Mathison, esq.) About 2 m. E. is *More Park*, (—— Teinson, esq.) originally the seat of Sir William Temple, whose heart, by his desire, was buried in the garden in a china bason. The house is now uninhabited. At the farther end of the park is *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, formed in a rock, through which runs a continual stream of very fine water, which, after falling down a number of marble steps, empties itself into the river in the meadow below.——The cave, according to history, was formerly the place of study for Dean Swift, when on his visits to Sir Wm. Temple, at More Park. The grotto is large, but diminishes and winds away, as the spring seems to have directed it. The bottom of it is paved with a kind of Mosaic tile, and the wider part is separated from the narrower behind by a little parapet, through which issues the flow of water, which thrills through marble troughs, one below another, till it is conveyed out of the grotto. Mother Ludlam was supposed by the superstitious vulgar, to have been a benevolent fairy, and many legendary tales are told of her. ..It appears from the annals of *Waverley Abbey*, which stood at a small distance, that this cavern was dug for the purpose of collecting the several adjacent springs of water together, for the use of the monastery. Waverley Abbey, situated on the banks of the Wey, was founded for Cistertian monks, by Wm. Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliams, and shortly after to the earl of Southampton. A handsome seat (—— Thompson, esq.) has been erected on a part of the antient site.—According to the best accounts, Sir Charles Rich, bart. the former possessor, expended near 4000*l.* on improving it. Here are still to be seen some parts of a chapel and abbey, which form a picturesque decoration to the garden. ——Principal inns, *Bush*, *Lion and Lamb*, and *Goat's Head*.

FARNHAM, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from Shaftesbury 10 m. near Chettle, on the borders of Wiltshire. Fair, August 21.

FARNHAM, ALL SAINTS, ST. GENEVIVE, and ST. MARTIN, (*Suff.*) villages, dist. from London 87 m. with a church among them. At St. Genevive Farnham a battle was fought in 1173, between the earl of Leicester and the royal forces under Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, in which the former was defeated, and above 10,000 Flemings, whom he had brought with him into England, were killed. On the right, a turnpike-road to *Aldborough*.

FARNHURST, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. between Haslemere and Midhurst. Inn, *Spread Eagle*.

FARNHURST LANE, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 44 m. leading to Farnhurst dist. 2 m.——Inn. *Fell*.

FARNINGHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist from London 17 m. 4 f. is situated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge for carriages. In the church-

hurch-yard is a handsome mau-oleum, belonging to the family of vash. Near it is *Franks*, (Mrs. 'asker.)——Through it, on the ight, a turnpike-road to Seven)aks. Going to Seven Oaks, on ne right, a turnpike road to El-ham. Inns, *Black Lion*, and *Bull*.

FARN ISLAND, (*Northumb.*) ist. from Bamborough 5 m. E. he largest of a cluster of islands, ne rest being little more than cattered rocks, utterly desolate.)n this island are still to be seen he remains of an old building, omething resembling that, on 'ocket-island; but there is no ort of light-house or inhabitants. 'he island is let by the proprie-ors to people who live in a place alled *Monk's-house*, on the oppo-te coast, who get a very com-ortable subsistence by taking and elling the eggs and feathers of ne sea-fowl that frequent it.—— he number and variety of these irds is so great, that a descrip-on of them would almost fill a olume; and the different kinds f eggs, some of which are found n the naked rocks, and others in oles like rabbit-burrows, are so urious and entertaining, that, in ne breeding season, many people re continually going over to see iem. See FENWICK.

FARNLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. ear Leeds, S. W. between Otley nd West End. Here is *Farnley Hall*, (Walter Fawkes, esq.)

FARNWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. rom London 194 m. 6 f. It leads o Bolton. Inn, *Swan*.

FARRINGDON, (*Hants.*) v. dist. rom London 49 m. 6 f. Beyond : 1 m. on the right, is *Pitham Place*, (T. Dumaresque, esq.)

FARRINGDON, see FARING-DON.

FARRINGTON GURNEY, (*Som.*) dist. from Bristol 12 m.: it leads to Shepton Mallet. On the right, a turnpike-road to Wells.

FARSET, (*Hunt.*) v. near Peterborough S. E. Here is a charity-school.

FARTHINGSTONE, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Weedon, which see, about 1 m. Here are some ancient entrenchments, called *Castle Dikes*.

FARWELL, (*Staff.*) vil. near Litchfield, N. W.: its church was formerly a chapel to a nunnery, founded in 1142; and, on account of its ruinous condition, taken down in 1770, when three ranges of coarse earthen vessels, of different sizes, were discovered, unglazed, and supposed to be of great antiquity. See FAIRWELL.

FATFIELD, (*Durh.*) vil. near Chester-le street. Here a colliery took fire, in 1708, by which 69 persons were killed.

FAVERSHAM, or FEVERSHAM, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London, 47 m. 1 f. is situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the Swale. It is an ancient town, and boasts of being inhabited by Britons. Some few years ago, a Roman burying-ground was found adjoining the town, when many urns were dug up of various sizes, and several medals of Roman emperors, from the reign of Vespasian to that of Gratian. The two Roman saints, Crispin and Crispianus, are said to have found an asylum in this town, and were bound apprentices to a shoemaker. The altar in the church is dedicated to these two saints, which is an additional proof that such a place was then existing; for, so early as the year 811, it was denominated the king's

town,

and some in spinning of yarn for the Witney blanket-manufacturers. Beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is *Eynsham Hall*, (Rev. I. Robinson.)

EYTHON BRIDGE, (*Radn.*) dis. from Rhayader 9 m. over the Eython river.

F.

FACHELL, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from London 203 m. 2 f. It leads to Dolgelle.

FAILSWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v beyond Manchester, 4 m. 2 f.

FAIRBURN, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 6 f. Beyond it 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike-road to Selby; on the left, 1½ m. further, ditto to Leeds: also beyond it, 2 m. on the left, is *Ledston Hall* and *Park*, (an ancient seat of the earl of Huntingdon.)

FAIRFIELD, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Liverpool 2 m. 4 f. On the right (going to Prescot) is the seat of Edw. Falkener, esq.

FAIRFIELD, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Buxton 6 f. is in the High Peak.

FAIRFIELD, (*Som.*) vil. near Bridgewater, on the W. side of the Parret.

FAIRFIELD, (*Kent*) vil. near Appledore.

FAIRFORD, (*Glouc.*) m. t. dist. from London 79 m. 4 f. is situated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, on a dry gravelly soil, and takes its name from its old ford over the Coln, (a little above its influx into the Thames) on which it has two neat bridges. The parish is about 10 m. in compass, and distinguished by the appellations of the *Borough East End* and *Mile Town End*. From medals and urns dug up here, and some barrows near, it seems to be ancient. The church, an object of great curiosity, was built by John and Edmund Tame, of which the following is the history: John Tame, a merchant, of London, purchased this manor of King Henry VII. (to whom it descended from the Beauchamps earls of Warwick;) and, having taken a prize-ship bound for Rome, wherein he found a great quantity of painted glass, he brought both the glass and the workmen into England. Mr. Tame built this church, which is in length 125 feet, and 55 in breadth; and has a nave and two aisles, a good vestry, and a noble tower, arising from the midst of it, adorned with pinnacles; and the windows of the church, twenty-eight in number, he caused to be glazed with this invaluable prize, which remains entire to this day, the admiration of all that see it. Mrs. Farmer (a daughter of Lord Lemster) gave £100. to be laid out in mending and wiring the windows: this has preserved them from accidents; and, in the grand rebellion, the impropriator, Mr. Oldworth, and others, (to their great praise be it remembered) took down the glass, and secured it in some secret place, thereby preserving it from fanatic rage. The painting was the design of the famous Albert Durer; and the colouring in the drapery, and some of the figures are so well performed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it... The subjects are all scriptural, and interlarded with a great variety of ridiculous representations, which had, we suppose, their weight and value in the superstitious times when these windows were painted...Near the church is a handsome-built free-school, endowed,

endowed, for 60 boys. Many other charities also subsist in this town. Market-day, Thursday... Fairs, May 14 and Nov. 12. The market and fairs were obtained by Andrew Barker, esq. in 1672. Here is a post-office. The mail comes in every morning at nine o'clock, and returns for London every evening at five. Contiguous to the town is *Fairford Park*, (John Raymond Barker, esq.) encircled with extensive pleasure-grounds and a deer-park, laid out in a very genteel and modern taste, and the river Coln gliding through their whole extent.—— At the distance of about three miles, to the south, is the grand canal which unites the Severn to the Thames. A few miles to the west is the head of the river Coln, which gushes out of the base of one of the Cotswold Hills with an amazing force; and, in the driest seasons, no diminution of the water can be perceived: it then runs, with a rapid meandering course, till it empties itself into the Isis, near Lechlade..... On the left, entering the town, is the seat of —— Morgan, esq... See LECHLADE. Principal inn, *Bull*, which is mostly resorted to by genteel company.

FAIR MILE INN, (*Devon.*) dist from London 161 m. 4 f... On the left a turnpike-road to Lyme Regis. On the right is *Escott House*, (Sir John Kennaway.

FAIRLEIGH, (*Sussex*) v. between Hastings and Winchelsea.

FAIRSHAW, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Corbridge 6 m. 2 f. between Hexham and Haltwhistle. Here is a turnpike-gate, at which on the left, is a turnpike-road to Aldstone Moor.

FAIRSTEAD, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Witham about 4 m.

FAIRWELD, or FAIRWELL, (*Staff.*) v. near Litchfield, N. W. anciently called *Fagrowella*, or *Fagerwella*. Here was a religious house, founded by Roger, bishop of Chester or Litchfield, about the year 1140, first for regular canons or eremites, who were soon after changed for Benedictine nuns... It was in the beginning stiled an abbey, but in latter times it was only a small priory, and by cardinal Wolsey suppressed and given to Litchfield, in lieu of a pension to be paid out of his college at Oxford to Litchfield church. It was granted to the dean and chapter by Henry VIII. The church, from its ruinous condition, was taken down in 1770, when there were discovered three ranges of earthen vessels, of different sizes, unglazed, supposed of great antiquity.

FAKENHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 108 m. 3 f. is situated on the side of a hill, with the river Yar on the S. which joins the town, and on which there is a good mill. Here were anciently salt-pits, though six miles from the sea. On a neighbouring hill is still kept the sheriff's tourn and court for the whole county. Several coins of Kings Henry VI. and VII. were found here 1741. The place was greatly damaged August 4, 1738, when it had twenty-six houses destroyed by fire. Here is one large handsome church with eight bells. In the church was a light for good king Henry (VI.) Here is also a market-cross. Market-day, Thursday, and one of the best in the county, as large quantities of barley and wheat are sold by sample.

Fairs, Ash-Wednesday and Nov. 11. A banking-house and post-office. At the dist. of 5 m. is *Thurgford Hall*, (Sir G. Chad) beyond which 2 m. is *Gunthorpe Hall*, (—— Collier, esq.): between it and Sherrington, on the right, is *Melton Hall*, (Sir. E. Astley), beyond which is *Burrough Hall*, (J. H. Astley, esq.) Principal inns, *Red Lion* and *Crown*.

FALD Y GERRIG, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Cowbridge about 8½ m. S. E.

FALFIELD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol, 15 m. 4 f. and from Gloucester 19 m. 3 f. Inn, *Black Lion*.

FALKBOURN, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Braintree 5 m.: between it and Witham dist. 2 m. Here is *Falkbourn Hall*, (Colonel John Bullock.)

FALKENHAM, see FOLKINGHAM, the proper name.

FALMER, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from London, 54 m. 1 f.—— Here is *Stanmere Park*, (Lord Pelham.) Inn, *Swan*.

FALMOUTH, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 269 m. 3 f. supposed by Camden to be the ancient Voluba, is situated at the mouth of the Fale, near the English channel, and is by much the richest and most trading town of the county, and larger than any three of its boroughs that send members to parliament; yet, about two centuries ago, it had not more than two or three houses. It has a commodious harbour defended by two castles; the eastern-most, which stands on a point of land about three miles across the harbour from Falmouth, is called *St. Mawe's*; and the westernmost, which is about a mile and a half from Falmouth, is called *Pendennis*: they were both built by Henry VIII. and the latter, which stands on very high ground, and is very strong, received considerable additions in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Pendennis-castle was besieged by Cromwell; the garrison, which was then commanded by Sir Peter Killigrew, made a very gallant defence and held a long siege, and there are still to be seen the remains of Cromwell's lines, &c. about a quarter of a mile from Falmouth. *Arwennack*, then the seat of the Killigrews, and now occupied by the steward of the present proprietors of Falmouth, is situated about a mile to the westward of the castle, and was, during part of the siege, occupied by Cromwell, but he was obliged to quit it, being driven out by the fire from the castle, which laid the buildings at Arwennack in ruins; part of the walls of a palace is still standing. The houses now inhabited at Arwennack have been, it is supposed, built since the restoration of Charles II. A monument was erected in a grove, (fronting the harbour of Falmouth,) at Arwennack, in memory of Killigrew, which is still in good order. The fortress has within a few years been repaired, and is now garrisoned with a company of invalids. The establishment is, for a governor at 300l. per annum; and a lieutenant-governor at 91l. 5s. Near the middle of the entrance into Falmouth harbour is a large rock, called the *Black Rock*, and which, as appears from an old manuscript, was once an island, where the Venetians used to receive on board tin, for which they trafficked with the inhabitants of Cornwall.

wall. Between this island or rock and Pendennis castle the water was at that time so shallow, at low water, that the tin was conveyed to it by wheel-carriages, or by horses and mules; but the water is now deepened to eight or ten fathoms. This harbour (called by Ptolemy, Cenionis Ostium) is so good that ships of the greatest burden come up to its quay; and there is such a shelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride safe here in any wind, it being, next to Milford Haven, the best road for shipping in Great-Britain. It is well built, and its trade is considerably encreased since the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain and Portugal, and the West-Indies, which not only bring vast quantities of gold in specie and in bars on account of the merchants in London, but the Falmouth merchants trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own; and they have a great share also in the gainful pilchard trade. It is true, part of this trade was founded in a clandestine commerce carried on by the said packets at Lisbon, where, being the king's ships, and claiming the privilege of not being searched or visited by the custom-house officers, they found means to carry off great quantities of British manufactures, which they sold to the Portuguese, and they conveyed them on shore, as it is supposed, without paying custom. But the government there getting intelligence of it, and complaint being made in England also, where it was found to be prejudicial to the fair merchant, that trade has been effectually stopped. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen ——The custom-house for most of the Cornish towns, as well as the head-collector, is settled here, where the duties, including those of the other ports, are very considerable. ..Market-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but the principal one is Thursday. Fairs, which are small, August 7 and October 10, except they happen on Sundays. ——The post-office opens at eight in the morning and shuts at ten at night. Principal inns, *Hotel* and *King's Arms*.

FALSGRAVE, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from London, by Lincoln, 213 m. 5 f.; and, by New Malton, 234 m. 4 f.: by the former way, on the left, is a turnpike-road to New Malton. Inn, *Rockingham*.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH & SOUTH, (*Essex*) villages, between Maldon and Rochford; the former dist. from Braintree 19 m. 6 f. and the latter 21 m. 2 f.: between them is *Fambridge Ferry*, over the river Crouch.

FAREHAM, (*Hants.*) m. t. dist. from London 72 m. 6 f. is a pleasant sea-port, situated on the N. W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour, and has a well-endowed charity-school. It is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-tasters. The church is at the entrance of the town in the London road. Here are two meeting-houses. At Wallington and Fareham Common is a brick and tile manufactory. A peculiar red brick is made here, the finest in the county. Also, a sack-manufactory, and one for ropes for shipping. Large vessels are built at this quay, and a great coal-trade carried on here. A bathing house has been erected for the

the accommodation of visitors — Market day, Wednesday. Fair, June 29, for cheese, corn, &c. A regular post. On the left, a turnpike-road to Cosham and Chichester. Within 1 m. ditto, is *Rock Court*, (late Sir J. Walley Smith Gardiner, bart.) Near it, ditto, is the seat of Sir William Bennet, bart. On the right is *Blackbrook*, (G. Purvis. esq.); and, on the left, *Cau.'s Hall*, (J. Delme, esq.) Principal Inn, *Red Lion*.

FARESBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Spilsby, which see.

FAREWELL HALL, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham, 1 m. 4 f.

FARFORD, (*Linc.*) vil. near Burwell, which see, S. W.

FARINGDON, or FARRINGDON, (*Berks*) m. t. dist. from London, by Abingdon, 69 m. 3 f. and by Wantage, 67 m. 6 f. is situated on the side of a hill. Here was anciently a castle, of which the ruins may still be seen, built by Robert earl of Gloucester, in the reign of King Stephen, which was taken and destroyed by the king. In the year 1202, king John founded an abbey for Cistertian monks, on the site, which was afterwards made subject to Boilleau abbey, in Hampshire. The church is large and handsome. The east end of it is very remarkable for its antiquity; the windows thereof being of the same form as those of the Temple church in London. In it are several fine ancient and modern monuments; and, on the south side, that of the unknown founder. Part of the steeple was destroyed in the civil wars; the remaining part is not much higher than the church... August 3, 1771, as some labourers were digging stones in a field called the Lamb-close, they discovered six human skeletons, lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found some pieces of silver coin of James I. and Charles I. and one of the skulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through it. By the size of the bones and the soundness of the teeth, they were most probably young men and soldiers, that had been slain in the troublesome reign of Charles I. This town is governed by a bailiff, &c. Market-day, Tuesday, which is very good. Fairs, Feb. 13, Whit-Tuesday for pedlary, and Oct. 29, for hiring servants. The post-office opens every day, for the reception and delivery of letters, at seven o'clock in the morning, and shuts at six in the evening.— By Abingdon way, and entering Faringdon, on the left, is a turnpike road to Wantage; on the right, to Burford; and, through the town, on the left, to Highworth. Near it is *Faringdon House*, (Wm. Hallett, esq.) Inns, *Crown* (in the Market-place), *Bell* (ditto), *Swan*, *Bell and Dragon*, and *Red Lion*.

FARINGDON, (*Hants*) see FARRINGDON.

FARLEIGH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 32 m. 1 f. On the left, a turnpike-road to Maidstone; on the right, to Goudhurst... Here is the seat of —— Perrings, esq.

FARLEIGH, (*Dorset.*) v. dist. from Netterly 2 m. N. W. near Beaminster.

FARLETON-KNOT, (*Westmorel.*) near Burton, is a naked rock of limestone, supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar. An obelisk, sacred to liberty, was erected on the summit of this rock in 1788, the century after the revolution

lution in 1688, by subscription of the inhabitants of Kendal, which, seen from almost every part of the vale, is a very beautiful object.

FARLEY, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Uttoxeter 6 m. Fairs, March 21 and Oct. 10.

FARLEY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Maidstone 4 m. and divided into *East* and *West Farley*.

FARLEY HILL, (*Wilts.*) near Bradford. See the following article. Here is the seat of E. Stephenson, esq.

FARLEY, or FARLEY HUNGERFORD, FARLEY MONTFERT, or FARLEIGH WALLOP, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from Bradford 3 m. S. W. near Clarendon Park, in which are the ruins of a castle once the seat of the Hungerfords: only some of the walls are remaining, with the chapel, which some years since was repaired. In this castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George duke of Clarence, and niece of Edward IV. created countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII. in the year 1513. She married Sir Reginald Pole, and was beheaded in the tower at London 1511. This was the birth-place of Sir Stephen Fox, and shows several marks of his bounty; as particularly, the building a new church from the foundation, and getting an act of parliament passed for making it parochial, it being but a chapel of ease before to an adjoining parish: Sir Stephen also built and endowed an alms-house here for six poor women, with a master, and a free-school. The master is to be a clergyman, and to officiate in the church; which, including the school, is a good maintenance. See BASINGSTOKE.

FARLEY MONKTON, or MONCKTON, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from Bathford 2 m. S. S. E. towards the borders of Somersetshire. Here was a priory of Cluniacs, subject to the abbey of Lewes, founded by Hugh de Bohun in 1115. In 1744 some labourers being employed to level a piece of ground used for a rabbit warren, belonging to Webb Seymour, esq. of this place, found the pillar of a church, and, about four feet under the rubbish, discovered a chancel of a very curious Roman pavement, in chequer work, adorned with various figures; the bricks about four inches square, and an inch thick: this place consists of about twenty-four feet each way, its situation being east and west. In the front are four flat stones, under which persons are interred: the second stone from the southward has a French inscription on it, and prior Lawrence, who is represented in his prior's habit, in the posture of praying: he was buried A. D. 616. The substance of his inscription is, He desires you to pray for his sins, &c. The other three stones are without inscriptions... In the north angle of the chancel is a tomb like a seat, with an inscription on its surface in Gothic characters, thus rendered:

Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chathoniate de Se,
Qui cum Brotona dedit hic perpluria dona.

Thus Englished:..Here lies Ilbertus de Chathoniate of Seend, who with Brotona gave here several gifts.—It has also the same inscription on the side, in Roman and Saxon characters, after the present way of writing. About two-thirds of the chancel, to the eastward, is a step ascending to the altar, where a sepulchre was opened, discovering the skeleton of a man who was upwards of six feet

feet high. On the flat stone of this sepulchre is carved, in basso relievo, his bust, and under that a lion, as an hieroglyphical emblem of his character. This person, by his near interment to the altar, we may suppose might be the founder of this abbey or monastery. To the south side of the altar is a floor, about four feet under the rubbish of the same pavement with the former, and about ten feet square, but no body interred there. On the north side of the altar, which it is imagined was in the church-yard, was another sepulchre opened, with the lower part of a skeleton, but the upper part wanting. — Farther to the northward is a yew-tree, which is a plain demonstration that this was a church-yard belonging to the abbey. To the west and northward are several very large stone pillars with various figures cut on them, which appear as fresh as if immediately hewn out of a quarry. As to the dimensions of this church, it is impossible to give an exact account how far it extended; for there were, about twenty years ago, to the southward, at a considerable distance, dug up three more sepulchres, but without any inscriptions on them; also an heap of bones, from which it is evident there was a charnel-house belonging to this church. Here is a seat of the late duke of Somerset's brother.

FARLINGTON, (*Hants*) v. near Farcham, S. E.

FARMINGTON, (*Glouc.*) par. dist. from Gloucester 21 m opposite almost to Northleach, on the other side of the river Leach... The parish is 7 m. in compass, in which is a small brook river that runs into the Windrush below Sherborne. Here is the seat of E. Waller, esq.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 14 m. 2 f. Inn, *George*.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Hants.*) vil. dist. from London 30 m. 6 f. It is a small village. On the left is *Farnborough Place*, (Val. H. Wilmot, esq.) Inn, *Ship*.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. near Edgehill.

FARNBOROUGH, (*Som.*) v. near Penstord, S. E. Here is a charity-school.

FARNDON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Market Harborough 2 m. S. E. Here is an ancient camp.

FARNSFIELD, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Mansfield 7 m. 5 f. Here is a church.

FARNHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Ripley, E.

FARNHAM, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London, by Egham, 37 m. 7 f. and by Guildford 40 m. 1 f. It is large and populous, situated on the river Wey, supposed to have its name from the fern which abounded here, and is the capital of the hamlet of its own name... It was given by the West Saxon king Ethelbald to the see of Winchester, whose bishops have generally resided in the castle here, in the summer time, ever since the reign of king Stephen, whose brother, its then bishop, built it. It was once a magnificent structure with a fine park; but it is much decayed. The dauphin Lewis seized it in 1216, but it was soon after taken and destroyed by Henry III. It was, however, quickly rebuilt by succeeding bishops, in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers at a convenient distance. In the civil wars of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the king

king, under Sir John Denham; but he retiring to Oxford, where the king then was, it was soon taken by Sir William Waller, who blew it up in December 1642... In the year 1648 the commons ordered an enquiry to be made into its state, and gave orders to dismantle it, and render it incapable of defence. At the restoration, Morley, bishop of Worcester, being translated to Winchester, raised, by leases, a considerable sum of money, which, with much more of his own private fortune, he laid out in purchasing a palace in Chelsea, and repairing the other mansions belonging to the see: in particular, he expended 800l. in repairing and building this castle; but without the least taste or judgment, the edifice being neither handsome nor convenient. Though it is in a fine situation and affords a noble prospect, yet it is bleak, and the apartments are too numerous to be warm.—The kitchen utensils exhibit a pleasing idea of the old English hospitality; for which benevolent purpose such immense revenues were formerly given to ecclesiastics. Adjoining to the park, is Jay's Tower, to the top of which you ascend by sixty-three stone steps. It is an old Roman tower, and was partly beat down by Oliver Cromwell's army, whose cannon were fired against it from Crookberry-hill. It now contains about forty-eight rods of land on its top, which is converted into a kitchen-garden, the depth of earth being about four feet, with a number of large fruit-trees growing thereon, and was annually visited by their majesties during the life-time of the late bishop Thomas. The town, which has many handsome houses and well-paved streets, is governed by twelve masters or burgesses, of whom two are bailiffs, (chosen annually), who act under the bishop of Winchester, have the profit of the fairs and markets, and the assize of bread and beer, and hold a court every three weeks, which has a power of trying and determining all actions under 40s... The church here was formerly but a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. but never since. The magistrates have their privileges from the bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of 12d. a-year. Here are a free-school and a charity-school. Market-day, Thursday. From Michaelmas to Christmas here is a good market for oats; and one of the greatest wheat-markets in England, especially between All-Saints day and Midsummer, when 250 loads, one day with another, nay, sometimes 400 loads, have been sold in a day. The Hampshire white wheat which is sold here is counted best for meal, but Sussex for weight and spending. The toll-dish here was reckoned worth 200l. a-year; but it is much diminished, since the people about Chichester and Southampton began to send their meal to London by sea. But this loss is amply made up by the vast growth of hops here, of which there are 900 acres of plantations about this town, as fruitful as any, and they are said to outdo the Kentish hop-yards, both in quantity and quality. On the other hand, it is observed, that this nursery has quite supplanted the clothing-trade, and thrown numbers of the poor upon the parish, who used to be employed in spinning

ning, weaving, &c. Here is also a great market for Welch hose... Fairs, Holy Thursday, June 24, and Nov. 2.——The post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. Near it, on the left, (by Egham way) is a turnpike-road to Guildford. At the dist. of 2 m. is *Witley House*, (Gilbert Mathison, esq.) About 2 m. E. is *More Park*, (—— Temson, esq.) originally the seat of Sir William Temple, whose heart, by his desire, was buried in the garden in a china bason. The house is now uninhabited. At the farther end of the park is *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, formed in a rock, through which runs a continual stream of very fine water, which, after falling down a number of marble steps, empties itself into the river in the meadow below.——The cave, according to history, was formerly the place of study for Dean Swift, when on his visits to Sir Wm. Temple, at More Park. The grotto is large, but diminishes and winds away, as the spring seems to have directed it. The bottom of it is paved with a kind of Mosaic tile, and the wider part is separated from the narrower behind by a little parapet, through which issues the flow of water, which thrills through marble troughs, one below another, till it is conveyed out of the grotto. Mother Ludlam was supposed by the superstitious vulgar, to have been a benevolent fairy, and many legendary tales are told of her. ..It appears from the annals of *Waverley Abbey*, which stood at a small distance, that this cavern was dug for the purpose of collecting the several adjacent springs of water together, for the use of the monastery. Waverley Abbey, situated on the banks of the Wey, was founded for Cistertian monks, by Wm. Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliams, and shortly after to the earl of Southampton. A handsome seat (—— Thompson, esq.) has been erected on a part of the antient site.—According to the best accounts, Sir Charles Rich, bart. the former possessor, expended near 40000l. on improving it. Here are still to be seen some parts of a chapel and abbey, which form a picturesque decoration to the garden. ——Principal inns, *Bush*, *Lion and Lamb*, and *Goat's Head*.

FARNHAM, (*Dorset.*) vil. dist. from Shaftesbury 10 m. near Chettle, on the borders of Wiltshire. Fair, August 21.

FARNHAM, ALL SAINTS, ST. GENEVIVE, and ST. MARTIN, (*Suff.*) villages, dist. from London 87 m. with a church among them. At St. Genevive Farnham a battle was fought in 1173, between the earl of Leicester and the royal forces under Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, in which the former was defeated, and above 10,000 Flemings, whom he had brought with him into England, were killed. On the right, a turnpike-road to Aldborough.

FARNHURST, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. between Haslemere and Midhurst. Inn, *Spread Eagle*.

FARNHURST LANE, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 44 m. leading to Farnhurst dist. 2 m.——Inn, *Bell*.

FARNINGHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 17 m. 4 f. is situated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge for carriages. In the church-

church-yard is a handsome mausoleum, belonging to the family of Nash. Near it is *Franks*, (Mrs. Tasker.)——Through it, on the right, a turnpike-road to Seven Oaks. Going to Seven Oaks, on the right, a turnpike road to Eltham. Inns, *Black Lion*, and *Bull*.

FARN ISLAND, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Bamborough 5 m. E. the largest of a cluster of islands, the rest being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, something resembling that, on Cocket-island; but there is no sort of light-house or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people who live in a place called *Monk's-house*, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable subsistence by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of the sea-fowl that frequent it.—— The number and variety of these birds is so great, that a description of them would almost fill a volume; and the different kinds of eggs, some of which are found on the naked rocks, and others in holes like rabbit-burrows, are so curious and entertaining, that, in the breeding season, many people are continually going over to see them. See FENWICK.

FARNLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Leeds, S. W. between Otley and West End. Here is *Farnley Hall*, (Walter Fawkes, esq.)

FARNWORTH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 194 m. 6 f. It leads to Bolton. Inn, *Swan*.

FARRINGDON, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from London 49 m. 6 f. Beyond it 1 m. on the right, is *Pitham Place*, (T. Dumaresque, esq.)

FARRINGDON, see FARINGDON.

FARRINGTON GURNEY, (*Som.*) dist. from Bristol 12 m.: it leads to Shepton Mallet. On the right, a turnpike-road to Wells.

FARSET, (*Hunt.*) v. near Peterborough S. E. Here is a charity-school.

FARTHINGSTONE, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Weedon, which see, about 1 m. Here are some ancient entrenchments, called *Castle Dikes*.

FARWELL, (*Staff.*) vil. near Litchfield, N. W.: its church was formerly a chapel to a nunnery, founded in 1142; and, on account of its ruinous condition, taken down in 1770, when three ranges of coarse earthen vessels, of different sizes, were discovered, unglazed, and supposed to be of great antiquity. See FAIRWELL.

FATFIELD, (*Durh.*) vil. near Chester-le street. Here a colliery took fire, in 1708, by which 69 persons were killed.

FAVERSHAM, or FEVERSHAM, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London, 47 m. 1 f. is situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the Swale. It is an ancient town, and boasts of being inhabited by Britons. Some few years ago, a Roman burying-ground was found adjoining the town, when many urns were dug up of various sizes, and several medals of Roman emperors, from the reign of Vespasian to that of Gratian. The two Roman saints, Crispin and Crispianus, are said to have found an asylum in this town, and were bound apprentices to a shoemaker. The altar in the church is dedicated to these two saints, which is an additional proof that such a place was then existing; for, so early as the year 811, it was denominated the king's

town,

town, in which king Cenwulf granted a charter to Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury. In the year 839, Athelstan, king of the West Saxons and Kent, conveyed East Lenham to one Wernedus; and, in the year 899, king Alfred gave title to the hundred in which it is situated; and, about the year 930, king Athelstan, and his great council of parliament, archbishops, and wise men, met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them. An abbey of Cluniac monks was founded here by king Stephen and his queen Matilda, in 1147, richly endowed; and, by the privilege of sanctuary, any felon taking shelter in their monastery or its precincts, sent notice to the coroner, who thereupon repaired to him, when the felon took the following oath: "Hear ye this, ye justices!" or, "O ye coroners! I will go out of the kingdom of England, and will not return thither again without the leave of our lord the king, or of his heirs; so God me help." Whereupon the coroner assigned to the felon a certain port, whither he might freely repair and whereat he should take shipping, to which he was instantly to set out, by the nearest road; and, as a token of his being under the protection of the church, he carried in his hand a cross. When arrived at the port he was to embark within two tides, and, if he could not procure a passage, or the wind was contrary, he was every day to go into the sea, up to the knees, as a token of essaying to pass over; and if, in the course of 40 days from his first taking sanctuary, he could not get a passage, he was then obliged to return again to the church or monastery, and go through the whole ceremony anew. All that now remains of this abbey, at present consists of two gatehouses, and a small oratory or chapel. The porter's lodge is converted into a dwelling-house. The proprietor is lord Sandes. It is supposed by some that the bodies of king Stephen, his queen Matilda, and his son Eustace, were interred in this abbey; but of this there is no certainty. Stowe tells us, that at the suppression of the abbey, the king's body, for the sake of the lead, was thrown into the river. The site, at the suppression, was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. After the establishment of William the conqueror, this town was registered in doomsday; where, together with its manor, it continues to constitute a part of the royal revenue; in this record mention is made of its market, said to be annually worth four pounds (equal, at the very lowest assigned computation, to sixty pounds of our money), which is an undoubted proof that the town, at that early period, was a place of considerable traffic and resort. It has been favoured by various kings of England, in not less than seventeen charters, confirming ancient privileges and granting new ones; these were King Henry III. Edward I. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and James II. These charters afford such a proof of successive regal favours as few places of much greater note can boast.—Mary, widow of Lewis XII. king of France, and sister of king Henry VIII. rested here on her return from the continent in 1515; king Henry VIII. in 1552, passed through with the emperor and a numerous train of nobles; and that

that king rested in this town on his journey to the siege of Bullein, in 1545. King Philip and queen Mary passed in 1557; and queen Elizabeth slept two nights in the town in 1573. King Charles II. in 1660, visited it, and dined with the mayor, on his restoration; and lastly, king James II. was unwillingly brought here on December 11, 1688, with an intention to effect an escape into France. The parish church seems to have been built about the latter end of the reign of Edw. I. It is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, and built in the form of a cross; the walls of it are of flint, quoined with Normandy stone; it has no external beauty, but within iti s worthy the attention of the traveller; its equal is not to be met with in the whole county. It has a very good organ. It had, till 1755, when it was taken down with the body, a large square castellated tower in the middle. There remains another low tower on the north side of the west front, upon which is erected a frame of timber, covered with shingles, in which is a tunable peal of eight bells. Behind this tower, within the outer walls, is a strong timbered room, formerly called the *treasury*, wherein, before the reformation, were carefully deposited the goods and ornaments of the church. Over this was the chamber of the sextons, with a door opening into the bell-loft. On the south side of the west front is a room, formerly open to the church by semi-circular arches, anciently used as a school; and sometimes courts temporal, and probably wardmotes, were holden here. Under this room is a neat chapel, with stone arches, supported by three pillars in the middle of it, which probably was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as there is a memorial of one dedicated to her, said to be in the church-yard. Over the south porch is another stone room, the window whereof is grated with strong iron bars, but it does not appear to what use it was applied. ..In the year 1754 the nave or body of the church, on a proper survey, being deemed in a hazardous state, more especially the roof, and the south-east pier of the middle tower, (which last, in the year 1708, had cost 54l. to secure,) a faculty was obtained by the parishioners to pull it down, when greater damage appeared than could be conceived: for the great beam, being of chesnut timber, which supported the heavy platform covered with lead, upon the said tower, was found to be so decayed at the ends which lay in the walls, as not to have two inches thickness of sound timber remaining, the inner part being quite hollow with rottenness. The roof of the nave was supported by large square low pillars, with semi-circular arches between them, over which was a parapet wall, with several openings. Mr. Dance, an eminent architect of London, was engaged to draw a plan of the intended alterations, which were soon after carried into execution under his direction. The expense of this undertaking amounted to 2300l. which sum was raised by annual assessments, and has been sometime fully discharged, with the assistance of the corporation; who, besides appropriating 500l. towards the work, expended 400l. in the purchase of the organ before-mentioned, and afterwards erecting the new pews, the screen

at the west door, and the two brass branches under the north and south arches. After this expensive work was finished, near 100l. was expended on improving the great chancel, which was become by age very unsightly. The inside of this now elegant and spacious structure measures from east to west, including the chancel, 160 feet; the width of the body, 65 feet; the length of the aisles from north to south, 124 feet; and their width 46 feet.—There are no galleries to obstruct the hearing, that for the organ being commodiously placed in the nich formed by the walls of the belfry, and the writing-school over the entrance of the west door, the new screen terminating the front thereof. Before the reformation, besides the high altar in the great chancel, there were two chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and another to St. Thomas, and divers altars erected in other parts of this church.—There are several ancient monuments; some mural, some with brass, and others without brass, on the floor: these last, when the body and aisles were new pewed, were carefully removed into more open and conspicuous parts.——Here is a free grammar-school, founded by queen Elizabeth; it is situated on the north side of the church-yard, and consists of a large upper school-room, and one smaller room for the accommodation of the master, a small room for a library, and a large paved piazza for the diversions of the children, with a good gravelled walk before it, adorned with lime-trees, where the inhabitants frequently resort. A large full-length portrait of her majesty is placed in the school-room. The first foundation of the grammar-school in this town was laid by Dr. Cole, a Kentish man, one of the chaplains of the royal chapel, and warden of All-Souls College, Oxford; who, by indenture, dated the 10th of December, in the 18th year of Henry VIII. gave to the abbot and convent of Faversham divers lands in the neighbourhood for the maintenance of a school, wherein the novices of the abbey were to be instructed in grammar; but, the dissolution happening soon after, the lands became vested in the crown, where they continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the charter was granted. By this charter, the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of Faversham, and their successors, were appointed governors of the revenues of the said school, and that they should have a common seal to use in all matters relating to the same; but the master to be appointed by the warden or sub-warden, and six senior fellows, of All-Souls College, Oxford.—Here are also two charity-schools, for educating and cloathing twelve boys and twelve girls, supported by subscription of the inhabitants. Likewise six almshouses for six poor women, and also six others for six poor men, who are aged and past labour, with an annuity to each. There are also many other benefactions to the poor of this place. The market-house was built in 1574; this building is supported by pillars, it is 44 feet long and near 20 broad, and is well-paved underneath. The rooms over it have been used ever since the reign of James I. as a guild-hall, where all causes are tried. Before the market-house is a well-paved parade. Here is a neat and

and elegant assembly-room; also, a theatre. Part of this town was first paved in 1549, and the rest in 1636; in 1773 it was laid open to the London road, by a spacious avenue into Preston-street, and a bridge erected over the stream at the bottom of West-street; and all the roads to it have been widened and greatly improved within these few years; and, to render it still more commodious, in 1789 an act of parliament was procured for new paving, lighting, and watching the same. It consists of about 460 houses, and 2500 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of gunpowder, of which about 400 tons are made annually: some of the mills belong to government, and are under the inspection of the board of ordnance; others in private hands. The oyster-fishery is of great consequence, employing near 200 families. The dredgers or oyster-fishers are under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward and a water-bailiff; the steward holds two admiralty courts annually, at which the officers, &c. of the company of dredgers are chosen, when every person (having served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, and being himself a married man) may claim to be admitted to the freedom of the fishing-grounds.—The officers of this company are, a foreman, treasurer, book-keeper, &c. and twelve others, who form a jury, and these conduct the business of the company: they are chosen at the first court, which is held on the Saturday next before Easter, in every year. The other court is holden on the last Saturday in July, to open the grounds, and to consult on matters relating thereto. The corporation of Faversham consists of a mayor, 11 jurats, and 24 commoners. The mayor is elected on the 30th of September, and the choice is in the freemen at large. The jurats are chosen by the mayor and the majority of jurats; and the commoners are elected, one moiety by the mayor and jurats, and the other by the commoners. Besides these, there are a steward or recorder, town-clerk, two chamberlains, trustees of the different charities, four auditors, and other inferior officers. The mayor holds a court of session twice a year, when all prisoners (except those for high treason), committed for any felony, &c. done within the limits of the town, are tried. He also holds the courts of wardmote, portmote, clerk of the market, &c. —Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with fish, butcher's meat, poultry, eggs, and butter. Fairs, Feb. 25 and August 12. The post arrives every morning from London, (except Monday), at half-past three o'clock, and the letters are delivered at eight the same morning; returns the same evening at half-past ten; the post-office shuts at eight o'clock at night. Hours of attendance at the bank, from nine to one, and from two to five. Six hoys trade to London, and sail alternately every week, with corn, hops, &c. Some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir timber, and iron; and others are employed in the coasting trade. See DAVINGTON. Principal inn, *Ship*.

FAWLEY, (*Bucks.*) vil. near Marlow, W. Here is the seat of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq.

FAWLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Berks.*) villages near Lambourne.

At Little Fawley was a seat of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor.

FAXFLEET, or FLAXFLEET, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Hull 10 m. W. on the Humber.

FAXTON, (*Northamp.*) v. near Kettering, W.

FAYERBURN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. between Pontefract and Sherburn; it is noted for quarries of alabaster.

FAZELY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 115 m. 5 f. Fairs, March 21 and Oct. 10. On the left, a turnpike-road to Coleshill. By Coleshill way, on the right, ditto to Atherstone; on the left, to Litchfield. Near it is *Drayton Manor*, (Robert Peele, esq.) the proprietor of which has a large manufactory of cotton in this place. Inn, *White Lion*.

FEATHERSTON, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Rochdale 2 m. 7 f. It leads to Halifax, and is between Hundersfield and Littleborough.

FECKENHAM, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Droitwich 7 m. It had a forest in the reign of Henry II. Here the lords and justices kept their courts to determine breaches of the forest laws, and had a prison-house here. Its forest has been very much thinned by the wood consumed in the salt-works. This place is remarkable for having given birth to John Feckenham, D. D. so eminently distinguished for his learning and piety in the reign of Edward VI. Here are several needle manufactories; also, a charity-school, founded and endowed with 50l. a-year, and a neat church. Fairs, March 26 and Sept. 30.

FEDDINGTON, (*Cumb.*) v. near Brampton, W.

FELBRIDGE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London, 126 m. 6 f. between Sustead and Cromer. Here is a seat of the right hon. William Wyndham.

FELIXKIRK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Thirsk 4 m. N. E. In the church are some monuments of Knights Templars. At *Mount St. John*, ½ m. dist. was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by William Percy in the reign of Henry I.; granted by Henry VIII. to the archbishop of York in change.

FELIXTOWE, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Woodbridge about 10 m... Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, given by Roger Bigod to the abbey at Rochester in the reign of William Rufus, first granted to cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards given to Thomas Seckford, who founded the school at Woodbridge. Near this was *Walton-Castle*, supposed to have been a Roman fortification. See WOODBRIDGE. Some Roman coins were discovered here in 1749.

FELL BRIDGE, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 26 m. 6 f. On the right is *Fellbridge Park*, (... Nicholls, esq.)

FELLEY, (*Nott.*) v. near Mansfield S. W. on the borders of Derbyshire. Here was a priory of black canons settled by some monks from Worksop in 1156, granted to Anthony Strattley.

FELLON, (*Durh.*) v. dist from London, 286 m. Here is *Fellon-Hall*, in ruins.

FELMINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Worstead, N. W.

FELPHAM, (*Sussex*) vil. near Arundel, W. on the channel.

FELSTEED, (*Essex*) vil. near Braintree, on the Chelmer, a small place, but noted for a free-school, of an ancient foundation, in the patronage of the earl of Winchelsea.

Winchelsea. Here is also an alms-house, with good allowances.

FELTHAM, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 12 m. 7 f. A receiving-house for letters. On the left, is *Hanworth Park*, (duke of St. Albans.)

FELTHORPE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Norwich about 9 m.

FELTON, (*Heref.*) v. between Bromyard and Hereford.

FELTON, (*Som.*) v. near Pensford, N. W.

FELTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 175 m. 4 f.

FELTON, or FELTON BRIDGE, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from London 301 m. 6 f. situated on a small but pleasant river called the Coquet, which abounds with trout and salmon, and empties itself into the sea opposite to an island to which it gives name. This island abounds with limestone, of which much lime is made. It is a small but well-built village; the principal part is on the N. side on a fine descent to the river, over which is a stone bridge of three arches, well and handsomely built, and now very convenient for all kinds of carriages, having been very lately considerably widened. The scenes at this place are beautifully romantic; as well above to the west as below to the east, for several miles, are fine rocks and hanging woods on each side of the winding river, and a beautiful and rich country all around. A little to the W. stands the church, on the S. side of the river. Letters to and from London are conveyed by the mail-coach. Near it, on the right, is *Thirston*, (Tho. Smith, esq.); on the left, near the church, is *Felton Park*, (Ralph Riddle, esq.); beyond it, on the right, is *Acton*, (Abraham Lisle, esq.); on the left, about 2 m. is *Swarland House*, (A. Davison, esq.)

FELTWELL, (*Norf.*) vil. near Brandon, on the borders of Suffolk. A dwelling-house and a great deal of corn, value about 2000l. were destroyed here by a fire, August 22, 1762.

FEMINGHO, (*Northamp.*) near Brackley, N. W.

FEN, EAST, (*Linc.*) vil. near Wainfleet, S. W.

FEN, WEST, (*Linc.*) vil. near Tattershall, S. E.

FENHAM, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Newcastle upon Tyne 1 m. 4 f. W. Here are some coal-pits, which have been burning several years; also, *Fenham-hall*, (Wm. Ord, esq. lord of the manor.)

FENLAKE, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London 48 m. 3 f. It leads to Bedford, dist. 1 m. 4 f.

FENNICK CRAPEL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Pontefract, S. E.

FENNITON, or VENITON, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from Ottery St. Mary 2 m. N.; where the Cornish rebels were defeated by Sir John Russel and Lord Grey.

FENNY BRIDGES, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 159 m. 4 f. on the Otter river.

FENNY STRATFORD, (*Bucks.*) m. t. dist. from London 46 m. It leads to Stony Stratford dist. 7 m. which see. It consists of one principal street, and is seated on the rising of a hill: at the bottom of it runs the river Lofield, well supplied with fish, with a large stone bridge over it. This town is in the hamlet of two parishes: the N. side belongs to the parish of Simpson, and the W. side to the parish of Bletchley, on which is erected a beautiful chapel of ease, called St. Martin's chapel, built by subscription: the

ceiling is ornamented with gentlemen's coats of arms who have subscribed liberally towards the building. St. Martin's day was the day on which this chapel was finished, and on that day yearly a sermon is preached, and a dinner given to the principal inhabitants of the town, and the evening spent in mirth, firing of guns, bonfires, &c. The mother church is at *Bletchley*, a large vil. dist. about 1 m. 4 f. It has a ring of eight bells, is large and elegant, and the chancel is ornamented with draughts of the 12 apostles. The chief manufacture of the town and neighbourhood is white bone lace. The soil is excellent for all sorts of grain; and there are some very rich grazing pastures in the neighbourhood. Market-day, Monday... Fairs, April 19 for cattle, July 18 for toys, Oct. 10 and Nov. 28 for cattle. The post goes out every evening 11 o'clock, and returns the next morning at three.

FEN OTTERY, (*Devon.*) v. near Sidmouth, N. W. so called from its dirty low situation.

FEN STANTON, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from Huntingdon 5 m. 4 f. ..Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to St. Ives; on the left, to Biggleswade. Near it, on the left, at Conington, is the seat of John Heathcote, esq. On the left, are the seats of .. Pell, and —— Hammond, esqrs. Inn, *George*.

FENTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 138 m. 2 f. Near it, on the left, is *Kettlethorpe*, (Sir Wharton Amcots, bart.)

FENTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. between Abberford and Cawood.

FENWICK, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 330 m. 6 f. Between it and Haggerston, on the left, are *High Lowlin* and *Low Lowlin*, (A. Gregson, esq.) At the dist. of 4 m. E. is *Holy Island*, called by Bede, Semi-island, being twice an island and twice a continent in one day. It lies not 1½ from the land, and at low water is separated only by a sand, upon which the country people ride over to the island and back again. It was formerly known by the name of Lindisfarne, before it took that of Holy Island, from its being made a retiring-place for bishops, monks, &c. who, to wean themselves from the world, took sanctuary here. In 795 the monastery founded by Oswald king of Northumberland, at the S. W. end of the island, was almost entirely destroyed by the Danes, but was soon rebuilt. In 867 the monks quitted the place, on account of fresh incursions from the Danes, who a second time demolished the edifice. Various fragments of this monastery, built with reddish stone, are still standing. In this convent, Ceolwolph, king of Northumberland, having abdicated his throne, became a monk, in 729; but not being able to bear the abstemious manner of living then practised, obtained permission to drink wine and ale, which opened the way for the same allowance to other monks, which afterwards terminated in very luxurious indulgence. This island, though really a part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham; and all civil disputes must be determined by the justices of that county.

FERNHALL HEATH, (*Worc.*) dist. from London 114 m. 3 f... Between it and Worcester are, *Blankets*, (Mrs. Michael); *Springbank*, (John Dallaway, esq.); and *Rose-place*, (T. Williams, esq.)

FERRIBY,

FERRIBY, NORTH, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) vil. dist. from Hull 7 m. W. Here was a priory of knights templars, founded by Eustace Lord Vescy, which, at the suppression of the order, was converted into a priory of Augustine canons, which continued till the final dissolution, when it was granted to Thomas Culpepper.... This place receives the additional name of North, from being opposite to

FERRIBY, SOUTH, (*Linc.*) vil. near Barton, on the S. side of the Humber.

FERRING, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Tarring 3 m. In this parish stands *Highdown Hill*, from which is a fine prospect of the sea. It is much visited by travellers, on account of a tomb erected upon it for the reception of the body of Mr. John Olliver, miller, and one of its inhabitants, upon which are many inscriptions from Scripture, &c.

FERRINGBY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 217 m. 7 f. On the left, about 2¼ m. is a seat of Sir T. Turner Slingsby, bart. Inn, *Bell*.

FERRY, (*Chesh.*) distant from Chester 16 m. on the Mersey river.

FERRYBRIDGE, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) dist. from London, by Hatfield, 177 m. 3 f.; and by Ware 173 m. 2 f.; is situated on the Aire, over which is a stone bridge, the pass of which was thought of great consequence before the battle of Towton. Edward IV. on his arrival at Pontefract, distant 1 m. immediately after his coronation, detached the Lord Fitzwalter to seize the pass of Ferrybridge, which he executed without opposition. Henry and his queen, hearing of Edward's approach, bestowed the command of their army on the duke of Somerset, while they themselves remained at York, waiting the issue of an engagement, by which their fate was likely to be decided for ever. Somerset, being informed that Fitzwalter had seized the pass of Ferrybridge, concluded that Edward's design was to give him battle, and that he might attack him with less advantage, he resolved to repel the troops of Fitzwalter to the other side of the river. For this purpose, he sent a detachment under Lord Clifford, who surprised the Yorkists, and drove them from the pass with great slaughter, after an obstinate action, in which Fitzwalter and the bastard Salisbury lost their lives. The earl of Warwick was extremely alarmed at the news of this disaster, which he no sooner received, than he rode full speed to Edward, and communicated the tidings with marks of uncommon emotion; but, to convince his sovereign that his confusion did not proceed from any fear of his own personal danger, he killed his horse on the spot, and kissing the hilt of his sword, which was made in the form of a cross, swore that, even if the whole army should forsake the king, he should remain alone, and spend the last drop of his blood in defence of his majesty. Edward, far from being dispirited by this check, which seemed to disorder Warwick so much, ordered proclamation to be made in his army that all persons who were afraid of staying should have free leave to retire; that he should reward those who should do their duty; but that he should show no mercy to any person who should fly from the battle: then he ordered Lord Falcon-

Falconbridge to pass the Aire at Castleford, about a league above Ferrybridge, and retake the post which the enemy had won. This order was executed with such diligence and secresy, that the detachment had crossed the river before the Lancastrians had the least intimation of their design; then attacking Clifford by surprise, that nobleman and the brother of the earl of Westmoreland were slain, and their forces entirely routed. This place leads to Brotherton, which see: see, also, DONCASTER. A receiving-house for letters. On the left a turnpike road to Pontefract, on the right to York. Here is *Grove Hall*, (William Lee, esq.) Inns, *Angel*, *Greyhound*, and *Swan*.

FERRY HILL, (*Durh.*) distant from London 255 m. 2 f. between Rushyford and Butcher Race.

FERRYHOUSE, (*Essex*) distant from Chelmsford 22 m. 4 f. Here you can cross the river Thames to Gravesend.

FERRYHOUSE, (*Flintsh.*) dist. from St. Asaph 18 m. where post-chaises are kept for the accommodation of travellers. The river Conway is here about ½ m. over: it was formerly noted for its pearl fishery, and pearls have been taken here, at different times, ever since the Roman conquest: they are found in a shell-fish called the pearl muscle, peculiar to stony and rapid rivers: they are said to be produced from a disease in the fish somewhat analogous to the stone in the human body: they have been sold from four to ten guineas each. It is said that Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydir, chamberlain to Catharine, presented her majesty with a pearl taken in this river, which is to this day honoured with a place in the regal crown.

FERSFIELD, (*Norf.*) vil. near Diss.

FESDYKE, (*Linc.*) v. near Donnington, S. E.

FETCHAM, (*Surry*) vil. distant from Leatherhead 1 m. Here is *Fetcham Park*, (Mrs. Hankey); see LEATHERHEAD.

FETHERSTONE, (*Staff.*) vil. in the parish of Brewood.

FETHERSTONE, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Pontefract, W.

FEVERSHAM, see FAVERSHAM.

FEWSTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Knaresborough 2 m. W. and takes its name from a Druidical monument, called a *fire circle*. On the highest part of the rocks is a smooth, regular, well-wrought bason, formed out of the solid stone, 2 feet in depth, and 3½ in diameter; on each side of which are two others formed, each on the prominent point of the rock; and a few yards from them is a rocking-stone, supposed to weigh 20 tons, and so equally poised, as to be moved with ease with only one hand.

FETTERNIOG, (*Merion.*) v. dis. from Caernarvon (to which it leads) 22 m. from the height of which there is a fine view of the sea... The hills are well shaded with wood. Near it are the falls of *Cynfael*: these are, one about 300 yards above, and the other 300 yards below; and there is a rustic stone bridge over the river... About 2 m. dist. ran the ancient military way, paved with stones, along these steep and almost inaccessible mountains, called *Milkneint Rhyd ar Halen*, the work of Helen, wife of the Emperor Maximus. Here are some stone monuments, called *Bedhau Gwyr*

Gwyr Arduduy, the graves of the men of Arduduy, and said to be the sepulchral monuments of some persons of note slain here in a battle between the men of Dyffryn Arduduy and the men of Denbighshire.

FIDDINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. near Tewkesbury.

FIDLERS, (*Essex*) village, near Chelmsford, W.

FIELD, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Uttoxeter 4 m. 2 f. on the Blythe river. Two stout workmen were five days cutting down a witch-elm here in 1680: it was 40 yards in length, and, at the butt-end, 17 in circumference, and 25½ feet in the middle by girth measure.

FIELD DAWLING, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Holt 5 m. W. Here was a priory of Cistertian monks, given in the reign of Henry II. by Matilda de Harscolye, as a cell to the abbey of Scrigné, in France. At the dissolution of alien priories it was successively given to Epworth, Spital-in-the-Street, the Chartreaux, near Coventry, and to the priory of Mountgrace, in Yorkshire, where it remained, till, at the general suppression, it was granted to Martin Hastings and James Borne.

FIELD GREEN, (*Kent*) distant from London 49 m. 2 f.: it leads to Rye, dist. 13 m. 4 f.

FIELDHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Richmond, N. W.

FIELD HEAD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Doncaster 18 m.

FIFEHEAD, (*Dorset*) vil. near Sturminster, S. W.

FIFEHEAD, (*Som.*) vil. near Langport, S. W.

FIFIELD, (*Berks*) vil. distant from London 60 m. 5 f. On the left a turnpike road to Abingdon: on the right is *Fifield House*, (late B. Byam, esq.) Inn, *Old White Hart*.

FIFIELD, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 76 m. 6 f. between Manton and Overton.

FILBY, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Yarmouth 6 m. 2 f. Between it and Caistor is *Filby Common*: on the left is the seat of Charles Lucas, esq.

FILEY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) town, dist. from Hunmanby 2 m. N... This fishing town gives name to a bay of the German ocean, and to a ledge of rocks, called *Filey Brigg*.

FILGRACE, (*Bucks*) v. between Newport Pagnell and Olney.

FILKINS, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Burford 5 m. 4 f. On the right, going to Burford, is *Filkins Hall*, (Edw. Francis Colston, esq.)

FILLEIGH, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 187 m. 3 f. Here is *Castle Hill*, (Earl Fortescue.) The house and grounds were considerably altered and modernized by the late Earl of Clinton, and were afterwards further improved by the late Lord Fortescue. The grounds are very extensive, and are beautifully diversified with wood, water, and lawn. *See Plate 5, fig. 3.*

FILLINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Lincoln 7 m. N. near Glentham. Here is a charity-school; also the seat of Sir Cecil Wray, bart.

FILLONGLEY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Coventry 6 m. 4 f. There are *New* and *Old*, the latter S. of the former. Near it is *Brook House*, (J. Biddulph, esq.)

FILMER HILL, (*Hants.*) dist. from London 55 m. 7 f. near West Tisted Common.

FILTON, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Bristol 4 m. 1 f.: it has a small church,

church, with a little aisle on each side of the nave, and a low tower at the W. end; the spire was blown down at the close of the 17th century. The turnpike road from Gloucester to Bristol runs through this place. On the left from Bristol is the seat of —— Barnesley, esq. Inn, *Anchor*.

FIMBER, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dis. from York 20 m. 4 f. between it and Bridlington, dist. 20 m. 4 f.

FINBOROUGH, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 72 m. 1 f.: it leads to Stow Market. On the left is the seat of —— Pettiwood, esq.

FINCHALL, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Durham 3 m. N. on the Wear. Here was an hermitage, which was given by Bishop Randal to the monks of Durham before the year 1128, which Godric, afterwards canonized, enjoyed many years. After Godric's death it was converted into a priory of Benedictines, under the monks of Durham. At the dissolution it was granted to the dean and chapter. See DURHAM.

FINCHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from Downham 5 m. Fair, March 3.

FINCHAMSTEAD, (*Berks*) vil. near Oakingham. Fair, April 23.

FINCH DEAN, (*Hants.*) distant from Petersfield 8 m. 6 f. between it and Hawant, dist. 4 m. 4 f.

FINCHAND, (*Herts*) vil. near Stevenage, N. E.

FINCHINGFIELD, (*Essex*) vil. near Thaxstead E. on the river Freshwell. It has an alms-house and a charity-school.

FINCHLEY, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 7 m. in the road to St. Alban's. Near it is a noted common, where many robberies have been committed. Here is a charity-school for boys.

FINDERN, (*Derb.*) v. between Derby and Burton-upon-Trent.

FINDON, (*Sussex*) vil. distant from Tarring 4 m. Fair, Holy Thursday. Here is a post-office. Letters come in Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, about noon, and go out every morning, except Sunday. Here is a good inn.

FINEDON, see THINGDON.

FINESHADE, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Kettering 15 m. 4 f... Near it, on the left, going to Stamford, is *Laxton Hall*, (Lord Carberry.) Near it, on the right, is *Fineshade Abbey*, (Hon. J. Monkton.) See BULWICK.

FINGLESHAM, (*Kent*) v. near Deal, N. W.

FININGHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. near Mendlesham, N. W.

FINMERE, (*Oxf.*) vil. distant from London 61 m. 6 f. on the borders of Buckingbamshire... Near it is the seat of J. D. Newman, esq. Inn, *Red Lion*.

FINNAY ROWLEY, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) dist. from Sheffield 22 m. 3 f.; it leads to Huddersfield, dist. 3 m. 6 f.

FINNEY, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from Newcastle-under-Lyne 3 m. 4 f.

FINNINGLEY, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from London 153 m. 2 f. Here is a charity-school.

FINSHEVED, (*Northamp.*) vil. near King's Cliff. Here was a priory.

FINSCOT, or FINSTOCK, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Banbury.

FIPPENNY ALCRFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Sturminster, S.

FIRBANK, (*Westm.*) vil. near Kendal.

FIRBY, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) vil. near New Malton, S. W.

FIRBY, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. near Bedale, S. E.

FIRBY,

Firsby, (*Linc.*) v. near Spilsby, S. E.

Fiscard, Fiscard, or Fishguard, (*Pemb.*) m. t. dist. from London 150 m. 4 f.; is situated on a steep cliff on the sea-shore, at the influx of the river Gwaine into the sea, which here forms a spacious bay; and here vessels may lie safely in five or six fathoms water. The inhabitants have a good trade in herrings, and annually cure, between this town and Newport, above 1000 barrels of them. The number of inhabited houses is about 220... Here are about 50 sloops or vessels from 20 to 120 tons, employed in the butter, corn, and slate trade. Here is a good large pier, with convenience for ship-building. The church is in the middle of the town: there is a large stone standing in the church-yard, with inscriptions now unintelligible... Here is also a neat anabaptist meeting-house, and one for methodists. A very good healing spring under the town has been lately discovered here. At this place a body of 800 Frenchmen landed in 1797, but were soon overpowered and taken prisoners. It is governed by a mayor, a bailiff, and other officers. Market-day, Friday, for all kinds of meat, fowls, butter, cheese, corn, cloth, flannel, &c. Great quantities of wheat from this market are carried into Cardiganshire... Post twice a week, (Tuesday and Saturday,) to Haverfordwest... On the left is a turnpike road to Haverfordwest.

Fishbourn, (*Durh.*) vil. between Stockton and Durham.

Fishbourn, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Chichester 3 m. 3 f. on the Bossom river. *Old Fishbourn* is 1 m. dist. from Fishbourn.

Fisherton, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 81 m. 5 or 3 f. on the Avon river. It was a village with a church before New Sarum was built; and here was a house of black friars. A turnpike-gate; and, on the right, a turnpike road to Devizes.

Fisherton Delamere, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 88 m.: it leads to Warminster.

Fisherwick, (*Staff.*) vil. near Litchfield, N. E. Here is *Fisherwick Park*, (Marquis of Donegal.) Its beauties, although derived from the arrangements of splendour and taste, without any local aids, cannot fail to attract admiration. The building extends 70 feet on each side the portico, and the whole extent of the front is 180 feet. The pilasters and decorations of the principal windows are of the Corinthian order, and the building entirely composed of a durable white stone. By an easy flight of steps beneath the portico we ascend to a magnificent hall, ornamented with 16 pilasters of highly-polished marble; the compartments and ceiling interspersed with elegant decorations in stucco. Four statues, after antique models, complete the embellishments of this apartment. The furniture and arrangements of the other parts of the mansion every way correspond with the dignity of the exterior. It is impossible, however, to avoid noticing, particularly, the principal drawing-room, lately fitted up. On the ceiling, the pencil of Monsieur Rigaud has been exerted with the most happy success. In the centre appears Apollo in his meridian course, conducted by the rosy Hours, heightened with a brilliant glow of colouring that might do honour

to

to a Claude. In an oblong compartment at one end is represented a sleeping Ariadne, to whom approaches a Bacchus with Silenus, and suitable attendants. In a corresponding compartment appear Ceres and Flora: behind the latter we have the prospect of a copious harvest; at the extremity of this piece are nymphs decorating the statue of Pan—a pleasing warmth of colouring reigns through the whole; the figures are exquisitely proportioned, and well relieved, particularly the harvest men.—The furniture is extremely elegant, uniting the richest embellishments to the most tasteful designs; the principal part by Signior Bonomi. Independent of the consideration in how short a space Fisherwick has been almost created, and even the want of many advantages which situation so frequently yields; it cannot fail to be placed in the foremost rank of magnificent seats and improvements, which at present ornament our island.

Fishguard, see Fiscard.

Fishlake, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) v. near Thorne, W.

Fishley, (*Norf.*) vil. near Yarmouth, N. W.

Fishtoft (*Linc.*) v. near Boston, at the mouth of the Witham. It has an excellent church, (supposed to have been built by some of the abbots of Crayland,) wherein is the figure of St. Guthlac.

Fiskerton, (*Linc.*) vil. near Southwell, on the borders of Nottinghamshire. Here was a grange or manor-house, with a chapel, belonging to a priory at Thurgarton, in which a few monks resided: it was granted to Edward Lord Clinton and Thomas Morrison.

Fittling, (*Yorksh* E. R.) v. near Holderness.

Fittleford, (*Dorset*) v. near Sturminster, N.

Fittleton, (*Wilts*) vil. near Amesbury.

Fittleworth, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Petworth 3 m. E.

Fitz, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Shrewsbury, N. W.

Fitzford, (*Devon*) vil. near Tavistock; westward is an hospital.

Fitzhead, (*Som.*) vil. near Wiveliscombe, E.

Five Bridges, (*Heref.*) dist. from Hereford 11 m. 3 f. on the Frome river. Beyond, on the right, going to Worcester from Hereford, is a turnpike road to Ledbury; on the left to Bromyard.

Five Lanes Inn, (*Cornwall*) dist. from London 220 m. 7 f. where letters are received for the adjoining places.

Five-Mile Cross, (*Rutland*) between Stamford and Grantham.

Five Oaks, (*Devon*) dis. from Oakhampton 2 m.

Fixby, (*Yorksh.*) vil. between Huddersfield and Ealand. Here is *Fixby Hall*, (T. Thornhill, esq.)

Flackleton, (*Northamp.*) v. near Northampton, S. E.

Fladbury, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Evesham 4 m. near the Avon, and anciently called Fledanbyrig, or Fledanburch. This place was granted by King Ethelred to Ostforus, bishop of Worcester, in the year 691, who placed there a religious society subordinate to the church of Worcester. The next bishop changed the place to Stratford-upon-Avon, on condition that the monastic rules should still be observed; and that, after a certain time, it should revert to the bishop and church of Worcester, in whose possession it still continues.

nues. In the church are several ancient monuments: its parish had formerly four chapels, now reduced to three.

FLADMOOR, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Kirby Moorside, N.

FLAMBOROUGH, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) vil. dist. from London 209 m. 3 f.: it is inhabited only by fishermen, and is supposed to have derived its name from the word *flame*, because of a watch-tower here with lights for the sailors... In its church there is a monument of Sir Marmaduke Constable, a captain under Edward IV. and Henry VII. The cliffs, which form *Flamborough Head*, dis. 2 m. farther, are of an amazing height, some of them insulated and covered with wild fowl; and beneath are several vast caverns; one of them, called *Robin Leith's Hole*, has a passage through from the land side.

FLAMBOROUGH, (*Nott.*) vil. near Bingham, E. anciently called *Flamborough de la Hon.*

FLAMSTEAD, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from St. Alban's about 5 m. between Redburn and Market-street: it stands on the river Verlam, was anciently called *Verlamstede*, and is said to have been a market-town. In the conqueror's time it was given by Abbot Leifstan to three knights, viz. Turket, Waldef, and Turman, on condition they should defend the country from robbers. The land hereabouts is a clay mixed with flints, so thick spread, that, after a shower, nothing appears but a heap of stones; and yet it bears very good corn, even in dry summers, which fertility is imputed to a warmth in the flint which preserves it from cold in the winter, and to its closeness, which keeps it from the scorching rays of the sun in summer. Edward VI. when an infant, was brought hither for his health; and it is said, that the bedstead he lay on, which is curiously wrought, is still preserved in the manor-house just by. Near Redburn is *Flamstead Hill.*

FLAMSTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Donhead about 3 m. between Wardour Castle and Sarum.

FLANCHFORD, (*Surry*) v. near Ryegate, in which parish it is.

FLANSFORD, see GODDRICH CROSS.

FLANSHAM, (*Suss.*) vil. near Felpham.

FLASBY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. between Wetherby and Boroughbridge.

FLASH, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Boneshall Hall*, (Rev. —— Watson); and, 1 m. farther, ditto, is *Adlington Hall*, (Mrs. Rowlls Leigh.)

FLASHBY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Gargrave 1 m. N. W. of Skipton. Here is *Flashby Hall*, (Rev. J. Preston.)

FLASHGATE, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Buxton 4 m. 2 f. between it and Leek dist. 7 m. 6 f.

FLASK, (*Durh.*) vil. near Durham, W.

FLASK INN, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) dist. from Whitby 8 m. 7 f.

FLAUNDEN. (*Herts*) vil. between Rickmansworth and Berkhempstead.

FLAWFORD, (*Nott.*) vil. near Ruddington, whose church, a handsome structure, has a chapel, which is only now a burial-place to Ruddington. This church is much neglected for a large chapel in the town, to which the people give the preference.

FLAXFLEET, see FAXFLEET.

FLAXLEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant

from Newnham 2 m. N. Here was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by Roger earl of Hereford, in the reign of Stephen; the site of which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Kingston. It was, a few years since, the seat of Sir Thomas Crowley Boevey, bart. and was burned down in the year 1771. The abbey-church has been long demolished.

FLAXTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from York 5 m. N. E.

FLECKNEY, (*Leic.*) vil. distant from Hallaton 5 m. W.

FLEDBOROUGH, (*Nott.*) v. near Tuxford, E.

FLEET, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Holbeach 1 m. 4 f. between it and Wisbeach, dist. 12 m. The steeple stands at a considerable distance from the church. Three pecks of Roman copper coins of Galienus were found here in an earthen pot.

FLEET, (*Dorset*) vil. dis. from West Chickeril 1 m. S. W.: it is near Melcomb Regis, and was formerly a market-town. Here is a small ancient church.

FLETCHAM, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. dist. from Richmond about 6 m.

FLETCHAMSTEAD, (*Warwick*) vil. distant from Coventry about 2 m. and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

FLETCHING, (*Suss.*) vil. between Lewes and E. Grinsted... Fair, Monday before Whit-Sunday.

FLETTON, (*Hunt.*) v. near Peterborough.

FLIFORD, see FLYFORD.

FLIMSTONE, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Cowbridge 4 m. S. E. where lately lived Edward William, a journeyman mason, and a man of uncommon literary abilities, whose poetical works were published by subscription.

FLIMWELL, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from London 43 m. Here is a post-office.

FLINT, (*Flintsh.*) t. dist. from London 204 m. 3 f. although the co. town, and incorporated, has no market. It was anciently surrounded with a double wall of earth and a ditch. It was formerly noted for its castle, which, according to Camden, was begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I.; but, according to other authors, was first built by Edward I. in 1275. In 1281, Ryse, the son of Malgon and Gryffith ap Meredith ap Owen, with other noblemen of S. Wales, seised this castle, and plundered the king's people: whereupon Edward repaired to Wales the next year, and subdued the whole principality. Here, in 1309, Edward II. received his minion, Pierce Gaveston, whom he sent for from Ireland, whither he had been banished at the representation of his barons. Gaveston landed at Caernarvon on the eve of St. John the Baptist, and was received by the king with much joy. In 1385, Richard II. gave this castle to Robert Vere, earl of Oxford: and here King Richard took shelter on his arrival from Ireland. Having staid here for a night, the next day he had the melancholy sight of an army of 100,000 men, commanded by his enemy, (Duke of Lancaster,) encompassing the castle at the distance of two bow shots. "After dinner," says Stowe, "the Duke entered the castle all armed. King Richard came down to meet the duke, who, as soon as he saw the king, fell down on his knees, and, coming near

Flint.

Tewksbury Church.

Cardiff Castle.

Pub. [illegible] by [illegible] Paternoster Row

near unto him, he kneeled the second time with his hat in his hand, and the king then put off his hood and spoke first. 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, you are right welcome.' The duke bowing low to the ground, answered, 'My Lord, I am come before you sent for me; the reason why, I will show you. The common fame among your people is such, that you have, for the space of 20 or 22 years, ruled them very rigorously: but, if it please our Lord, I will help you to govern better.' The king answered, 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, sith it pleaseth you, it pleaseth me well.' Hereupon, the duke, with a loud voice, called for the king's horses, and two little nags, not worth 40 francs, were brought forth: the king was set on one, and the earl of Salisbury on the other; and thus the duke brought the king from Flint to Chester." It does not appear that this castle made any distinguished figure in the civil wars. Rushworth mentions it among the royal garrisons at the beginning of those troubles: probably it fell into the hands of the parliament, with the rest of the castles in N. Wales. This castle (which belongs to the crown.) stands close to the sea, on a rock, which, in divers parts, forms several feet of its base. It is built with a reddish grit-stone; its figure is a right-angled parallelogram, whose area measures about ¾ of an acre, the greatest length running from N. to S. It is defended by three polygonal towers, one on the N. E. one on the N. W. and one on the S. W. angle; and, on the S. W. angle, by a round one much larger than the others, detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it. *See Plate 7, fig. 1.* This town, which is small and irregular, is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and sends one member to Parliament. The corporation consists of a mayor, who is a patent constable of the castle, and two bailiffs. The right of election is in the inhabitants of the borough of Flint, Rhyddlan, Overton, Caerwys, and Caergoerley, paying scot and lot. The inhabitants of Knolton and Overton Foreign, paying scot and lot in the parish of Overton, have also a right to vote for the town of Flint. The number of voters is about 1000. The mayor is the returning-officer. A new gaol has been lately built here; yet the assizes are now held at Mold. It is frequented as a bathing place; and packets set sail every tide from Chester and Parkgate... Here is a large smelting-house. Fairs, Feb. 15, June 24, Aug. 10, and Nov. 30. It is not on the post road. Inns, *Royal Oak*, and *Ship*.

FLINTSHIRE, co. of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, and the estuary of the river Dee, on the E. by Cheshire, and on the S. and W. by Denbighshire: it is the smallest of the Welch counties, being only about 33 m. in length from N. W. to S. E. and 9 m. in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, containing one city and m. t. (St. Asaph), the capital having no market, (*See* FLINT, *and Plate 7, fig. 1.*) five towns, and 38 parishes. It sends two members to Parliament, viz. one for the co. and one for the capital. In the time of the Romans this maritime county made part of the county of the Ordovices: it is now in the N. E. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the

diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in the diocese of Chester. The air is reckoned sharp, but wholesome, as the inhabitants are long-lived. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful. In the mountains are found mill-stones and lead ore; coals are plentiful... The principal river is the Clwyd; besides which, are the Dee, the Wheler, the Tagidog, &c. which furnish great quantities of fish... Among its productions are wheat, rye in great plenty, good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make a wholesome liquor, called *Metheglin*, much used in these parts. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and are excellent beef.

FLITCHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 113 m. 7 f. was also called Felixham, or the village of Felix, and St. Mary de Fontibus, on account of its situation near springs. In the fields here is a plain, encompassed with a shallow ditch, called *Flitcham-burgh*, where the freeholders of this and other hundreds used to meet to determine controversies among the inhabitants, and to choose the governor of this hundred. It is still a custom for the inhabitants of this hundred to come and pay suit and service to the lord of it every year.——Between it and Great Bircham, on the left, is the seat of James Coldham, esq.

FLITTON, (*Bedf.*) vil. near Ampthill, S. E.

FLITWICK, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 42 m. 5 f. It leads to Ampthill. On the right is the seat of Robert Trevor, esq.

FLIXTHORPE, (*Nott.*) vil. between Worksop and Blyth.

FLIXTON, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from Bungay 2 m. S. W. Here was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Margaret, relict of Bartholomew de Creyk, in 1258, granted by Henry VIII. to John Tasborough. Here is *Flixton Hall*, (Alex. Adair, esq.)

FLIXTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near Hunmanby, N. W. Here, in the time of Athelstan, an hospital was built to shelter travellers from wolves, who then infested this county.

FLIXTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Manchester, S. W.

FLOCKTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 181 m. 3 f. Beyond it 1½ m. on the right, is a turnpike-road to Wakefield. On the right is, *The Grange*, (J. L. Kaye, esq.); beyond which is *Whitley*, (R. H. Beaumont, esq.)

FLODDON HILL, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Milfield 2 m. N. memorable for a battle fought between the English and the Scots, Sept. 9, 1513. The English were commanded by the lord admiral Sir Edward Howard, assisted by Sir Marmaduke Constable and the earl of Surry, supported by lord Dacre...The Scots were led by the earl of Huntley, the earls of Lenox and Argyle, and the earls of Crawford and Montrose: James IV. king of Scotland, served as a volunteer. Both sides fought for a long time with incredible impetuosity, until the Highlanders, being galled by the English artillery, broke in, sword in hand, upon the main body commanded by the earl of Surry; and, at the head of these James fought in person, with the most forward of his nobility... They attacked with such velocity that the other line could not advance in time to sustain them; so that a body of the English intercepted

cepted their retreat. The earls of Crawford and Montrose were routed by the lord admiral and his rallied forces, while the earl of Hume and his followers stood inactive, without making the least motion to their assistance. In the mean time James, being almost surrounded by the enemy, refused to quit the field while it was yet in his power: he scorned to survive the disgrace of a defeat, but alighting from his horse, formed his little body into an orb, resolving that the English should pay dear for the victory. In this posture he fought with such desperate courage as restored the battle, and even obliged the English to avoid the close fight, and have recourse to their arrows and artillery, which made terrible havoc. The earls of Montrose, Crawford, Argyle, and Lenox, were killed upon the spot, with the bravest of their men; and the king of Scotland is said to have fallen in the midst of his slaughtered subjects. The engagement, however, was protracted until night parted the combatants. The darkness favoured the retreat of the Scots, and the English did not think the victory ascertained until the next day, when they found themselves masters of the field and the enemy's artillery. Ten thousand Scots are said to have perished, and the victors lost about half that number. A body, supposed to be that of James, was enclosed in a leaden coffin, and sent to London, where it remained unburied until it was absolved by the pope of the sentence of excommunication which he had incurred on account of his attachment to Louis. The Scotch historians pretend that this was not the body of James, but of a young gentleman called Elphinston, who, as well as several other volunteers, were habited like the king, that his danger might be the more divided. They alledge that James was seen on the other side of the Tweed, after the battle; and that he was assassinated by the earl of Hume, who bore an inveterate grudge to his person. —— See Brankston.

Flokesborrow, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Cartmel, S. W.

Flookbrook, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Chester 7 f.

Florence, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from East Grinsted 10 m. 7 f.

Flower, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Daventry 3 m. near Weedon. Here are the seats of R. Kerby, esq. and Rev. J. Morrice.

Flower, (*Surry*) vil. near Godstone Green. Here is *Flower-House*, (hon. G. Neville.)

Flyford, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Worcester 8 m. 6 f. N. E.—On the right is *Abberton*, (—— Sheldon, esq.)

Flynnoddewi, (*Card.*) v. dist. from Aberystwith 24 m. 2 f.; between it and Cardigan dist. 13 m. 6 f.

Foal, (*Staff.*) v. near Checkley, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, on each side of Tean Brook.

Fokerby, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Burton, W.

Fokington, (*Suss.*) vil. near Pemsey, N. W.

Foldby, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 177 m. 2 f.—On the right, is *Sharleston*, (earl of Westmorland.) See Wragby. Inn, *Red Lion*.

Foldingworth, (*Linc.*) vil. near Market Raisin, S. W.

Folehill, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Coventry 1 m. 5 f.

Folethorpe, (*Linc.*) v. near Alford, S. E.

FOLKESTONE, or FOLKSTONE, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London, by Canterbury, 73 m. 6 f. and by Maidstone 71 m. 6 f.: situated on the English channel, is a member of the port of Dover, and gives title of viscount to the earl of Radnor. It was once a large flourishing town and had a castle. The fort was built about 1½ m. from the sea, on a very high hill, called *Castlehill*, (whereon was a watch tower), and about 1½ m. N. from the present church. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here, by Eanswitha, the daughter of Eadbald, king of Kent, about the year 630, for the use of herself and her companions; which was, in process of time, as Copgrave says, swallowed up by the sea; or, according to others, destroyed by the Danes, and after that granted by king Athelstan, in the year 927, to Christ-church in Canterbury... After the conquest, Nigell de Munewell, lord of Folkestone, gave the church and abbey of St. Mary and St. Eanswitha to the abbey of Lonley, in Normandy; whereupon some Benedictine monks were sent from that house, first to the castle, and afterwards to a building nearer the church. This alien priory was seised, and afterwards made denisen. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward lord Clinton. This town is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, 24 commoners, a recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain; the mayor and chamberlain are annually chosen, on the 8th of September, by the freemen at large. ——It had formerly five parish churches, though now only one, with three meeting-houses. The buildings are principally of brick, and disposed into three narrow, irregular, and indifferently paved streets, but remarkably pleasant, many of the late-built ones commanding an extensive view of the French coast, as well as being over a large sweep of variegated inclosures, terminating with high tremendous chalk cliffs. These, added to the openness of the adjacent country, the salubrity of the air, and the commodiousness of the sea-shore for bathing, induce many to resort here in the summer season. A copious spring runs through the town. The place is noted for the multitude of fishing-boats that belong to its harbour, which are employed in the season catching mackerel for London; to which place they are carried by the mackerel-boats of London and Barking. About Michaelmas, the Folkestone barks, with others, from Sussex, go away to the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts, to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Lestoff. Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was a native of this place, and left 200l. to be bestowed, at the direction of his brother Sir Eliab Harvey, on the poor of this his native place, who, willing to crown the donor's wishes, by a deed of trust, dated March 28, 1674, founded a school for 20 boys, and endowed it with a farm called *Coom*, in the parish of Lympre. The constant, though almost imperceptible, encroachments of the ocean on this place, have robbed the antiquary of those curiosities naturally looked for among the ruins of a castle, four churches, and a monastery; but what the antiquary has lost the naturalist has gained by the discovery of different strata, in which many curious marine exuvia, as well as pyrites, talc, fuller's

ler's earth, and a kind of corroded sulphur, are imbedded, which accounts for those chalybeate springs that abound in and about this place. Here is a six-gun battery, under the inspection of a master-gunner and assistant. Here is also a custom-house; the chief officers of which are, a supervisor, three riding-officers, a surveyor, and chief boatman. Market-day, Thursday. Fair, June 28, for pedlar's ware. The post comes in from London on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten o'clock in the morning; returns on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at four in the afternoon. On the left, going to Dover, a turnpike-road to Canterbury. Principal inn, *Folkestone Arms*.

FOLKESWORTH, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Stilton.

FOLKINGHAM, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London, 102 m. 5 f. is pleasantly situated on a rising hill, in a healthy and fine sporting country, abounding with woods, good springs, and hills, some of which command pleasant and extensive views into the Fens, towards Boston, Spalding, &c... Here the remains of a castle are to be seen, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. The church is well-built, and has a lofty tower. Here also is the new-built county-gaol, at which sessions are held quarterly. It is a place of very little trade.—— Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Palm-Monday and Ash-Wednesday, for stock; May 12, stock and town fair; June 15 and 16 for horses; July 3, 4, and 5, for all kinds of goods; the first Thursday after old Michaelmas for sheep; Nov. 22, stock and town. The post to and from London four days in a week, viz. Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Near this town are two pieces of decayed magnificence; one, the old demolished monastery of Sempringham, the seat of the Gilbertine nuns, famous for austerity; and the other, the ancient house of the lord Clinton, queen Elizabeth's admiral, where that great and noble person once lived in the utmost splendour... The house, though in full decay, shews what it has been; and the plaster of the ceilings and walls in some rooms is so fine, firm, and entire, that they break it off in large flakes, and it will bear writing on with a pencil or steel pen, like the leaves of a table-book. On the right, a turnpike-road to Boston. Principal inn, *Greyhound*.

FOLLY THE, (*Berks.*) distant from London 26 m. 6 f. Inn, *Fleece*.

FONMON, (*Glam.*) v. dist. from Cowbridge 8 m. S E. Here is *Fonmon Castle*, (Robert Jones, esq.)

FONTHILL, (*Wilts.*) vil. dist. from London 94 m. 5 f. Here William Beckford, esq. an alderman, and twice lord mayor of London, built a fine seat, which was burnt down on Feb. 12, 1755, when nearly finished; but has been since rebuilt very magnificently. The whole loss was computed at 30,000l. only six of which were insured. It is said, that when the news was brought to this gentleman, whose character was singular, he said nothing, but took out his pocket-book, and, being asked what he was doing, answered, with philosophic indifference, "I am reckoning how much it will cost me to rebuild." This place is divided into *Bishop's Fonthill* and *Gifford Fonthill*.

FONT-

FONTMELL, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Ockford, which see, divided into *Great* and *Little*, and is a large parish.

FOULER HILL, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 230 m. 1 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

FOOT'S CRAY, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London 12 m. 2 f. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left is *Foot's Cray Place*, (Benjamin Harence, esq.) This beautiful mansion was built by Bouchier Cleve, esq. a pewterer of Cheapside, after a design of Palladio's. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold for less than a third of the original expense, to the present owner. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful... The house, which is built of stone, stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which, from the house, appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water opposite to the house, is a fine cascade; but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray. Inns, *Black Horse* and *Tiger's Head*.

FORD, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London, 98 m. 6 f. It leads to Marshfield, Gloucestershire.

FORD, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from Milfield 2 m. 4 f. N. E. where is an ancient castle, built by Sir William Heron in the year 1237, after it had been demolished by the Scots in 1155, previous to the battle of Floddon. It was burned by the Scots in 1549, and rebuilt by Sir John Delaval, to whose family it now belongs.

FORD GREEN, (*Staff.*) between Cobridge and Norton Green... Here is the seat of —— Ford, esq.

FORD STREET, (*Essex*) dist. from Halstead 8 m. 4 f. on the Colne river. Here is the seat of —— Rolph, esq.

FORDEN, (*Mont.*) v. dist. from London, 172 m. 1 f. between the Camlet and the Severn rivers,.. In this parish is an ancient Roman camp, called *Gaer*. On the right is *Nantcribba*, (Visc. Hereford.)

FORDHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Downham 3 m. near the river Stoke.

FORDHAM, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Soham 3 m. E. Here was a house of Gilbertines founded in the reign of Henry III. It has a charity-school.

FORDINGBRIDGE, (*Hants.*) m. t. dist. from London 91 m. 5 f. situate on the borders of the New Forest, and on the banks of the river Avon. It is a small but pleasant inland town, not incorporated, but governed by a constable, who is annually chosen at the lord of the manor's court-leet. It was much larger than at present, having often suffered by fire; still it is very populous on account of its trade. Here is a manufacture of ticking, which employs many hands; and it has a considerable trade in the calico-printing. At the S. E. entrance of the town, over the river Avon, is a capital stone bridge of seven arches. The river (from different small streams unites at Salisbury, runs from thence through Dowton, Fordingbridge, and Ringwood, and empties itself into the sea at Christchurch) adds very

very much to the fruitfulness of the vale, which consists of almost innumerable beautiful and rich water-meadows; the surrounding hills on each side lined with remarkable fine timber, and intercepted with gentlemen's seats, together with the dry and tawny heath, form a most beautiful landscape of nature. Market-day, Friday, formerly Saturday, which is but small.——Fair, Sept. 9, for toys, &c. The post from Salisbury arrives every morning, Monday excepted, at ten o'clock; and goes out every afternoon, Saturday excepted, at half-past three o'clock. Within 2 m. on the right is *Broot Heath House*, (E. Isaac, esq.); near it, on the left, is *Burgate House*, (Hon. Coventry Bulkeley.) On the right 3 m. is *West Park*, (lady Cotes.) Inns, *Greyhound*, *Crown* (post-office), and *New*.

FORDINGTON, (*Dorset.*) v. near Dorchester, and has a church with a handsome tower. A causeway was made over the moor here, to the east end of Dorchester, with a bridge over the Froome, in 1747, for the more convenient and less dangerous road to Dorchester, to which it was formerly a suburb, and had a market on Tuesdays, and a fair. Here is an officer chosen yearly called a reeve... This parish abounds with antiquities, and Roman coins are frequently dug up here. In 1747, on digging chalk to make the new road, above 200 skeletons were discovered four or five feet deep. The parish church is large and ancient, standing on a rising ground, with a tower 80 feet high.

FORDON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near Bridlington, N. W.

FORDWICH, (*Kent*) dist. from Canterbury 2 m. E.; which, though it appears a mean village, is incorporated by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the town of Fordwich, is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports. It is situate on the Stour, which is navigable for small vessels to the town; though there is reason to think the sea once much nearer; and very probably the Portus Trutulensis was that part of this large haven where the Stour entered it, and derives its name from those excellent trouts, for which this place yet continues famous.

FORELAND, THE NORTH, (*Kent*) near Kingsgate, S. in the Isle of Thanet, the extreme N. E. point of the kingdom. On this cape is a light-house, under the direction of the Trinity-House.

FORELAND, THE SOUTH, (*Kent*) a head of land forming the E. point of the Kentish shore, and bearing S. from the North Foreland.

FOREST COLWYN, (*Radn.*) dist. from New Radnor 8 m. 2 f.

FOREST HILL, (*Oxf.*) dist. from London, 50 m. 1 f.

FOREST ROW, (*Sussex*) dist. from London 31 m. On the left, a turnpike-road to Tunbridge Wells. Going to East Grinsted ditto, ditto to Lewes. Fairs, June 25, and November 8. At the end, on the right, is *Kidbrook*, (earl of Abergavenny.) To the left, 2 m. is *Holly Hill*, (William Breton, esq.); near which is *Forest House*, (unoccupied, late Thos. Ord, esq.) On the left, about 1 m. is *Ashdown House*, (I. T. Fuller, esq.); between it and East Grinsted is *Hammerwood Lodge*, (—— Majen, esq.)

FORFIELD, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 119 m. 4 f.

FOR-

FORMARK, (*Derb.*) vil. near Derby, on the Trent. Here is *Formark Hall*, (Sir Robert Burdet.) It is an oblong, the corners projecting enough to have bow windows, and are domed. In the centre of the principal front is a portiço, supported by four Ionic pillars. It commands an extensive prospect over the vale, through which the Trent runs; and, being well united with some fine woods, has a good effect... The back front, which is very light and handsome, looks on some hanging hills, crowned by distant plantations. Some of them are young, but now begin to shew themselves to great advantage... The pleasure-ground is very beautiful. A winding walk leads from the house through a wood of very fine oaks, down a falling valley to the banks of the Trent, and turns up a cliff of rock and wood, which is one of the greatest curiosities in this country: the river has no where so bold and romantic a shore. The rocks are perpendicular, and of a good height, and the intermixture of wood extremely romantic, hanging over the cliffs, in some places, in a striking manner, and almost overshadowing the water. The walk is conducted along the edge of the precipice, and looks down on the river winding beneath, through the scattered wood, in a very fine style. A noble prospect of the surrounding country, well diversified by villages, breaks upon the eye, thro' natural openings among the trees. It runs quite through this woody precipice, and, leading along a vale at the end of it, thickly planted, mounts a bold hill free of rocks, and winds through a plantation thick enough to exclude the view of the river, &c. till it arrives at the summit, which is a very fine projection. Here it opens at once from the dark wood into a temple, instantly commanding, as by enchantment, one of the richest views in the world.

FORNHAM, ALL SAINTS, (*Suff.*) vil. near Bury St. Edmunds.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE, (*Suff.*) vil. near the preceding, S. E. of Bury St. Edmunds... Here is the seat of Barnard Howard, esq.

FORNHAM ST. MARTIN, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 72 m. 7 f. S. of the preceding.

FORSTEN, (*Dorset.*) vil. near Charminster, N. W. where there was a chapel now converted to a barn.

FORSTER'S BOOTH, (*Northamp.*) dist. from London 64 m. 7. f.—On the right, a turnpike-road to Northampton; on the left, to Banbury. On the right, 2 m. from it is *Bugbrooke*, (late —— Warren, esq.); and 1½ m. further is *Lower Heyford*, (late —— Duval, esq.)

FORTHAMPTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 8 m. N... It has a large church, situate on an eminence, with a strong tower at the W. end.

FORTHINGTON MOOR. See DORCHESTER.

FORTON, (*Hants.*) v. dist. from London 77 m. 2 f. between Fareham and Gosport.

FORTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Eccleshall 7 m. 5 f. It leads to Newport, Shropshire.

FORTY FEET BRIDGE, (*Hunt.*) dist. from Peterborough in Northamptonshire 10 m. 2 f. on the Forty Feet Drain. At the dist. of about 1½ m. is the seat of W. Fellows, esq.

FOSBROOK, or FORBRIDGE, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Cheadle 3 m.

3 m. and had formerly a monastery. At the dist. of 1 m. is *Caverswall*, (Hon. Booth Grey); and 1 m. further is *Sarling Hall*, (Richard Hill, esq.)

Foss Bridge, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Cirencester 7 m. 2 f. Beyond it on the right 3 m. going to Warwick, is a turnpike-road to Northleach; on the left to Cheltenham.

Foss Cross, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester 6 m. Near it are *Farmington*, (E. Walker, esq.); *Bourton on the Hill*, (J. Rice, esq.); and *Stowell*, (Lord Chedworth.)

Foss Dyke Wash, (*Linc.*) dist. from Boston 8 m. 1 f. is 7. m. in length, and was cut by Henry I. between the Witham and the Trent, for the convenience of carriage. See Cross Keys Wash. The following is a Table for passing over the Foss Dyke and Cross Keys Washes:

Moon's Age.	Full Sea.	Pass Foss Dyke Wash, either morning or afternoon, between the hours here specified.			Pass Cross Keys Wash, either morning or afternoon, between the hours here specified.		
	H. M.	H. M.		H, M.	H. M.		H. M.
1st or 16th	7.. 0	10.. 0	and	4..45	10..30	and	3..35
2 .. 17	7..48	10..48	..	5..53	11..18	..	4..23
3 .. 18	8..36	11..36	..	6..21	12.. 6	..	5..11
4 .. 19	9..24	12..24	..	7.. 9	12..54	..	5..59
5 .. 20	10..12	1..12	..	7..57	1..42	..	6..47
6 .. 21	11.. 0	2.. 0	..	8..45	2..30	..	7..35
7 .. 22	11..48	2..48	..	9..33	3..18	..	8..23
8 .. 23	12..36	3..36	..	10..21	4.. 6	..	9..11
9 .. 24	1..24	4..24	..	11.. 9	4..54	..	9..59
10 .. 25	2..12	5..12	..	11..57	5..42	..	10..47
11 .. 26	3.. 0	6.. 0	..	12..45	6..30	..	11..35
12 .. 27	3..48	6..48	..	1..33	7..18	..	12..23
13 .. 28	4..36	7..36	..	2..21	8.. 6	..	1..11
14 .. 29	5..24	8..24	..	3.. 9	8..54	..	1..59
15 .. 30	6..12	9..12	..	3..57	9..42	..	2—47

Fossington, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Mount Sorrel 2 m. S. E... Here is a large tumulus.

Foston, (*Linc.*) dist. from London, by Hatfield, 116 m. 3 f.; and by Ware, 112 m. 2 f. Inn, *Black Horse*.

Foston, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Derby 11 m. 4 f. It leads to Uttoxeter, dist. 7 m. 2 f. On the left is the seat of T. K. Hall, esq.

Fotherby, (*Linc.*) vil. near Saltfleet, S. W.

Fotheringay, (*Northamp.*) t. dist. from Thrapston 11 m. 2 f. between it and Stamford dist. 9 m. 7 f. It consists of one street, and is pleasantly situated on the Nen; chiefly celebrated for its castle, which, in the reign of Henry III. was seized by the earl of Albemarle. Edward III. gave it to his son Edmund of Langley, duke of York, who rebuilt the castle and the keep in the form of a fetter lock, the device of the house

of York. King Richard III. was born in this castle. In the hall, the queen of Scotland was tried, Oct. 14, 1586; and, on February 18 following, beheaded in the same hall, in the presence of 4 noblemen and 400 spectators... By the order of her son James I. the castle was so completely demolished, that only the earthworks remain; the fetterlock form of the keep may be discovered... Within the first work is a farmhouse, with some carved stones wrought in it; and at the S. W. corner of the inner trench are some masses of walls. The church was built by Edward duke of York, in the reign of Henry V.; and he was buried in it, being brought from Agincourt, where he was killed: here likewise were interred, Richard duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and his wife Cecilia Neville; their monuments being destroyed, together with the eastern part of the church, queen Elizabeth caused two monuments to be be erected to their memory. The church windows are filled with handsome painted glass, saved by a sum of money to the soldiery, in the civil war, and represent St. Denys, St. Guthlac, archbishop Scrope, &c. Between the castle and the parsonage-house, a college for a master, 12 chaplains or fellows, 8 clerks, &c. was founded by Henry IV. and the duke of York; the site of which was granted to James Crew. On the N. side of the church is a free school, founded by Henry VII. or Edward VI. endowed with 20l. per ann. payable by the receiver of the county. Fairs, Monday after old Midsummer and July 5.

Fovant, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from London 90 m. 7 f. Near it is a camp called *Chiselbury*. Inn, *Lord Pembroke's Arms*.

Foulbridge, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Puckering Forest, S.

Foulderby, (*Staff.*) v. near Walsall, S. E.

Foulkton, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Flixton, which see.

Foulmeer, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 9 m. near Royston, S. E.

Foulness, (*Essex*) island, between Wallasea (another island) and the ocean; on which is a church and two or three villages or hamlets. On this shore are taken the best, though not the largest oysters in England. The spot from whence they have their appellation is a bank called *Wallfleet*, at the mouth of the Crouch. This island was formerly subject to frequent inundations, till by the Dutch art of draining it was rendered good land.....Fair, July 10.

Foulsham, (*Norf.*) t. distant from Guist Bridge 2 m. E.; the greater part of which, with the church, was destroyed by fire in 1770, since rebuilt. Fair, Easter Tuesday.

Four Crosses Inn, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 124 m. 5 f.

Four County Gate, (*Staff.*) dist. from Tamworth 4 m. between it and Measham, Derbyshire, dist. 6 m.

Four Foot Inn, (*Som.*) dist. from Shepton Mallet 7 m. Between it and Street, on the right, is the seat of —— Martin, esq.

Four Mile Bridge, (*Angl.*) dist. from London, by Chester, 273 m. 7 f. and by Shrewsbury 275 m. 6 f. At the distance of about 1 m. on the left is *Bodiar*, (J. Lewis, esq.)

Four Posts, (*Hants.*) dist. from Southampton 1 m. and where the

the markets were held when Southampton was visited by the plague in 1665. Beyond, on the left, (going to Southampton) is the *Polygon*, a group of handsome buildings. Near it is the seat of the late Bryan Edwards, esq. the ingenious historian of the West-Indies, which was upon sale in 1800.

FOUR SHIRE STONE, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 80 m. 3 f. on the borders of Oxfordshire.

FOUR TREE HILL, (*Midd.*) a part of Enfield, which see.

FOUR TROVES, (*Kent*) dist. from London 48 m. 7 f.

FOWEY, or FOY, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 259 m. is a sea port on the west side of the river of the same name, which runs into the British channel.—It has a commodious and perfectly safe harbour, capable of receiving ships of 1000 tons burthen at all times of tide, and is the best port for an outlet to the westward of any port in the west of England; the place is lately become populous and flourishing, and is extending its trade very considerably. It has a great share in the fishing-trade, especially pilchards. It was formerly of great note; for it appears by the fleet-roll of Edward the Third, extant in the Cotton library, that it furnished forty-seven ships for his wars, each carrying from 16 to 32 men; which was more than any other port in the kingdom. It rose so much formerly by naval wars and piracies, that in the reign of Edward the Third, its ships refusing to strike when required as they sailed by Rye and Winchelsea, were attacked by ships of those ports, but defeated them; whereupon they bore their arms mixed with the arms of those two cinque-ports, which gave rise to the name of the Gallants of Fowey. And we learn from Camden, that this town quartered a part of the arms of every one of the cinque-ports with their own, intimating, that they had at times triumphed over them all; and indeed once they were so powerful, that they took several of the French men of war. In the reign of Edward III. they rescued certain ships of Rye from distress, for which this town was made a member of the cinque-ports. Edward IV. favoured this town so much, that, when the French threatened to come up the river to burn it, he caused two towers (the ruins of which are yet visible) to be built, at the public charge, for its security: but he was afterwards so disgusted with the inhabitants for falling upon the French, after a truce proclaimed with Louis XI. that he took away all their ships and naval stores, together with a chain drawn across the river between the two forts above-mentioned, which was carried to Dartmouth. Two links of this chain were taken up by a trawl-boat about the year 1776; they were strongly incrusted with stones, shells, and other bodies, and are now, or were lately, preserved at *Menabilly*, (Philip Rashleigh, esq.) about 2 m. S. W. from this town. It is said the inhabitants were so insolent, that they cut off the ears of the king's pursuivants; for which some lives were forfeited, as well as estates. For defence of the harbour there are three batteries at the entrance, mounted with 18 and 12-pounders; most of which stand so high that no ship can bring her guns to bear on them. Its corporation

consists of a mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen, with a town-clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace... The mayor, while in office, and the next year, as also the aldermen, are always justices of the peace. The representatives are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and prince's tenants eligible to serve the office of portreeve. Fowey is one of the feudal tenures belonging to the prince of Wales as duke of Cornwall. It is not determined when this town was made a borough; but it is well known that it returned no members until 13 Elizabeth. But in the time of Edward III. Fowey and East Looe sent a merchant to a council at Westminster, to consult on sea affairs. The church is a handsome edifice, the tower adorned all over with carvings. In it are several monuments, chiefly for the Treffrys and Rashleighs; some of them having the figures of knights in armour engraved on stone, in the same manner as practised on brass. Here is a large and elegant market-house, over which is the town-hall, &c. lately erected at the expense of Philip Rashleigh, esq. Market-day, Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 1, and September 10. The toll of the market and fairs, and quayage of the harbour, were vested in the corporation on the payment of a fee-farm rent of 40s. The post goes out at eight in the morning, and comes in at six in the evening, every day, except Tuesday. Here are two free-schools, an excellent poor-house, and an alms-house for eigbt decayed widows. No wheeled carriages can come into this town, owing to the narrowness and sudden turnings of the streets. It has a coinage for tin, considerable quantities of which are dug in the neighbourhood. The grotto of *Menabilly*, already mentioned, is large and commodious, standing in a lawn near the sea; near which, and almost on the beach, is a grotto, built chiefly of large rough pebbles: the inside whereof is covered with valuable and curious fossils, fixed to the walls, and arranged in a masterly manner, by its present proprietor. To the N. W. of this seat ½ m. is *Kilmarth*, (Miss Rashleigh), pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect by sea and land. Three m. up the river, and on the banks thereof is *Penquite*, (John Rashleigh, esq.)—joining to this town, and within the borough, is *Place House*, or *Theffry House*, the castellated mansion mentioned by Leland.—It has been for ages past in the family of Treffry, an ancestor of which was, for his prowess at the battle of Cressy, (having there taken the chief standard of the enemy), knighted by Edward the Black Prince. The tower on the N. E. angle has fallen down, and many other parts seem likely to follow. It was a handsome building, the outside highly decorated with ornaments cut in the stone. It has a very fine old hall, with a flat oaken cieling, richly carved, and under a coat of arms, in flucco, is the date 1575. In another room are divers coats of arms in old painted glass; among them one with the plume of feathers, having on each side of it the letters E. P. probably signifying Edward prince of Wales. Under it is the motto, thus mis-spelt, HIC DIEN. Several

veral parts of this house have been repaired in the modern style. The chief entrance to it is from the church-yard up three flights of steps, and through a ruined gate-way with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes: the gardens run along upon an eminence, overlooking the town and harbour. Inn, *Ship*.

Foxham, (*Wilts.*) near Calne, N. W.

Foxholes, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from London 202 m. 7 f. which leads to Scarborough..... Here is the seat of Rev. Richard Sykes. Inn, *Ship*.

Foxley, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from Malmsbury 3 m.

Foxley, (*Norf.*) v. near Reepham, S. W.

Foxton, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge, 8 m.

Foxton, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Market Harborough 2 m.

Foyston, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Knaresborough, W.

Fradden, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 246 m. A turnpike gate; and, on the right, a turnpike-road to St. Columb Major.

Fradley, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Litchfield 4 m. 4 f. between it and Burton upon Trent dist 8 m. Inn, *Crown*.

Framesden, (*Suff.*) vil. near Debenham, which see, in the road from Woodbridge.

Framingham, (*Norf.*) v. near Norwich, S. E.

Framlingham, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 87 m. 6 f. is a large old town, indifferently built, but pleasantly situated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore. A little to the N. of the town, on a hill, stands the castle. It is a very ancient structure, and is said to have been erected in the time of the Saxons, but history does not record the name of the builder.—Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller, conjectures it to have been constructed by Redwold, the most powerful king of the East Angles, who kept his court at Rendlesham in this hundred. It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when pursued by the Danes. Thither, likewise, they followed him, and laid siege to the castle; when he, being hard pressed, and having no hopes of succour, endeavoured to escape; but being overtaken in his flight, was beheaded at Huxton, from whence, long after, his corpse was removed and interred at Bury, therefore called St. Edmund's Bury. The castle being taken, remained, as it is said, 50 years in the possession of the Danes.—The conqueror, Rufus, or, according to others, Henry I. gave it to Roger Bigod, by whose son Hugh it was either rebuilt, or much repaired, having been dismantled in the year 1176 by order of Henry II. To this castle queen Mary retired in 1553, on notice being sent her by the earl of Arundel of the death of her brother Edward VI. and of the patent for the succession of the lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might escape to Flanders, but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers by the duke of Northumberland, in the preceding reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice, for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties,

who encamped near the castle to the amount of near 13,000 men. From hence she soon set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate competitor. She was met on the way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of 1000 horse, which that princess had raised for her service. In the year 1653 an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, late serjeant at law, to certain charitable uses. The walls of the castle, yet standing, are 44 feet high, 8 thick, with 13 towers, 14 feet above them, two of which are watch towers. Here is a large and stately church, built all of black flint, with a steeple 100 feet high. Several of the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, lie buried in it. Here are two good alms-houses, two free-schools, and a Sunday-school. The place for the market is spacious. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Whit Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and Sept. 29. A receiving-house for letters, but no good inn.

FRAMLINGTON, LONG, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 302 m. 7 f. Here is a church. Beyond it 4 m. on the right, a turnpike-road to Alnwick; on the left, to Rothbury.

FRAMLINGTON, LOW, (*Northumb.*) dist. from London 302 m. near the Coquet river. Inn, *Rose and Crown*.

FRAMPTON, or FROMETON, (*Dorset.*) t. dist. from London 125 m. 6 f. lately a market-town, stands on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout. Here was a priory. The church is on the north side of the river, with a handsome lofty tower, built in 1695, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1746.—This town was nearly consumed by fire, April 20, 1796. Fairs, March 4, August 1, and Sept. 4. Here is a seat of .... Brown, esq. on the site of the above-mentioned priory.

FRAMPTON, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Boston 2 m. 7 f. Here is the seat of Thomas Tunnard, esq.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, (*Glou.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 30 m. S. has a manufacture for felt hats.

FRAMPTON UPON SEVERN, (*Glouc.*) par. between Berkeley and Newnham. Here is a fair, called Frying-pan, February 14. As the tide advances here, with great rapidity, the earl of Berkeley erected a great bulwark near this place called *Hockcrib*, to enforce the Severn, by Art's Point, into its former channel.

FRANCTON, ENGLISH, (*Shrop.*) vil. near Ellesmere, S. E.

FRANCTON, WELSH, (*Shrop.*) vil. near Ellesmere, S. W.

FRANKLEY, (*Worc.*) par. between Bromesgrove and Birmingham. Its chapel was repaired in 1751, and a new tower built.... The river Stour takes its rise in this parish, which is on the borders of Shropshire.

FRANSHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Swaffham about 4 m. N. E. It is divided into *Great* and *Little*: *Fransham Green* is dist. from Dereham, 6 m. 2 f.: near which are the seats of R. Dena, and W. Mason, esqrs.

FRANT, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 37 m. 7 f. and is partly in Kent. Going to Hastings, on the

the right, 1 m. is a turnpike road to Hailsham; going to Eastbourne, on the left, 1 m. ditto, to Hastings. Near it is *Eridge Park*, (Earl of Abergavenny.)

FRASTENBY, *(Yorksh. N. R.)* vil. near Scarborough.

FRATHORPE, *(Yorksh. E. R.)* vil. near Bridlington, S. situate near the sea.

FRATING, *(Essex)* vil. distant from London 57 m. Between it and St. Osyth, on the right, is *Brightlingsea Hall*, (Magens Dorien Magens, esq.)

FREABY, (*Leic.*) v. near Waltham, on the Wolds, which see.

FRIASLEY, (*Warw.*) vil. between Polesworth and Whatley.

FRECKLETON, (*Lanc.*) v. near Kirkham, S. on the Ribble.

FREEFOLK, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 54 m. 7 f. Here is a paper-mill, where the finer kinds of paper are manufactured, particularly for the bank of England. Here is *Freefolk House*, (John Portal, esq.)

FREETHORPE, (*Norf.*) v. near Yarmouth, S. W. by the Yare.

FREGTHORPE, (*Rutl.*) v. near Colliweston, N.

FREKENHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. near Mildenhall. Here is a charity-school.

FREKINGHAM, (*Linc.*) v. near Folkingham, N. E.

FREMINGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Richmond.

FREMINGTON, (*Devon*) near Barnstaple, W. gives name to its hundreds, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward III.

FRENCH, (*Worc.*) v. dis. from London 127 m. 3 f. Inn, *Three Crowns*.

FRENCH HAY, (*Glouc.*) v. dis. from Bristol about 4 m. N. E.; is a very respectable place, and contains a great number of houses, which stand on the side of a common or down, fronting the south. Most of these houses are built with free-stone, in a very elegant style. Here is a presbyterian meeting-house, which has a tower and a bell in it; we believe, the only one in England, so furnished, belonging to that community. Here is also a meeting-house of the people called quakers. Here is the seat of E. Harford, esq.

FRENCH LANE, (*Shropsh.*) dis. from Newport 5 m. 2 f.

FRENDSBURY, (*Kent*) vil. near Chatham.

FRENSE, (*Norf.*) v. near Diss, N.

FRENSTED, (*Kent*) vil. near Sittingbourne.

FRENT, (*Suss.*) near Tunbridge Wells.

FRERE'S BRIDGE, see DONCASTER.

FRESDEN, (*Herts.*) vil. near Berk Hempstead, N.

FRESHFORD, (*Som.*) vil. near Bath, S. E. Fair, Sept. 16.

FRESHWATER, (*Isle of Wight*) vil. dist. from Yarmouth 2 m. S. situated at the bottom of a bay, (to which it gives name,) at the W. end of the island, and has a charity-school. *Freshwater Gate* is dist. from Newport 19 m. 7 f.; about 1 m. on the right of which is *Aston House*, (—— Hicks, esq.) In the parish of Freshwater is *Freshwater House*, (E. Rushworth, esq.) Across the Yar river are *Noton Cottage*, (—— Mitchell, esq.); and *Noton Lodge*, (T. Binsted, esq.)

FRESSINGFIELD, (*Suff.*) vil. near Wingfield, which see. This was the native place of Archbishop Sancroft, who augmented the vicarage, and gave the advowson to Emanuel College, Cambridge.

FRISTON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Ipswich 3 m. 4 f. S.

FRETHORN, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 9 m. In a large house in this parish (which stood on the back of the Severn) was born fair Rosamond, Henry II.'s mistress.

FRETTENHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. between Reepham and Hickling... Fair, first Monday in April.

FRICKLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Barnesley, N. E. Here is the seat of James Payne, esq.

FRIDAY-STREET, (*Wilts*) dist. from Wotton Basset 8 m. 4 f.

FRIDAYTHORPE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. dist. from York 18 m. 4 f. it leads from thence to Bridlington, dist. 21 m.

FRIERNING, (*Essex*) vil. near Ingatestone.

FRIERS, (*Herts.*) v. near King's Langley.

FRIERS, (*Herts.*) v. near Standon, E.

FRIERS OAK INN, (*Suss.*) dis. from London 45 m. 3 f.

FRIERY, (*Som.*) v. near Bruton, E.

FRIESTONE, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 116 m. 6 f. near Boston.

FRILFORD, (*Berks*) vil. near Wantage.

FRIMLEY, (*Surry*) v. dis. from London 30 m.: beyond *Frimley Heath*, on the right, is the seat of Rev. ——— Hubbard. Inn, *White Hart*.

FRINDEN, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Halifax, S. W.

FRING, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 119 m. 6 f. Fairs, May 10, and Sept. 30.

FRINGFORD, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Bicester, N. W.

FRINSHAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Farnham 3 m.; is an extensive parish, situate on the S. W. angle of the county, on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex, in the hundred of Farnham, and on the confines of the forests of Holt and Wilmer. The village consists of a few mean straggling houses, pleasantly situated on a dry sandy soil, between gentle rising grounds, forming a valley. The church is a low building, having an antique appearance, containing a nave, chancel, a vestry-room adjoining the north side of the chancel, and a square tower at the west end.—In the vestry-room hangs a caldron, well known in the neighbourhood by the legendary tales related concerning it, and supposed, by antiquaries, to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey of Waverley. In the south wall of the chancel is a Gothic niche with a piscina; near it, towards the angle of the wall, a small square recess, probably a repository for the eucharist preserved for the use of the sick... The font is a square sand-stone, standing on a central column, with smaller ones at the angles. The seats are ancient, and strongly built with oak, low, and open; the fronts ornamented with trefoils. On the heaths, about ½ m. from the church, is an extensive piece of water, called *Frinsham Great Pond*, reported to be 3 m. in circumference, the haunt of wild fowl in the winter months. The soil in general is poor and sandy, except near the church, where it is of a richer quality... The parish contains a great extent of waste heath land, part of which is capable of improvement.

FRINTON, (*Essex*) v. near Gunfleet, which see.

FRISBY, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Leicester 11 m. on the Wreak river: it leads from thence to Melton

ton Mowbray: on the left is the seat of Mrs. Tombs.

FRISKNEY, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from London 123 m.: it leads to Wainfleet.

FRISTHORPE, (*Linc.*) vil. between Lincoln and Market Raisin.

FRISTON, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Brighthelmstone 17 m. 7 f.: it leads from thence to Eastbourne, dist. 2 m. 5 f. On the left is *Friston Place*, (Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart.)

FRITHELSTOKE, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Torrington about 1 m. W. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Sir William Beauchamp in 1222.

FRITHLEY, (*Derb.*) v. between Wirksworth and Alfreton.

FRITHWOOD, (*Rutl.*) vil. near Great Casterton, N.

FRITON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Hovemingham.

FRITTENDEN, (*Kent*) vil. near Staplehurst. Fair, Sept. 8.

FRITTON, (*Suff.*) v. dis from London 119 m. 3 f. on the Waveney river. On the right is *Fritton Hall*, (Samuel Palmer, esq.)

FRITWELL, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Somerton.

FROCESTER, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester 11 m. 2 f. S. W. The church is remarkably small; divine service is performed at a chapel, and not in the church, except at funerals. The chapel is built on Lord Warwick's land. The steepness of its hill has been much lessened. Going from Bath to Gloucester on the right, is a turnpike road to Stroud; on the left to Bristol. Beyond it, 2 m. ditto, ditto to Bristol. *Frocester inn.*

FRODESLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Acton Burnel, which see.

FRODLEY, (*Staff.*) v. near Litchfield, N. E.

FRODLINGHAM, or FRODINGHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) t. distant from London 192 m. 2 f. on the Hull river, and had a market on Thursdays; but seems to have lost its trade by its vicinity to Beverley. Fairs, July 10, and Oct. 2.

FRODSHAM, (*Chesh.*) m. t. dis. from London 193 m. 2 f. situated near the left bank of the Wever, and is supposed to derive its name from a ford over that river before the erection of its stone bridge.—It extends 1 m. in length from E. to W. and consists of two main streets; one spacious and well paved; another intersecting at right angles about the middle of the town, leads to the parish-church, which is situated on a lofty hill, called *Frodsham Hill*, the highest in the county, (in the village of Overton,) so named from its elevated site; it is a large handsome ancient building; in the years 1790 and 1791 the body of it was new pewed, and a new gallery erected on the N. side; it is dedicated to St. Lawrence; is a vicarage, and in the gift of Christ-church College, Oxford. The parish is, in circumference, about 31 m. bordering upon the great forest of Delamere, consisting of ten small villages, besides this town. At the W. end stood formerly a castle, called *Maurice Castle*, anciently the seat of the Savages, earls Rivers, but was burnt down in 1652, when John earl of Rivers lay dead in the castle. Afterwards, the family removed to Clifton, now called Rock Savage, (belonging to the earl Colmondeley,) lying north of Frodsham, on the opposite

opposite side the river Weaver, upon a bold rising knowl, but now in ruins. The lordship of Frodsham was given by King Edward I. to David, brother to Llewellin, prince of Wales, who did not enjoy it long, being beheaded for high treason. Above the town is *Beacon Hill*, on which was formerly placed a beacon, as a signal in case of an invasion. This hill is cut out in walks gradually and gently ascending to the summit, and carried round the face of it, from whence there is a delicious *coup d'œil* of a fine large extended plain, with the junction of two large rivers; the Mersey, navigable to Manchester; and the Wever, to Winsford, near Middlewich: both these rivers empty themselves into the Irish sea, below Liverpool. From this hill is also an extensive prospect of the counties of Stafford, Salop, Derby, Lancaster, York, Denbigh, Flint, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. By the canal made from the Mersey to the Trent, &c. the Wever has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The principal trade is salt-refining, and lately a manufacture of cotton.—A graving-dock and yard have been made for building and repairing vessels. Here is a free grammar-school, well endowed. At the W. end is an excellent cold bath, which discharges 1700 gallons of water in a minute. The town is well supplied with many excellent springs of good water; one in particular, called *Pearl of Wiggan*, which distills from the face of a rock in drops from every vein, resembling the purest gems. The town and parish contain about 4000 inhabitants. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, May 13, and Aug. 21, for cattle. A regular post every morning and evening. Here is the seat of Daniel Ashley, esq. a handsome modern mansion, erected on the site of Maurice Castle. Principal inns, *Bear's Paw*. (post and excise offices); and *King's Head*. Several others.

FRODSWALL, (*Staff.*) vil. near Stone, S. E.

FROG MILL, (*Glouc.*) distant from London 88 m. 6 f. From the hill, beyond Frog Mill, may be seen the towns of Cheltenham and Tewkesbury. Here is a receiving-house for letters. On the left, ½ m. a turnpike road to Gloucester; and, a little farther on the right, to Stow. On the right, about 1¼ m. is *Sandywell Park*, (Mrs. Tracey.) *Frogmill inn*.

FROGMORE, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 17 m. 3 f.

FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Amesbury, 104 m. 7 f.; and by Devizes 107 m. 1 f. situated on a river of the same name, (which passes through the lower part of the town under a stone bridge of five arches,) and derives its last name from an ancient forest so called, in the E. part of the county, from which the neighbouring country was called *Selwoodshire*. It began near this town, and extended to Bruham in length, about 15 m. and was about 6 m. in breadth. This is a place of considerable antiquity.

Aidhelm,

Aldhelm, a monk of Malmsbury, and bishop of Sherborne, built here a monastery in honour of St. John the Baptist, about the beginning of the 8th century. Here were also a priory, a nunnery, a cell, and an hermitage. By the Norman survey, this place appears to have belonged to the crown, "The king (saith that record) holds Frome. King Edward held it. The arable is 50 carucates. In demesne are three carucates and six coliberts, and 31 villanes and 36 cottagers, with 40 ploughs. There are three mills rendering 25s.; and a market rendering 40s. 8d. There are 30 acres of meadow, and 50 acres of pasture; wood a mile long, and as much broad. It renders 53l. and 5d."—How it passed from the crown we are not informed; but, in the time of Henry II. it was in the family of the Fitz Bernards, where it continued until the time of King John; when, by marriage, it passed to the Braunche family: from thence it passed again, by marriage, to the Winslade's; from thence, by sale, it passed to the family of Payne, from whence, about the time of Henry IV. it passed, by marriage, to the family of Leversedge. In this family it continued entire until James I. when Edmund Leversedge sold a part of his possessions here to Sir Thomas Vavafour, knt who soon after sold it to Sir Thomas Thynne, knt. from whom it has descended to the marquis of Bath, the present possessor. The other part remained with the Leversedges until the beginning of the 18th century, when Roger Leversedge, the last of the male line of that family, devised it to Lionel Seaman, esq. who had married Frances, his daughter; Mr. Seaman devised the same to a relation, the Rev. Lionel Seaman, who, in the year 1751, sold it to John earl of Cork and Orrery; from whom it descended to Edmund earl of Cork and Orrery, the present possessor. The patronage and free disposition of the vicarage, together with a manor here, were anciently a part of the possessions of the abbey of Cirencester; and, after the dissolution of that house, was granted, by James I. to Sir Thomas Thynne, before-mentioned, from whom it descended to the marquis of Bath. The situation of this town is pleasant; the surrounding country being agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, large enclosures, and fine woods; and having the seats of many of the nobility and gentry. The streets (38 in number,) are narrow and irregular; the houses built of small rough stones, and covered with stone tile, dug on the spot. Here is a large handsome church, 150 feet long, and 54 broad; comprising a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, four chapels, and a vestry-room; it is well pewed, has a very good organ, and handsome altar-piece; also a square embattled tower, and octagonal spire 120 feet high. Here are five meeting-houses, belonging to sundry sects of dissenters, two of which are large handsome edifices. Here were formerly three chantries. Near the bridge stands a free-school for 20 boys, and an alms-house for widows; a large handsome building, erected by subscription about the year 1720. The civil police is maintained by the neighbouring magistrates, and by constables annually chosen at the

the courts leet of the marquis of Bath and the earl of Cork and Orrery, lords of the several manors here. It was governed formerly by a bailiff. The inhabitants of this town, who had shewn their zeal for the glorious revolution, endeavoured, in the reign of King William, to obtain a charter of incorporation, but in vain. The chief manufacture is broadcloth and kerseymere: the annual quantity made is about 500,000 yards. The cloth-manufactory of this town employed so many hands about the beginning of this century, that seven waggons used to be sent hence, weekly, with cloth, for Blackwell Hall, London, &c. Indeed all of it was not made here; for the clothiers of Whatley, Mells, and other neighbouring villages, brought their goods hither for carriage to London, and each of these waggons used to carry 140 pieces, which, being valued at 14l. a cloth, one with another, made the value of the whole amount to above 700,000l. a-year. A manufacture of woolcards is also carried on here in an extensive way; and, 60 years ago, more wire cards, for carding the wool for the spinners, were made here, than in all England besides, which was, for the most part, supplied with them from hence; for here were no less than 20 master card-makers, one of whom employed 400 men, women, and children, in that manufactory, at one time; so that even children of seven or eight years of age could earn half-a-crown a week. The cloths made here, for the most part, are medleys of 7 or 8s. a yard. This town has been long noted for its fine beer. From able survey, it was found to contain 1348 families, and 6342 inhabitants; seven hamlets belonged to it, which contained 65 families, and 315 inhabitants, making, altogether, in the whole parish, 1684 families, and 8105 inhabitants. The river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. rises in the woodlands, and runs under its stone bridge, before spoken of, towards Bath, on the east side of which it falls into the Avon.... Market-day, Wednesday, for cattle, pigs, corn, flesh, butter, and vegetables. Fairs, St. Matthias's and St. Catharine's days, for cattle, pigs, cheese, toys, &c.... Mails are dispatched from the post-office here, every day (Saturday excepted), at three o'clock in the afternoon, for London and the intermediate towns; every day at seven in the morning, for Bath, Bristol, and the north-west parts of England; and every day at seven in the evening, for Salisbury, Portsmouth, &c. Mails come in from London, &c. every day at noon (Mondays excepted); from Portsmouth, Salisbury, &c. every morning at seven; and from Bristol, Bath, &c. every evening at seven. Three banks have been lately established here. Going from Bath to Bruton, on the right, is a turnpike road to Wells and Shepton Mallet; on the left to Westbury, Warminster, and Longleat, at which last place, distant from Frome 5 m. is the magnificent seat of the marquis of Bath. Principal inns, *George*, *Crown*, *Blue Boar*, (excise-office); *Angel*, *Swan*, *White Swan*, and *Wheatsheaf*. Several others;—*Castle*, *Lamb*, *Masons' Arms*, &c.

FROME QUINTIN, (*Dorset*) v. near Evershot, S. E.

FROMES HILL, (*Heref.*) dist. from

from Hereford 13 m. 1 f. on the river Frome. A turnpike-gate... On the right is *Canon Frome*, (R. Cope Hopton, esq.)

FROME VANCHURCH, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Frampton 2 m. N. W. and has a small ancient church.

FROME WHITEFIELD, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Dorchester about 4 f. N. Here are ruins of several buildings.

FROME WHITWELL, (*Dorset*) vil. dist. from Dorchester about 1 m. W.

FROSTENEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Scarborough.

FROSTENDEN, (*Suff.*) vil. dist. from London 104 m. 1 f. between Wangford and Wrentham.

FROSTERLEY, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 263 m. 5 f. on the Were, between Wolsingham and Stanhope. On the left, about 1 m. is *Rogerley Hall*, (late Robert Wright, esq.)

FROXFIELD, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 67 m. Here is a handsome and well-endowed alms-house, founded by Sarah duchess dowager of Somerset, relict of John, the last duke of the elder branch of the noble family of Seymours, descended from the great duke of Somerset, protector of the king and kingdom during the minority of King Edward VI. This lady bequeathed, by her will, above 2000l. for the building and furniture of this alms-house, and devised several manors, messuages, and farms, for the maintenance of 30 poor widows, not having 20l. per annum to subsist upon; one half of whom are clergymen's widows, and the other laymen's, giving the preference to those of the last sort, who live on the manors so devised by her. She left in her will particular directions for the form, dimensions, and site of the structure; and for the manner of electing, ruling, and providing for the widows; which her executors, especially Sir William Gregory, who took upon him the execution of the trust, punctually observed. The building is neat and strong, in the form of a quadrangle, having one front, and a court before it, facing the road. It contained 30 ground rooms, and as many chambers, one of each sort being allowed to every widow for her apartment, with an area or bed in a garden, on the N. part of the building, enclosed with a brick wall. In the midst of the quadrangle is built a handsome and convenient chapel, furnished with a communion-table, pulpit, desk, pews, and books for the use of the widows, wherein the chaplain, whose stipend is 30l. per ann. is to read prayers every day, and to preach on Sundays; and, for his farther encouragement, is to be presented, on a vacancy, to the rectory of Kemish, in the same county, which the duchess has appropriated to that use... Besides the yearly pension in money, she also ordered a cloth gown, with a certain quantity of wood, every winter to each of the widows. And when the estates, which she had given to the said alms-house, (many of which were demised upon leases for lives) should fall and produce a clear yearly income of more than 400l. she appointed additional lodgings to be built for the reception of 20 more widows, who were to be placed on the same establishment, elected and provided for in the same manner as the former 30; and then all the rents and profits of the said estates (the salaries

laries for a chaplain and a steward being first deducted,) shall be distributed in equal shares and proportions among the 50 widows. The additional lodgings have been erected according to the intent of the foundress within the last 20 years. On the right, going to Great Bedwin, is a turnpike road to Marlborough. Going to Marlborough, on the left, 4 m. at some distance from the road, is *Tottenham Park*, (Earl of Aylesbury); about 5 m. ditto, is *Savernake Lodge*, (Lord Bruce.)

FROXFIELD, (*Hants*) vil. near Petersfield, N.

FROYLE, (*Hants*) vil. distant from London 44 m.: it leads to Alton. On the right is *Froyle Place*, (Sir Thomas Miller, bart.); beyond it, ditto, 1 m. is *Bosthams*, (—— Jefferys, esq.)

FRYFIELD, (*Essex*) dist. from Chipping Ongar 3 m. N. A number of cells were dug up here in the year 1767.

FRYSTON, See MONK FRYSTON.

FULBECK, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Leadenham, which see, about 1 m. Here is *Fulbeck House*, (Hen. Fane, esq.)

FULBOURN, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 4 m. and is divided into *Great* and *Little*... Here are two churches in one church-yard, and an alms-house for 11 poor people.

FULBROOK, (*Oxf.*) v. dis. from Burford 1 m. between it and Chipping Norton, dist. 10 m.

FULBROOK, (*Warw.*) vil. near Warwick, on the Avon.

FULFORD, (*Stafford*) vil. near Stone, N. E. and near the Blythe. Here is a quarry of good building stone, purely white, and of a fine grain.

FULFORD, (*Devon*) vil. distant from Exeter 9 m. where the Fulford family have a stately seat, built in 1580, and made a garrison of in 1647; but was entirely repaired in 1696. It is surrounded with a park and fine gardens. See TAPHOUSE.

FULFORD GATE, and FULFORD WATER, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) near York, S. E. and near the Ouse.

FULHAM, (*Midd.*) vil. distant from London 4 m. situated on the left bank of the Thames, and is a considerable village, with many good houses. There was, very anciently, a ferry between this and the village of Putney; but, by an act of Parliament, a wooden bridge was built, and finished in 1729, at the expense of 23,975*l.* which sum was defrayed by 80 subscribers; the interest of the money to be defrayed by a toll on passengers crossing over... Some years since, a share sold for 1300 guineas. The bishop of London has a palace here, (*Fulham Place*,) on the banks of the Thames: it is neither of a very ancient date, nor does it contain any thing remarkable; but the gardens have been very curious. They were first noted in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk-tree into this country, about the year 1560. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest-trees, particularly from N. America. At Fulham bridge, on the right, is the seat of William Sharpe, esq. See PUTNEY.

FULLINGROVE, (*Devon*) v. near Barnstaple.

FULMERESTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Fakenham, N. E.

FULMERE, (*Camb.*) par. dist. from

from London 41 m. 6 f. Here are quarries, in which are found great quantities of fire-stones that produce plenty of vitriol. On the left, 4¾ m. is a turnpike road to Lloyston.

FULWOOD, (*Lanc.*) near Preston, where it has a forest.

FUNDENHALL, (*Norf.*) v. near Wymondham, S. E. and has a charity-school.

FUNTLEY, (*Hants*) vil. near Fareham, N. W. and is divided into *Great* and *Little*.

FUNTMEL, EAST and WEST, (*Dorsetsh.*) villages, near E. and W. Orchard, N. E.

FURBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Market Raisin, S. W.

FURLEY, (*Sussex*) vil. between Petworth and Farnhurst.

FURNESS, (*Lanc.*) near Ulverstone, a kind of peninsula, or neck of land, as its name implies, defended on the north and south by dangerous quick-sands, on the west by St. George's Channel or the Irish Sea, having *Furness Fells* on the east, which were formerly clothed with woods; the roads leading to it being, in ancient days, little frequented, secured the country, in some measure, from the devastations of war, or from the intrusions of free-booters, who lived on the frontiers of England and Scotland, and on every national rupture pillaged these seats of envied wealth. The first inhabitants were certainly the descendants of those Celtic colonies, who, on their arrival from the continent, settled in the southern parts of this island, and extended their bounds to the north, as suited either their conveniency or necessity. These first settlers, at their coming to Lancashire, assumed a name expressive of their situation. As their settlements were on the sea-coast, between the rivers Mersey and Dudden, and were intersected by several large lakes, they called themselves Setantii; and, with respect to those colonists that settled in Cumberland and Westmoreland, they were called Sistantii or Sistuntii, the colonists being named Volantii, or Valentii: these names alluded to their maritime situation, and of their living among lakes. What name the Sistuntii gave to Furness, is not certain; perhaps the present name is a translation of the original one, which might have been *Morben*, or some other British word, that alluded to their situation, as the word Furness, or rather, as the inhabitants pronounce it, Firness, seems to have. The Setantii lived free in their own settlement till the beginning of the Christian æra, when they were obliged to assume that of the Brigantes, by whom they were overpowered.——Agricola subdued these Briguntes, and a Roman road still visible is a proof of their victory and residence.. .. The Romans entered Furness at Conishead bank. The Roman road, at present, is named *Red-lane*, from its being coloured with the iron ore which is carried through it from Whiterigs to Conishead bank, for exportation.—This road runs from the Thorne westerly, through Streetyate, to the place where it joins the new turnpike road from Ulverstone. This road from Thorne continued the only great road through Low Furness till the dissolution of monasteries; when hospitality ceasing at the priory of Conishead, which was near the great road, and at the abbey of Furness, not far from it, houses of entertainment were erected for travellers at Ulver-

stone, and a road was made from thence to the sands. By these means the ancient route through Low Furness was deserted. The road from Thorne to Dalton is gravelly, mixed with lime-stone... On inclosing the lands, the fences in some places were made with the stones of the pavement. This circumstance has preserved the traces of the Roman road. At Dalton another circumstance has preserved a relique of the Roman settlements in Furness, which is the small remnants of a ditch and rampart on the east side of the church-yard; notwithstanding all the rest have been destroyed to make room for the present town and castle of Dalton. Furness is surrounded with beacons, but whether they be ancient or modern, cannot be determined... After the departure of the Romans, and the invasion of the Saxons, the Britons in Furness lived securely for a long time, relying upon their natural fortifications; but nothing was impregnable to the Saxon conqueror: Egfrid, king of the Northumbrians, giving to St. Cuthbert the land called Cartmel, and all the Britons on it. The Saxons, in process of time, took all Furness, and divided it into a number of small lordships, which were called after the names of their respective proprietors; some families of whom are still preserved, and in possession of these very estates. The liberty of Furness contains, besides villages, four market-towns, Cartmel, Dalton, Ulverstone, and Hawkeshead. The abbey was founded in 1127. See DALTON. In this part of Lancashire is situated *Broughton Tower*, commanding an extensive prospect down the river Dudden. The tower is, in a great measure, hid by the modern house, which incloses it on three sides; but the N. E. front remains in its ancient form, considerably elevated above the new building. *See Plate 10, fig. 3.*

FYFIELD, see FIFIELD.

FYLING, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Whitby 4 m.

G.

GABIL HOOK, (*Kent*) dist. from Canterbury 19 m. 7 f. between it and Tenterden, dist. 6 m. 5 f.

GADDESBY, (*Leic.*) vil. near Melton Mowbray.

GADDESDON, or GADESDON, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Herts*) villages, dis. from Berhampstead 5 m. N. Little Gaddesdon is famous for the birth of John de Gadesdon, who flourished in the beginning of the 14th century; the first Englishman who was a court physician, and of whose skill Chaucer makes honourable mention in his Doctor of Physic, prefixed to his Canterbury Tales; though Dr. Friend, from John's own books, will not allow him to deserve it. There are several monuments in the chancels of this church of the Bridgewater family; whose finely situated seat and park, called *Ashridge*, formerly a royal house of pleasure, and where Edw. I. held a parliament in the 19th year of his reign, are in this parish, but in the county of Bucks. The duke is lord of this manor, as also that of Great Gaddesdon.

GADEBY, (*Leic.*) v. near Bosworth, S. E.

GADS HILL, (*Kent*) dist. from London 26 m. 4 f.; is rendered famous by Shakespeare's description of the frolics of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, and his loose

loose companions. Falstaff's adventure at Gad's Hill is likely to be, according to the poet's prediction, not only an argument for a week, laughter for a month, but a good jest for ever. The late Sir Francis Head built on the top of the hill, towards Rochester, a neat cottage, which he denominated Gad's Hill Casa; and, on its being licenced for a public-house, he directed that the sign should have, on one side, a portrait of Henry V. and, on the other, a representation of the fat knight and his associates, as described by the poet. After the death of Sir Francis, this sign was removed, and, in its place, a plough put up, with the motto, *God speed the Plough*. This change does not seem to have been propitious to mine host of the Falstaff; for the new sign soon disappeared, and one of the rooms being converted into a seed-shop, the motto would be far more pertinent than it was before. It must, however, be a satisfaction to the traveller to see that the subject, which has for centuries rendered this spot so memorable, is revived on both sides of the sign before another public-house lately erected.

GAINFORD, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Bernard Castle 8 m. 6 f. on the Tees; was anciently an extensive manor, and is still the mother church of Bernard Castle.—Here was born Sir Samuel Garth.

GAINSBOROUGH, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London 146 m. 6 f.; is pleasantly situated on the east banks of the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge, the foundation of which was laid in October, 1787. It is a very ancient town, memorable, in 868, for the marriage of Alfred the Great with Ethelrid the daughter of an alderman of the Ganii.—Swain or Sweino, the Danish king (or tyrant, for he was never crowned,) carousing with his nobility here, and glorying in the conquest of this country, was stabbed in the body with a knife; others say St. Edmond stabbed him with a sword, of which wound he died three days after in great agony; it was then said to be miraculously done, for none knew the murderer. His son Canute was, by the Saxon king, Ethelred, driven from hence with great slaughter to his ships, which then lay in the Humber. North-east, a mile, are several acres of ground near the castle-hill, supposed to have been Danish encampments; and south by east, five miles, are vestiges of the city of Sidnacester, the see of Eadulfus and eight more bishops in the 7th and 8th century, before joined to Dorchester and Lincoln. King Stephen created William de Rommara first earl of Lincoln, and gave him the castle of Gainsborough. Joane, sister of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, married Lord Comyns, and brought to him the said castle, with its honours, whose fourth daughter was wife to the earl of Athol, one of whose heirs (Lord Burgh or Borough) married Catherine, the daughter of Edward Fines, earl of Lincoln, by whose right he (or his family) occupied at the north-west end of the town a famous old Gothic mansion, now known by the name of the *Old Hall*, as did likewise John of Gaunt as earl of Lincoln; here is still standing a fine large tower, with a moat and fortifications to the south. It was afterwards possessed by Sir Willoughby Hickman, bart. and the earl of Abingdon. This place suffered greatly

in the civil wars. In July 1643, the earl of Kingston, governor of the castle, was taken by surprise by Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and, for his loyalty, hurried into a pinnace to be taken to Hull for safety; but Lord Cavendish, in the warmth of zeal for the king's cause, ordered a drake to be fired at the vessel, with a view to retake the noble prisoner, which fatal shot killed both the earl and his servant. After this, the earl of Newcastle came up and cannonaded the castle, which obliged the Oliverians to capitulate. By the prisoners in the town and the conquerors the inhabitants were plundered contrary to order; and, on the last day of July 1643, a bloody battle was fought on the side of the hill near the town, in a place vulgarly called Candish Bogg; Oliver's account calls it a quagmire, in which his captain-lieutenant slew Lord Cavendish with a spear, by a thrust under his short ribs. Another account says he was killed by Col. Bury after quarter given, and that he threw the blood which ran from his wound in the faces of them that shed it. Lately, in paving the streets, the bones of many bodies were found, apparently buried where slain, being mingled together promiscuously. And, near a place called the *Chapel-Staith*, human bones of prodigious magnitude have been dug up; and also, in preparing the foundation for the new bridge, at the depth of 21 feet, a dagger was found, thought to be Danish. In 1745 it was said that a casket of money, designed to be sent to meet the young pretender at Derby, was stopped at a wharf here, which might be one cause of the retrograde motion of himself and unfortunate followers. By an act of parliament the church, being ruinous, was pulled down and rebuilt; and, by another act, was rebuilt again at the inhabitants' own cost, who may be said to have completed that business with elegant simplicity. The pulpit-cloth and cushions are of crimson and brocade velvet, trimmed with gold, and the mat rials of which they are made were taken at the battle of Dettingen in 1743. Acts have likewise been obtained for paving, cleansing, and lighting the town. It gives title of Earl to the noble family of Noel. Besides the church, here are several meeting-houses. Here are held courts leet and courts baron, and a court for the recovery of small debts. There are also several charity-schools. The place contains about 5000 inhabitants: it abounds with a variety of fish.—Here is also a very elegant little theatre. It is a river port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea, and serves as a port of export and import for the northern part of the county. The Danes, when they invaded the kingdom, brought their ships up to this place. About this place are those uncommon tides, which are called the *Eager*. The *North Marsh* in this neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, (commonly called *marts*,) Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week, and the first Tuesday and Wednesday after October 20: the fairs hold nine days. The post goes north to Bawtry at four o'clock in the morning; letters put in before ten at night for the south; returns with the north bag at nine o'clock in the morning, and at ten takes the

the north letters to Retford, and returns with the south at six o'clock at night. Here are two banking-houses. On the right a turnpike road to Market Raisin; on the left to Bawtry. Principal inns, *Blackmoor's Head*, and *White Hart*.

GAINSTED, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Headon, N.

GAITON, see GAYTON.

GALBY, (*Leic.*) vil. near Billesdon, S.

GALHAMPTON, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 116 m. 1 f. Going from Bath to Sherborne, on the right, is a turnpike road to Yeovil. Here is the seat of W. Mellar, esq.; on the left is *Yarlington Lodge*, (John Rogers, esq.)

GALLEY GREEN, (*Chesh.*) dis. from Altrincham 6 m. 2 f.

GALLOW GREEN, (*Essex*) dist. from Colchester 4 m. 4 f.

GALLYWOOD COMMON, (*Essex*) dist. from London 26 m. 7 f.

GALMSTON, (*Devon*) vil. near Dartmouth.

GALTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Owre Moigne 1 m. in which parish it is.

GALTRES FOREST, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) dist. from Sheriff's Hutton 3 m. 4 f. a little to the N. of York: it is, in some places, very thick of trees, and, in others, very moorish and boggy: it formerly extended to the very gates of the city, but is now much lessened; and several considerable villages are built in it. Having so many forests, there is no want of firing in this county; here is not only wood enough, but coal, too; which is a very great comfort to the poor, against the inclemency of this cold northern climate. In ancient times it was famous for an annual horse-race; when the prize for the winning horse was a little golden bell.

GAMERSHALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Birstall; is a small place, where the clothiers have erected a large brick building for a cloth-market, in hopes of bringing the merchants nearer their own homes, and thereby save expense. It was, in course, encouraged by the land-owners, but it is doubtful whether it will answer. A little to the N. E. is *Whitley Hall*, formerly called *Whitley Beaumont*, (R. Henry Beaumont, esq.) on the side of a hill, and has a terrace, which commands a very extensive and diversified prospect. From hence, looking into a valley, in a fine cultivated country, the western mountains form the boundary of the prospect. In the house, which has a good appearance, is a very fine saloon; and the possessor of it has cultivated the ground upon a new system of husbandry. See FLOCKTON.

GAMLEBY, (*Cumb.*) vil. near Kirk-Oswald, N. E.

GAMLINGAY, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, 5 m. 1 f.; is large, and has an old hospital and a charity-school, supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry. Here was born Sir William Purchase, lord-mayor of London in 1497.

GAMSTON, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from London, by Hatfield, 141 m. 4 f.; and by Ware 137 m. 3 f.: it leads to East Retford.

GANAREW, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 128 m. 1 f. Here is a church.

GANNOW, (*Worc.*) vil. near Bromesgrove, N. where three springs rise, that, by taking opposite courses, empty themselves into the Trent, and thence into

the German Ocean; and others that empty themselves into the Severn, and thence into the British Channel. Here is also a petrifying spring.

GANTON DALE, (*Yorkshire*, E. R.) vil. dist. from London 204 m. 2 f.: it leads to Scarborough.—Inn, *Lion*.

GARBIESTHORPE, (*Norf.*) vil. near Downham, N. E.

GARBOLDISHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Keninghall, and on the N.W. side of Diss.

GARBRIDGE, (*Isle of Wight*,) near Shanklin, which see.

GARDNER'S STREET, (*Sussex*) dist. from Battel 10 m. 7 f. On the right is *Herstmonceaux*, (Hare Taylor, esq.); and near it a new house, (Rev. —— Pigou.)

GARENDON, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Loughborough 1½ m. Here is a spacious park, well stocked with deer.

GARFORD, (*Durh.*) near Bernard Castle, to which it is the mother church.

GARFORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 186 m. 2 f. There is both E. and W. Garforth. Going from Leeds to Selby, on the right of W. Garforth, is a turnpike road to Wakefield; and on the left is *Barrowby*, (Ch. Smith, esq.)

GARGRAVE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 221 m. 7 f.: it stands between Skipton and Settle, divided by the river Aire, which abounds with fish, "and has such a winding course (says Camden,) through the Ings, between this and Skipton, and sports so in meanders from its very source, as if it was undetermined almost whether to run to the sea, or back to its fountain; for I was forced to cross it, in my direct road, no less than seven times in half an hour." This place is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties for the hunting season. A court for the recovery of small debts is held here under the Duke of Devonshire. Here is a cotton-manufactory, and a warehouse, on the Leeds canal. Fair, Dec. 11. On the right, 1 m. are *Eshton Hall*, (Matt. Wilson, esq.); and *Flashby Hall*, (Rev. J. Preston.) Through Cargrave, ditto, is the seat of John Coulthurst, esq. Inn, *Star*.

GARLYNE, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Marazion, E.

GARMANSWAY, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Durham 5 m. and is the place from whence Canute, the Danish king, went bare-foot to visit St. Cuthbert's tomb in that city.

GARNARD, (*Isle of Wight*,) in W. Medina.

GARNBOROUGH, (*Bucks.*) vil. near Winslow, S. W.

GARRABY-STREET, (*Yorkshire*, E. R.) dist. from York 12 m. 4 f. *Garraby Inn*.

GARRAG, (*Card.*) vil. distant from Aberystwith 13 m. 2 f.

GARRET, or GARRAT, (*Surry*) ham. near Wandsworth, S. E. noted for a mock election at the meeting of every new parliament, and is the subject of a farce from the pen of Foote, called the "Mayor of Garret;" first acted in 1763.

GARRET, (*Lanc.*) v. near Manchester.

GARRET, HIGH, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 42 m. 6 f. near the Colne river: beyond it, about 1½ m. is a distant view of the Marquis of Buckingham's seat at Gosfield.

GARRICK, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from Boston 10 m.

GARSDON, (*Wilts*) vil. distant from Malmsbury 2 m. 4 f.

GARSING-

GARSINGTON, (*Oxf.*) vil. between Oxford and Wheatley.

GARSTANG, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dis. from London 228 m. 3 f.: it is large and populous, but irregularly and meanly built; and was incorporated into a borough-town by King Charles II. and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have power granted them by their charter to try misdemeanours committed within the borough. The church is a stately Gothic structure. The river Wier runs about a bow-shot off all the length of the east side of the town, which supplies the inhabitants with plenty of fine soft water; and, as the river abounds with plenty of trout, chub, gudgeon, and, in the spring time, with smelts, it affords good diversion to the angler. There is no manufactory immediately in the town; but, in the neighbourhood, are some considerable cotton ones... On the N. E. side are the ruins of *Greenhaugh Castle*, built by Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, to protect himself from some of the nobility of the country, who had been proscribed by Hen. VII. and whose estates had been given to him. Only one tower remains. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Holy-Thursday, which only holds that day, for cattle and hardware; July 9, which continues the two following days, for cattle, wool, toys, hardware, &c.; and Nov. 21, which also continues the two following days, for cattle, horses, woollen-cloth, hardware, and onions. A regular post. Inns, *Royal Oak*, (post and excise office); *Eagle and Child*, *King's Head*, *Golden Ball*, *Packhorse*, &c.

GARSTON, (*Staff.*) vil. near Cheadle, N. E.

GARSTONS, (*Herts*) vil. distant from St. Alban's 5 m. 6 f.

GARTER'S BRIDGE, (*Camb.*) dist. from Ely 13 m. 4 f.

GARTHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Hedon, N. E.

GARTHBIBIO, (*Mont.*) v. dist. from London 193 m. 5 f.: it leads to Dinasmouthy.

GARTHORPE, (*Leic.*) vil. near Melton Mowbray, E.

GARTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near Hunmanby, N. W.

GARVESTON, (*Norf.*) vil. between Hingham and Dereham.

GASTHORPE, (*Norf.*) vil. near East-Harling, S. W.

GASWOOD, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from Wigan 4 f.

GATCOMB, (*Isle of Wight,*) v. near Caresbrooke. It has a charity-school.

GATCOMB, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from Newnham 6 m. on the Severn.

GATE, (*Sussex*) near Rye, W.

GATE, BLACK; see BLACK GATE.

GATE, EAST, (*Durh.*) distant from Wolsingham 8 m. 6 f.

GATE, WEST, (*Durh.*) distant from Wolsingham 11 m. 6 f.

GATEBURTON, (*Linc.*) vil. between Lincoln and Gainsborough.

GATECOMB, (*Devon*) vil. near Totness.

GATEFORD, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from London 141 m. 4 f. on the borders of Yorkshire.

GATE HAMPTON, (*Oxf.*) v. between Whitchurch and Goring, on the Thames.

GATE HEAD, (*Yorksh.*) distant from Huddersfield 7 m. 4 f.

GATE HELMESLEY, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. dist. from York 6 m. from which it leads, to Stamford Bridge, over the Derwent.

GATE HOUSE, (*Sussex*) distant from Mansfield 6 m.

GATELEY, (*Norf.*) v. between Dereham and Fakenham.

GATEMERSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near E. Lulworth.

GATENBY, (*Yorksh N. R.*) vil. near Bedale, on the Swale.

GATES, TWO, (*Warw*) distant from Coventry 18 m. Going from thence to Tamworth, on the right, is a turnpike road to Atherstone; and, on the left, through Faseley, to Litchfield.

GATESHEAD, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 276 m. 2 f. on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, to which it appears as a suburb, but from which it is divided by the Tyne, over which there is a fine stone bridge, with an iron gate in the middle, having the arms of Durham on one side, and those of Newcastle on the other, which is the boundary between the bishopric and Northumberland. The church is a fine handsome building, with a lofty tower, seen at a great distance; and in the church-yard are several ancient monuments. Here was a monastery, which covered 2½ acres of land, of which Uttan was abbot, before the year 653; and an hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry III. for four chaplains, by Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham; granted in the reign of Henry VI. to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle. The chapel of the monastery was, in the year 1745, used by some Roman Catholics as a place of worship, when the misguided populace set fire to it and destroyed it. The coal-pit men chiefly inhabit this village. Here is an established post-office. On the left a turnpike road to Hexham; on the right to South-Shields.——Inns, *Nag's Head, Queen's Head, Half-moon, Goat, Fountain*, &c.

GATON, (*Camb.*) v. near Cambridge, N. W.

GATRE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Wheatley, which see, S. W.

GATTACRE, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Bridgenorth, S. E.

GATTEN, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Ratlinghope, which see, N. W.

GATTON, (*Surry*) bor. distant from London 19 m. 2 f. in the road to Ryegate; is of very ancient date, and was formerly a considerable town, (by some said to have been a market-town,) though now reduced to a small mean village, without even a fair. From a number of coins, and other antiquities found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. Ever since the reign of Henry VI. it has sent members to parliament, who are returned by its constable, annually chosen at the lord of the manor's court, by seven electors. A soft stone is dug here which will endure the fire, but neither sun nor air; much used for glass-houses and ovens. The river Mole rises in the parish. At the entrance of this place is *Upper Gatton House*, (Mark Currie, esq.) the property of William Petrie, esq.: it is surrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extensive prospects. One mile farther is *Gatton Park*, or *Lower Gatton House*, (—— Moffat, esq.) a new and beautiful structure. This is the mansion-house, which carries with it the entire property of the borough, and was purchased by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, esq. for 110,000l. The approach to this house is thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom. From the lodge, which is

on

on the summit of the hill leading to Ryegate, the road winds beautifully down the park, for a mile, amid woods and groves of fir; presenting here and there, through breaks, some enchanting views of the country below. From the south front of the house, the prospects are rich, various, and extensive. At the foot of the sloping eminence on which it is situated, is a fine lake of 40 acres, enriched with two beautiful well-planted islands, the haunts of swans and other kinds of waterfowl. The adjacent country is finely broken and diversified by wood-crowned hills and luxuriant vales. Farther on is *Ladbroke House*, (Miss Ladbroke.) *Gatton Inn*.

GAVERLAND, (*Isle of Wight*) near Freshwater Gate, where is *Hermit's Hole*, a curious cavity in the Culver cliffs, immediately over the sea.

GAUGHEY, (*Yorksh. W. R*) v. near Ripon, N. W.

GAUNTLET, (*Linc.*) between Donnington dist. 1 m. and Swineshead dist. 1 m. 6 f.

GAWDLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Snaith 1 m. W.; very small, and chiefly inhabited by farmers.

GAWTHORP, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near New Malton, W.

GAWTHORP, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Harewood, which see.

GAYDON INN, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 82 m. 7 f.

GAYNFORD, see GAINFORD.

GAYNTON, (*Devon.*) vil. near Torbay, S. W.

GAYSLEY, (*Suff*) v. near Newmarket E. and has a charity-school.

GAYTEFORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. between Snaith and Sherburn.

GAYTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Lynn about 8. m. E. At *Gayton-well*, near it, was a Benedictine priory, founded by William Schohies, in the reign of the conqueror, cell to the abbey at Caen in Normandy, granted to the bishopric of Norwich.

GAYTON, (*Staff.*) vil. near Stone.

GAYTON ON THE MARSH, (*Linc.*) vil. near Louth, S. E.

GAYTOR OR THE WOULD, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Louth about 6 m. S. W.

GAYTONTHORP, (*Norf.*) near Gaton, N.

GAYWOOD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 106 m. 1 f. On the right, a turnpike-road to Dereham; from Lynn to Holt, on the left, ditto to Castle Rising..... Fairs, June 11, and Oct. 6.

GEARAH BRIDGE, (*Devon.*) dist. from Dartmouth 10 m. 6 f. over the river Avon. Beyond it 1½ m. on the right, going from Dartmouth to Plymouth, is a turnpike-road to Totness.

GEARBIES, (*Essex*) vil. near Ilford.

GEARSTONES, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) dist. from Askrigg 13 m.

GEDDING, (*Suff.*) vil. near Wulpit, S. W.

GEDDINGTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from Kettering 3 m. 6 f... Here is an ancient cross of a triangular form, being one of those erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, and the only one, except that at Northampton, that is not defaced by time or accident. This place had formerly a royal mansion, in which Henry II. held a parliament to raise money for a crusade in 1188... Here is a charity-school. Near it is *Boughton House*, (lord Montague); and the seat of —— Lockwood, esq.

GED-

GEDLING, (*Nott.*) v. near Nottingham, in the road to Mansfield

GEDSTON, (*Rutl.*) v. near Colliweston, N. W. on the Cheater.

GEDNEY. (*Linc.*) vil. near Fleet; the patronage of which is a donative.

GEDNEY, (*Som.*) v. near Wells; which, with its moor, they say, was given to Joseph of Arimathea, when he built Glastonbury abbey.

GEIST, (*Norf.*) v. near Foulsham, S. W.

GELDSTON, (*Linc.*) vil. near Grantham, N.

GELDSTON, (*Herts.*) vil. near Sawbridgeworth.

GELLYGARE, (*Glam.*) vil. dist. from Caerphilly 6 m. N. is rather considerable, and has many freeholders. At a house called *Lancavach*, in this parish, which was then inhabited by Col. Prichard, king Charles I. remained incognito for several days.

GELLY ROYD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Huddersfield 2 m. On the right, a turnpike-road to Leeds and Bradford.

GEMBLING, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Hornsea, N. W.

GENNIS, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Bosscastle, N. E. on the coast.

GEORGE, THE (*Kent*) inn, dist. from New Romney 15 m. 5 f.

GERARD'S CROSS, (*Bucks.*) v. dist. from London 19 m. 7 f.—Here is a charity-school and a receiving-house for letters; also, *Bulstrode*, (duke of Portland.).. Inn, *White Hart*.

GERMANSWICK, (*Devon.*) vil. near Oakhampton, N. W.

GERMOR, (*Cornw.*) v. between Helston and Marazion.

GERRANS, (*Cornw.*) par. dist. from Grampound, which see, 6 m.

GERRINGHAM, (*Linc.*) v. near Kirton-in-Lindsey, S.

GESTING, (*Sussex*) vil. near Winchelsea, S. W.

GESTINGTHORPE, (*Essex*) near Sudbury, Suffolk.

GEVENDALE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Ripon.

GHISLIP, see ISLIP.

GIBSMERE, (*Nott.*) ham. of Southwell, which see.

GIDDING, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Hunt.*) villages, near Winwick, N.

GIDDY HALL, (*Wilts.*) dist. from London 97 m. 2 f. It leads to Marshfield.

GIFFARD, (*Herts.*) vil. near Sawbridgeworth.

GIGGING, (*Herts.*) vil. near Barkway, S.

GIGGLESWICK, (*Yorks. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 253 m. 7 f. on the river Ribble. Here is an eminent free grammar-school; and in the neighbourhood are dug up flags, slate, and stone, with a good lime-kiln. At the foot of a ledge of rocks, called the *Scar*, beyond it ¾ m. on the right, is a spring, which ebbs and flows even four or five times in an hour, to the height of 6 inches, and at the reflux to the height of more than 20. Here is the parish church of Settle. No post-office: letters are forwarded to and from Settle. Here are *Belle Hill*, (Anthony Lister, esq.); and *Peck Hall*, (Mrs. Backhouse.) Between 2 and 3 m. on the left, is *Lawkland Hall*, (John Ingleby, esq.) About 4 m. at Astwick, are the seats of Columbus Ingleby, and Tho. Ingleby, esqrs. No inn.

GILBERDIKE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Howden 5 m. 4 f.

GILBERTS, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Minehead 15 m. 2 f.

GILESHILL, (*Hants.*) vil. near Winton. Fair, Sept. 12.

GILE

GILKIRK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Boroughbridge.

GILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) in the parish of Bolton, which see.

GILLING, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from London 213 m. 1 f. had formerly a great castle, which in the time of William the conqueror, and long afterwards, was the seat of the lords of the country; and to which Richmond, since risen out of the ruins of Gilling, was but a fort, and in subordination. Thus Gilling, now an humble village, is supposed to have been anciently the chief place of royalty before Richmond. Here king Oswin was murdered; and queen Eanfleda built on the spot a monastery before the year 661, which was destroyed by the Danes. Near Bernard Castle is *Gilling Forest*. Going from Richmond to Pierce-Bridge, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Staindrop. On the right, 1 m. ditto, *to* Catterick Bridge; on the left, to Bernard Castle.—Here is *Gilling Castle*, (C. G. Fairfax, esq.) Between it and Richmond is *Ask Hall*, (Lord Dundas.) Near it are *Sedbury House*, (Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, bart.) and *Hartforth Hall*, (Sheldon Cradock, esq.)

GILLINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London, by Blythburgh, 110 m. 4 f. and by Scole 112 m. 1 f. is divided into *All Saints* and *St Mary's*, and is situate near the Waveney river. Between it and Bungay, on the left, are *Kirby Hall*, (Rev. G. Wilson); *Gelderston*, (T. Kerrick, esq.); and *Ditchingham Hall*, (John Bedingfield, esq.) About 3 m. dist: are *Broom Hall*, (Mrs. Fowles); *Broom Place*, (James Everard, esq.); and *Hedenham Hall*, (C. Garneys, esq.) About 4 m. *Topcroft Hall*, (John Smyths, esq.); and a seat of G. Stone, esq.

GILLINGHAM, (*Dorset.*) par. dist. from London 105 m. 6 f. on the river Stour, one of the largest parishes in the county, being 40 m. in circumference, containing 64,000 acres. Here Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes in 1016; and here earl Godwin summoned a general council of the nation, in 1041, to secure the succession of the crown to Edward the confessor. Near it was a palace of the ancient Saxon and Norman kings, in which Henry I. resided, and which was repaired by king John at the expense of the county. According to tradition, Henry I. came to hunt here, and having run down several deer, saved the life of a most beautiful stag, which T. de la Lynde, a nobleman in these parts, with his companions, afterwards took and killed. But they soon found the consequence—the offended king imposed a heavy fine on them, and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treasury, called White Hart Silver. Edward I. spent his Christmas at the palace here, in 1270; but the whole of the materials are removed, and the foundation of the house only can be traced, which was in the form of the letter L, in length 180 feet, by 80 broad, and the foot of the letter 48 by 40. The area of the house contained 168,000 square feet. It stood half a mile from the church, on the road to Shaston, encompassed by a moat, now dry, in some places 9 feet deep and 20 broad. The rampart appears to have been 30 feet thick.—The church is a large ancient fabric

fabric. Here is a free-school, a large old building, and a work-house, as well as 2 stone bridges. In 1694, it received damages of near 4000l. by fire. Here are some mills for throwing silk, but the chief produce is grazing, and the dairies. Near this place is a forest, called *Gillingham Forest*, 4 m. long and 1 m. broad; and there was another, called *Blackmore* or *White Hart Forest*, which extended from Shaftesbury to Yeovil. Fairs, Monday after Trinity Sunday and Sept. 1. Here is the seat of the Rev. W. Douglas.

GILLINGHAM, (*Kent*) par. dist. from Chatham about 3 m. In the church are several monuments erected to the memory of eminent persons, some of which are as early as 1431. Over the porch at the west end is a niche, in which stood the image of the famous lady Gillingham. This manor was formerly in possession of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had a palace, and frequently resided here; in the chapel of which, some bishops appear to have been consecrated. Some vestiges of the palace are still to be seen, part of it being converted into a barn. This village, on account of its vicinity to the Medway, was much exposed to the depredations of the Danes..... History gives an account of a battle having been fought here between Canute, a leader of these lawless plunderers, and Edmund Ironside, in which the former was worsted. At Gillingham, on the banks of the river, is a small fort, originally intended to annoy the ships of any hostile invader. It is, at present, a fortification of no strength or consequence. Within 1 m. of this is another village, called *Brompton*, which has some trade, and a fair May 22; partly in the parish of Chatham, and partly in that of Gillingham. It is situated on an eminence, and commands a pleasing view of the river, in its various directions. One row of houses, in particular, is called, from its agreeable situation, Prospect-row. The streets are wide and clean; for, lying on a declivity, the water is soon carried off. Behind, and on each side of Brompton, is a tract of land, called the *Works*, on which there had formerly been redoubts, and a line of circumvallation was in the last war thrown up, by way of security to the Dock-yard; which is now under very considerable improvements; several out-works are also erected, for the more effectual security of that important arsenal. Near Brompton are very commodious barracks, for the reception of soldiers, which are reckoned the most healthy of any in England. In the summer of 1778, barracks were also erected for the reception of the marines. It is much resorted to by genteel companies, having balls, assemblies, &c. in abundance. Near Brompton, on the shore, are two castles, opposite to each other, the one at Upnor, the other called *Gillingham Castle*, both designed to guard two reaches of the river; besides, at a place called *The Swamp*, there is a fort now known by the name of *Bird's Nest Fort*; and another at Cockham Wood, See WELLING.

GILLSLAND, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Brampton, which see, 9 m. It is a piece of land, full of Gills, i. e. brook: the *Picts Wall* runs through part of it, from Carlisle to

to the E. Here is *Gilsland Wells*, much frequented by people of fashion both from the N. and S. of the Tweed.

GILMANBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. S.W. of Bernard Castle, Durham.

GILMORE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Kirkby Moorside, N. E.

GILMORTON, (*Leic.*) v. near Lutterworth.

GILSHAUGLIN, (*Westm.*) dist. from Appleby, 4 m. 4 f. N. W.

GILVER'S COTON, (*Warw.*) dist. from Nuneaton 6 f.

GIMMINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Birmingham, N. E. not far from the sea coast. In this place (says Sir Henry Spelman) the ancient custom of tenure in soccage is still kept up; the tenant paying his rent, not in money, but in so many day's work, or in necessaries for food and raiment; a custom much practised by the Gauls, on this side of the Alps, and which was first abolished in this kingdom by Henry II.

GINGE, (*Berks.*) v. dist. from Wantage 3 m. and is divided into E. and *W. Ginge*.

GINGRAVE, (*Essex*) vil. near Billericay, S. W.

GIPPING, (*Suff.*) vil. near Mendlesham, S. W.

GIPTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Otley, and was formerly much frequented on account of a curious cold spring.

GIRSBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Yarm, S. W.

GIRSINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Settle, N. E.

GIRTFORD, (*Bedf.*) vil. dist. from London 48 m. 6. f. On the right is *Sandy Place*, (Sir Philip Monnoux, bart.); near which is a seat of the Rev. — Monnoux. Through Girtford, ditto, may be seen, at a distance, the elegant seat of Francis Pym, esq. On the left, about 2 m. is *Moggenhanger House*, (Godfrey Thornton, esq.); beyond it, about 1½ m. ditto, is *Blunham Closes*, (Mrs. Campbell.)

GIRTON, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge 2 m. N. W.

GIRTON, (*Nott.*) vil. near Newark, to which it belongs.

GISBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 247 m. 1 f. in Cleveland, near the mouth of the Tees, where is a bay and harbour for ships. It had an abbey which was once the common burial-place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. The soil, besides its fertility in pasture and a constant verdure adorned with plenty of field flowers almost all the year, has earths of sundry colours, some iron, and mines of alum, which were first discovered in the reign of king James I. and have been since very much improved. Sir Paul Pindar, who first farmed them, paid rents to the king 12,500l. to the earl Musgrave 1640l. and to Sir William Penniman 600l. and had moreover 800 men by sea and land in constant pay; yet he was a considerable gainer, because there was then scarce any other to be had, and the price was 26l. a ton; but now there are divers other alum works in this county, which have taken a great deal of the trade from hence; so that the works here have for some years lain neglected. See WHITBY. Near this town stands the remains of a stately building, being the arch which contained the east window of a priory, that suffered the fate of other religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Market-

day, Friday. Fairs, April 26 and 27, Whit-Tuesday, August 26 and 27, Sept. 19 and 20, and Monday after Nov. 11. Post-days, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The post-office opens at nine o'clock and shuts at twelve —On the right is the seat of Wm. Challoner, esq. Principal inn, *Cock*. Several others.

GISBURN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 234 m. 4 f. is small, on the river Ribble, without any manufactory, and but little trade; the country around this parish, and indeed almost all Craven, consisting chiefly of large rich pastures and meadows, from which a vast, indeed almost incredible, supply of fat cattle, sheep, &c. is sent every fortnight to the trading towns in Lancashire... The parish church is a large old building, much out of repair.— Fairs, Easter-Monday and the two succeeding Mondays, for lean cattle, &c.; Sept. 18, for fat cattle, &c.; and Sept. 19, for pedlary, &c. A daily post from London to Skipton is forwarded by a private one, at the expense of a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to Gisburn.—— A very good turnpike road through a most beautiful country, from Skipton to Clitheroe, goes through this town, and is the direct road from York, Harrowgate, &c. to the central parts of Lancashire.— Adjoining this village is *Gisburn Park*, (Thomas Lister, esq.)—— The lodge, (through which is the entrance into the park, which at a mile's distance brings you to a very handsome house on the banks and at the conflux of Stock Bick and the rapid Ribble, which is here, very wide), is a most beautiful piece of Gothic architecture, richly ornamented with figures, pinnacles, &c. carved with the greatest taste and elegance; the design, it is said, of its present possessor, who built it about 25 years ago. Here are two good inns.

GISLEY, see GUISELEY, the proper names.

GISLINGHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. near Botesdale, S.

GITTESHAM, (*Devon.*) v. dist. from London 158 m. 3 f. It leads to Exeter.

GLADESMERE HEATH, (*Herts.*) near Barnet, where the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster were fought, and where the obelisk in commemoration thereof was erected. See BARNET.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, co. S. W. bounded on the N. by Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Merionethshire, and on the S. W. by the Severn sea, or Bristol channel; about 48 m. in length from E. to W. and 8 to 27 in breadth. Some think that it derived its name from a contraction of the Welch words Gwlad Morgan, i. e. the co. of Morgan, a supposed prince of this part of the country; and others imagine that it takes its name from the word *Mor*, signifying the sea, this being a maritime county. It is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain one city (Llandaff) and eight towns, and returns two members (for the county and town of Cardiff one each.) It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda; it is now included in the S. E. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Llandaff. On the N. and N. E. it is very mountainous; the soils of the hills are extremely varied:

in some parts they are absolutely rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county, is principally between the South side of the mountains and the sea, in a spacious vale or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep, stony, strewed, as well as the hills on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the rains. The air on the N. side is sharp, occasioned by the long continuance of the snow on the hills; but on the S. side, mild and temperate, improved by the sea breezes. The principal rivers are the Rhymny, Rumpney, Rumney, or Remny, which rises on the borders of Brecknockshire, and falls in the Severn E. of Cardiff; the Tave, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the Severn a little to the S. of Cardiff; the Avon, which rises in the centre of the county, and runs into the Severn at Aberavon; the Ogmore, which rises on the borders of Brecknockshire, and runs into the Severn about 3 m. S. from Ogmore Castle, where it is joined by another stream called Ewenny; the Neath, which rises in Brecknockshire, and falls into the Severn below Neath; the Cledaugh, which joins the Neath at Llanyllad; and the Tavy, or Tawy, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the Severn at Swansea. The greatest part of the sea coast forms a semi-circular sweep; the western part being formed into a narrow beak, between the open channel, on the one hand, and an arm running round to the Caermarthenshire coast on the other. Such is the profusion of coal and limestone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it; and there is scarce a cottage that is not white-washed, regularly, once a week. The plenty of coal, and the conveniency of exportation, have brought a large copper work to Swansea. Here are several antiquities, which the reader will find noticed in their proper places. *See plates 7, fig. 3, and 17, fig. 1.*

GLANDFORD BRIDGE. See BRIGG.

GLANTHIS, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Alnwick, S. W.

GLANTON, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Alnwick, N. W. Here is a mount of a conic form; near which several stone chests, with urns, were discovered a few years ago, containing ashes and burnt bones.

GLAN-Y-DWR, (*Merion.*) vil. dist. from Barmouth 2 m. 4 f. between it and Dolgelle dist. 7 m. 4 f.

GLANYP-WLL, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Wrexham 2 m. 2 f.

GLAPTHORN, (*Northamp.*) vil. near King's Cliff.

GLAPWELL, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 144 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right is the seat of Brabazon Hallews, esq.; and, on an eminence, is *Bolsover Castle*, (duke of Portland.)

GLASBURY, (*Brecks.*) v. dist. from London 162 m. Here is a church. On the right, a turnpike-road to Builth; on the left, to Crickhowel. Going to Builth, ditto, to Crickhowel and Brecon. Near it is *Tregoyd*, (lord viscount Hereford.) Within 1 m. on the right is *Marslough Hall*, (W. Wilkinson, esq.) From it 1 m. on the left is *Gwernalt Lodge*, (Sir Edward Williams, bart.);

also, *Genoved Lodge*, (H. Allen, esq.) Between it and Builth is *Therrow House*, (Sir C. Morgan, bart.) On the left, is *Langoed Castle*, (J. Macnamara, esq.)—Beyond it is *Pen Cerrig*, (T. Jones, esq.)

GLASCOTE, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 116 m. 1 f. It leads to Tamworth. Beyond it 1½ m. on the left, is a turnpike-road to Atherstone, through Wilnecote.

GLASEN, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Yetminster, on the borders of Somersetshire.

GLASON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Dalton, S. E. is situate in a fertile vale, among rich meadows and fruitful hills, by which it is sheltered from the sea breezes.

GLASSENBURY, (*Kent*) near Cranbrook, to which parish it belongs.

GLASSENBY, (*Cumb.*) v. near Kirk Oswald, which see.

GLASTONBURY, (*Som.*) m. t. dist. from London 135 m. 7 f. is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on a spot once called Ynyswytryn, or the Glass Island, in latin Avalonia, surrounded with marshes. It owes its celebrity to an ancient abbey, whose history, abounding in fable, is said to be as follows: Philip the apostle, 31 years after the death of Christ, on the dispersion of the christians, preached the gospel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and, being desirous of extending christianity as far as possible, chose out eleven of his most zealous followers, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea, and having given them his benediction, sent them to Britain to preach the faith. Arviragus was then king of that part of Britain wherein they landed, who, although not converted, yet permitted them to settle in his kingdom; and for that purpose, granted them this place, and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manses, familys or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they enclosed with wattles or hurdles, and with the same materials erected a place of worship, being the first christian church in this island. The legend says, that St. David, bishop of Menevia or St. Davids, some time after, intending to consecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, and as a token that he had himself performed that ceremonial, with his finger pierced St. David's hand, which wound was the next day seen by many persons.—Here these holy persons lived a kind of eremitical life. Two of the successors of Arviragus, observing the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of his subjects, confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince. After the death of these holy men, the people, for want of pastors, revolted to their idolatry, when pope Eleutherius, at the desire of king Lucius, who wished to know the tenets of the christian religion, dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who soon converted and baptized that king, and most of his subjects; and, in travelling about to instruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this island, where, finding this chapel, built by Joseph and his followers, they obtained it of the king, and appointed 12 of their number to reside there. These lived a sort of monastic life, praying in the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number by choosing a fresh member

on

on the death of any of their fraternity. This society was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who instructed them in the monastic discipline, and became their first abbot, in which office he continued 39 years.—St. Dunstan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict. Here it was that St. Dunstan is said to have taken the devil by the nose with a pair of red hot tongs, according to a ridiculous story related in the Golden Legend, printed by William Caxton, 1493. This place was famous for the residence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas, the historian.—After them came St. David, who added to the E. end of the old church a lesser chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the blessed virgin: near this chapel was buried St. Joseph of Arimathea, with the other disciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunstan, and many other saints and martyrs. The monks were now enabled to make themselves an oratory of stone, which they dedicated to Christ, and his apostles Saints Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more lasting materials; the number of monks encreased; in a word, this community began to take hasty strides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards so renowned. This abbey was most liberally endowed by the munificence of king Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the house with so much land and so many privileges, that he has by some, particularly bishop Stillingfleet, been esteemed the founder. It was likewise benefited by Edward the elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles: but, at the conquest, king William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers, and in the year 1083 made one Tunstan, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards this king restored to it some of these lands, confirming them by grant. In 1116 or 1120, the church was rebuilt by Herlewin, successor to Tunstan; and in 1184, the whole monastery, except part of the abbot's lodgings and the steeple, was consumed by fire: after which, there being then no abbot, Henry II. sent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitzstephens, to take care of the revenue of the abbey, who began and partly finished a new church and offices of the house; these were perfected by the abbot Henry de Solisco, or Swansea, in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. It is said, Henry II. on the faith of several ancient songs recording his being buried in this place, ordered search to be made, and at about 7 feet under ground a kind of tomb-stone was found, on which was the following latin inscription, in barbarous Gothic characters: *Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arturius in Insula Avalonia;* i. e. "Here lies the famous king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid rock, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur. These were, by the care of the abbot, translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument. This abbey, when standing, surpassed (in value and

antiquity) every other abbey in England, Westminster excepted. The very ruins of it are so grand that they fill us with admiration and wonder, and give us some idea of what it was when in its glory. Its abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of 40,000l. per ann.; and a vast tract of rich land, which he could see from the Torr in his own possession, exclusive of seven deer-parks, belonged to his abbey, which is walled round a mile in compass, and was rated in the king's book at 700l. per ann. more than the archbishopric of Canterbury, and 2000l. per ann. more than the bishoprick of Durham. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. There were 61 abbots who governed it successively, for near 600 years; and had such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that, without their leave, no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, durst set a foot in the isle of Avalon. Rich. Whiting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. &c. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Torr, where he was hanged in his pontificalibus on St. Michael's-Tower; his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. The kitchen is much more entire than any other of the buildings of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction: this surmise is somewhat justified by a tradition, which says, that Henry VIII. having some disputes with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby insinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily answered, that he would build such a one, that all the wood in the royal forests should not suffice to accomplish that threat, and forthwith erected the present edifice: perhaps this might be true, in some former king's reign; but the building seems rather older than the reign of Henry VIII. At the W. end of the church are the walls of a chapel, dedicated to Joseph of Arimathea; yet most of our learned antiquaries doubt whether Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here. Not only the town but the environs of Glastonbury, abound with religious relics. The most conspicuous is the *Torr*, or *Tower of St. Michael*, standing upon a very high hill, north-eastward from the town, on which Richard Whiting met his untimely end.—On this bleak and desolate spot, the saints Phaganus and Dirvianus (if we believe the Monkish writers) erected a small oratory to the honour of St. Michael the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by some of his successors. The succeeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monastery, but also other buildings, dwelling-houses, and offices, and obtained many grants of privileges from several of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill, by several abbots, at a vast expense, (the labour being very great to convey materials up the immense ascent), were totally destroyed by an earthquake, which happened in the year 1271; but

but they were afterwards more splendidly rebuilt, and the church erected, of which the tower still remains, and lifts its head into the clouds, an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the surrounding country. S. W. from the town is *Wearyall Hill*, an eminence so called (according to the same authorities) from St. Joseph and his companions sitting down here, all weary with their journey. Here St. Joseph stuck his stick into the earth, which, although a dry hawthorn staff, thenceforth grew, and constantly budded on Christmas day. It had two trunks or bodies, till the time of queen Elizabeth, when a puritan exterminated one and left the other, which was of the size of a common man, to be viewed in wonder by strangers; and the blossoms thereof were esteemed such curiosities by the people of all nations, that the Bristol merchants made a traffic of them, and exported them into foreign parts. In the great rebellion, during the time of king Charles I. the remaining trunk of this tree was also cut down; but other trees of its branches are still growing in many gardens of Glastonbury, and in different nurseries of this kingdom. It is probable that the monks procured this tree from Palestine, where abundance of the same sort grow, and flower about the same time. Where this thorn grew is said to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. Peter, without the pales of Wearyall Hill Park, belonging to the abbey. Besides this holy thorn there grew in the abbey church-yard, on the N. side of St. Joseph's chapel, a miraculous walnut-tree, which never budded forth till the feast of St. Barnabas (June 11); and, on that very day, shot forth leaves and flourished like its usual species.—— This tree is likewise gone, and in its stead stands a fine walnut-tree of the common sort. It is strange to say how these trees were sought after by the credulous; though the former was a common thorn, and the latter not an uncommon walnut. Queen Anne, king John, and many of the nobility of the realm, even when the times of monkish superstition had ceased, gave large sums of money for small cuttings from the original. A spring, in the road to Shepton Mallet, under the Torr Hill, was declared upon oath, by one Matthew Chancellor, a parishioner of N. Wotton, to have contained a peculiar virtue, which had been revealed to him by a vision, and which had cured him of an asthma of 30 years standing. ——People of all denominations flocked hither from every part of the kingdom, to partake of this salubrious stream; and it is a fact well authenticated, that the town of Glastonbury contained, in the month of May, 1751, upwards of 10,000 strangers! Thousands of itinerants found reason to complain of their journies hither, and, in heaviness, returning, lament their ill-drawn purses. As to the invalids who visited the spring, they soon discovered that the story was trumped up merely for the sake of bringing custom to the town, which had strangely dwindled since the demolition of its abbey. This town was built by King Ina about the year 708, and by him endowed with many privileges. About the year 783, it was ruined by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch.——In the year 1184, both

both it and the abbey were consumed by fire, and restored by Henry II.: at present it contains two parishes, and consists of two streets, with about 360 houses; in many of which are incorporated some of the materials brought from the abbey while under the protection of its abbots: it was a parliamentary borough; but it lost that privilege on the death of Whiting in 1539: it is now a town-corporate, (by charter from Queen Anne,) governed by a mayor, justice, 8 aldermen, and 16 burgesses, but returns no members: it has two parish churches, two meeting-houses, two almshouses, (one for men, and the other for women, with a chapel to each,) a free-school for 30 boys, and a Sunday school. The chief manufactures are worsted-stocking scribbling, and that of silk.—Here was lately a blind man, who, in a very wonderful manner, made a variety of moving figures and curious toys. Near the town are found several petrefactions resembling snakes, cockles, muscles, and oyster-shells. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, and the Monday-week after St. Andrew's day. A regular post. Principal inns, *White Hart*, and *George*, (post and excise office). The George inn was anciently an hospital, for the entertainment of pilgrims resorting to the shrine of St. Joseph; the front is curiously ornamented with arms in niches and entablatures. It was formerly decorated with figures, (said to be the 12 Cæsars,) two of which, with a mutilated figure of Charity, yet remain. In the place of the porter's lodge was erected a good dwelling-house, the owner of which pulled down an old mantlepiece, and placed it in the street, where it lay for several years... He was once offered 3s. for it, but would not sell it under 3s. and 4d. At length his daughter, going to build a small chamber, got a workman to saw it out to make stairs; when, in a private hole which had been purposely made in it, the mason found near 100 pieces of gold, of the time of Richard II. and Edward III. and of the value of about 11s. each.

GLATTEN, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Saltrey Abbey, N. W. and has a charity-school.

GLATTING, (*Suss.*) vil. near Midhurst, N W.

GLAYSTON, (*Rutl.*) vil. distant from Uppingham 2 m. Here is the seat of John Clemenson, esq. Between it and Uppingham is *Burleigh Hall*, (Earl of Winchelsea.)

GLAZE BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist. from London 200 m. 1 f.

GLAZELEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Bridgenorth 3 m. 4 f. on a river that runs into the Severn.

GLEASTON, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Dalton. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest, (1340); and, from what remains, it appears to have been a place of great strength.

GLEDLES, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Sheffield, S. E.

GLEMSFORD, (*Suff.*) vil. near Clare. Here are two charity-schools. Fair, June 24.

GLEN, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 92 m. 2 f.: it is divided into *Great* and *Little*: the former has a church.

GLENDON, (*Northamp.*) v. near Rothwell.

GLENFIELD, (*Leic.*) near Leicester, N. W.

GLENHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. distant from London 84 m. 4 f. and is divided

vided into *Great* and *Little*. On the right is *Glenham Park*, (Dudley North, esq.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

GLENTHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 143 m. 6 f.: it leads to Market-Raisin.

GLENTWORTH, (*Linc.*) v. near Glentham, S. W. and has a charity-school.

GLENWHELT, (*Northumb*) v. dist. from Haltwhistle 4 m.

GLEWSTON, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ross, S. W. on the river Garran, which runs into the Wye.

GLINTON, (*Northamp.*) v. dis. from London 82 m. 7 f. On the right a turnpike road to Crowland. Inn, *Crown*.

GLISSEG, see LLANDOLLEW.

GLISSET ALL SAINTS, GLISSET MIDDLE, and GLISSET ST. MICHAEL, (*Dorset*) villages, near Cranbourn.

GLOSSOP, (*Derb.*) vil. distant from Buxton 13 m. 7 f.; going from which to Huddersfield, on the left, is a turnpike road to Stockport; and, on the right, the seat of H. Howard, esq.

GLOUCESTER, (*Glouc.*) city, dist. from London, by Fairford and Barnsley 106 m.; by Fairford and Cirencester 105 m. 2 f.; by Oxford and Cheltenham 104 m. 1 f.; and by Oxford and Seven Wells 101 m. 6 f. the capital of the county to which it gives name; is situated on the left bank of the Severn, and was called, by the Britons, *Caer Clovi*; and, by the Romans, *Clevum*, or *Glevum*; to which the Saxons added *cester*, (*Gleawcester*); signifying a castle, or fortification, from whence its present name is supposed to be derived. It is thought to have been built to awe the Silenes, by the Romans, who settled here a colony called *Colonia Glevum*... Gloucester was taken from the Britons about the year 570, by Ceaulin, first king of the W. Saxons; after which it fell to the Mercians. In 700, Osrick, king of Northumberland, with consent of the king of Mercia, founded here a convent for nuns, over which Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, queens of Mercia, successively presided. Edilfleda, the famous lady of the Mercians, adorned this city with a church, in which she was buried. Not long after, when the Danes had ravaged the whole country, those holy virgins were turned out, and the Danes, in 878, kept possession of this place. It had formerly a mint, and was surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was decayed in Camden's time, though both the walls and castle were standing when Leland was there. The honour of Gloucester was in the Saxon times; and after the heptarchy it was a place of note. Near it Edmund, surnamed Ironside, fought for the kingdom, in the Isle of Alney, with Canute, who obtained the victory. A little before the conquest, Breicktric, a Saxon, was lord of Gloucester; but, refusing to marry Maud, afterwards wife of William I. she caused him to be imprisoned, and his estate seized by the crown. Afterwards it was given by Rufus to Robert Fitz Hamon, lord of Corbaille in Normandy. It has suffered considerably by fire at different periods: its abbey was burnt down in 1102, and again in 1122. The cathedral is justly admired as one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in England. Aldred bishop of Worcester, 1017, and afterwards archbishop of York, who

who crowned King William the Conqueror, built and finished this cathedral church about the year 1060. Abbot Horton, in 1551, built the north aisle, and a great hall in which a parliament was afterwards kept, and which is now a library. In 1381 Abbot Trocester began the building of the neat and large cloister. Abbot Seabrook began the building of the stately tower, and appointed Robert Tull, a monk of this church, to take care of the finishing it. Abbot Morewent, in 1419, built the frontispiece at the W. end from the ground. Abbot Hanley, in 1457, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's chapel. Abbot Parker was the last abbot; in whose time the abbey was resigned to Henry VIII. by the prior, and not by the abbot. It was then made a cathedral, in the year 1541, by Henry VIII. who placed John Wakeman, abbot of Tewkesbury, first bishop there: the whole number of abbots was 53. It is, however, generally accounted one of the old British sees, as it is said that Eldred sat here in 490, and Theonus before the year 542; and, in the Monasticon Anglicanum, it is styled an archbishopric. It is pretended that the first cathedral, which is reported to have been thrice destroyed by fire, had bishops and preachers in the year 189. The present cathedral is 420 feet from E. to W. and 144 from N. to S. and body and side aisles 84. The square tower, 222 feet high, is beautifully adorned with pinnacles and interlaced arches; and over the great S. window, which is Saxon, are two towers and a pediment. The tower to the battlements is 198 feet high, and from the battlements to the top of the pinnacles 24 feet. From the bottom to the top of the tower is 280 feet. The great bell in the tower weighs 6000lb. weight, and has eight men to ring the same. There is likewise a fine peal of eight bells. The pillars of the nave are of an extraordinary circumference; and, on a late attempt to flute them, were found filled up with loose irregular stones. Those in the choir were the same, but lessened and sided with smaller ones by Abbot Seabrook. Over the choir, in the roof of this church, the wall is built in a semicircle, with angles, in such an artful manner, that, if a person speaks ever so low at one end, and another puts his ear against the other, though at a great distance, he will easily hear every syllable. This is called the Whispering Place. The cloisters are remarkably beautiful. In the choir lies Bishop Aldred, who died September 11, 1069. In the aisle on the north side of the choir, going into the Lady's Chapel, lies Abbot Parker; King Edward II. who was murdered at Berkley Castle, in 1327, lies in an alabaster tomb; (out of the abundance of pious offerings to his remains, the religious built the choir; so great was the number of votaries to his shrine, for some time after his death, they could hardly find room in the town); King Osrick of Northumberland, who died about the year 600; and Robert Curthose duke of Normandy, and eldest son to William the Conqueror, died in 1134, at Cardiff Castle, in Wales; his image is cut in wood. In the Lady's Chapel are the monuments of Judge Powell, Mrs Williams, Mrs. Client, Bishop Nicholson, Bishop Goulsborough,

rough, who died in 1604; and Thomas Fitzwilliams, esq. On the south side of the choir lies Abbot Seabrook, who died in 1457; Chancellor Barber; Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, who died in 1367, and his lady; Mr. Pates, John Gower, and Bishop Benson. In the body lies the famous Bishop Warburton... In the chapter-house lies Strongbow, who conquered Ireland... The monk's first church was under the choir; but is now a place for depositing human bones; of which there is an amazing quantity. Here is also to be seen a large picture, representing the last and final day of judgment, and dissolution of the world... Several of our kings kept their Christmas at this city. K. John, in the first year of his reign, made it a borough-town, and Henry III. made it a corporation. It was besieged and taken in four days by the barons, in the reign of the last-mentioned king. It was, however, soon retaken by his son, who pardoned the burgesses upon their paying 1000 marks... In 1272 Edward I. held a parliament here, in which some useful laws were made, now called the Statutes of Gloucester. Richard II. held a parliament here also; and Richard III. in consequence of bearing the title of duke of Gloucester before he obtained the crown, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton to it, gave it his sword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itself, by the name of the county of the city of Gloucester; but, after the restoration, the hundreds were taken away by act of parliament, and the walls of the city razed for the inhabitants shutting the gates, in 1643, against Charles I. by whom it was then in vain besieged. The city had once 11 parish churches; but, 6 being demolished in 1643, there only remained 5 and the cathedral. Here are large remains of abbies, of black and white friars: an house of Augustine canons was founded here in 1135; another of black friars in 1139, made a drapering-house by Sir Thomas Bell; a third, of grey friars, was founded by one of the Berkeleys, before 1268; and a fourth, of white friars, by Hen. III. Behind the grey friars is the old bed of the Severn, whose course was turned by order of Charles II. Here are three large suburbs; and, in the southern was Lantony abbey, founded in 1136, by Milo, earl of Hereford, for the monks driven from Monmouthshire by the Welch. This city stands upon a hill, and has four spacious streets, besides lanes, &c. well paved and lighted: from the middle, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean, but healthy. The cross in the centre of the four streets, adorned with figures of our kings and queens, and engraved by the Society of Antiquarians, was taken down in 1750, to widen the streets; in which year, Sept. 2, this city was greatly damaged by a violent rain. This city is, in general, well built; and its boundaries are about 3 m. in circumference. It was formerly famous for its iron forges (even so early as the time of William the Conqueror,) and its cloth manufactory; but those branches of trade have long ceased: its chief trade, at present, consists in pin-making (which is carried on to a very great extent),

tent), wool-stapling, malting, and rope-making. The town-hall, called the Booth-Hall, was an ancient timber building; but rebuilt in 1606. Besides the churches for the established religion, there are places of worship for dissenters and quakers; with several charity-schools; and a county infirmary, built and supported by voluntary contributions.——Also a county prison and penitentiary-house has been lately built, upon the site where formerly stood the castle. Sir Thomas Rich, a native of the town, left 6000l. for a blue-coat school for 20 boys, and 20 poor girls. Besides these, there are many other benefactions to encourage young tradesmen, by loans, and to put out apprentices. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded or augmented by Henry III. maintains 54 poor, with a minister, physician, and surgeon; and has a revenue of near 500l. per ann. St. Mary Magdalen, now called St. James's Hospital, maintains 19 poor, and has a chapel. This city has sent representatives to parliament from the 23d year of King Edward I. and the government of the city, by charter from Charles I. is vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, (out of whom the mayor is annually chosen,) a town-clerk, two sheriffs, common-council, treasurer, chamberlain, sword-bearer, and other inferior officers. According to Sir Robert Atkins's history of Gloucestershire, this city was incorporated by Henry III. when he was crowned there. It was then governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c.; but the inhabitants resigning their charter, in 1672, to Charles II. he granted them another in the 24th year of his reign, by which the city and county is governed. For the better regulating the trade of the city, there are 12 companies, whose masters attend the mayor in their gowns, on all public occasions: these are the mercers, in which are included the apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers; the weavers, the tanners, the butchers, the bakers, the smiths and hammer-men, among whom are the goldsmiths, ironmongers, coopers, and joiners; the shoemakers, metal-men, taylors, barbers, and glovers... The right of election is in the inhabitants and freemen. The number of voters 3000. Returning-officers the sheriffs. The poor of the city are provided for in a general workhouse, incorporated by act of parliament, under the management of guardians annually chosen by the several parishes. Two commodious market-houses have been lately built; as also a city prison. An elegant theatre has been lately erected. Here is also a custom-house, where, though very few foreign entries are made, considerable business is done in entering coasters. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, April 5, July 5, Sept. 28 and 29, and Nov. 28. London post sets out every day, except Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and comes in every day, except Monday, from twelve to one o'clock at noon. Bath, Bristol, South Wales, Ireland, Worcester, Birmingham, North Wales, and northern counties, set out every night at ten o'clock; and come in every morning at eight o'clock. Hereford, Monmouth, &c. set out Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon; and come in Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the afternoon.—

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On the right a turnpike road to Tewkesbury; on the left to Bath and Bristol. Going from Bath to Upton, on the right, are turnpike roads to Stroud, Cirencester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury. Going to Tewkesbury, ditto, ditto to Stroud, Cirencester, Northleach, Stow, and Cheltenham; on the left to Chepstow, Monmouth, Ross, Newent, Ledbury, and Upton.—A canal has lately been made from Gloucester to Berkeley capable of carrying vessels of 200 tons without a lock, except at each end; by which means the most difficult part of the navigation of the Severn below the city is avoided; and a bason is constructed capable of receiving 150 vessels. About the dist. of 1½ m. is *Robin Hood's Hill*, as it is called, which affords now a pleasant walk for the citizens. On the left, at Matson, is the seat of Lord Viscount Sidney. Near it is *Higham House*, (Lady Guise.) Principal inns, *Bell, Bolt, Booth Hall, King's Head*, and *Swan*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, co. bounded on the N. by Worcestershire and Warwickshire; on the E. by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire; on the S. by Somersetshire; and on the W. by the Severn, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. It is about 65 m. in length from N. E. to S. W. and about 20 to 30 m. in breadth. It is divided into 30 hundreds, which contain one city, (see the preceding article); two borough-towns, and 24 m. towns. It sends eight members to parliament, (two each for the bor. towns, two for the city, and two for the county,) and pays 12 parts of the land-tax. The soil and cultivation are different in different districts... On the Cotswold hills the greater part of the soil is what is termed stone-brash, a loam intermixed with stones, over calcareous rubble or rock; the average depth of ploughing not much exceeding 4 inches: there is, however, some quantity of stiff sour land interspersed on these hills; many farms, and one or two whole parishes are chiefly of that nature. Near Fairford and Cirencester the soil is richer and deeper; particularly about the former, a deep sandy loam prevails, producing great crops in a favourable time, but apt to burn and parch up in dry seasons; at which times they likewise labour under great inconveniencies for want of water, with which the greater part of these hills is abundantly supplied. —The Cotswold hills are milder than could be supposed, from their height and deficiency of shelter. There is, however, sometimes, two or three weeks difference in the ripening of corn, in the different parts of the district, which cannot be accounted for by management, or any visible circumstances. The properties are mostly large, and the occupations likewise. There are, however, some exceptions in both. In the vallies, and where the land is a sufficient staple for permanent meadow and pasture, it is chiefly in that state. Sheep and cow downs are likewise frequently met with, but the quantity of land thus employed bears but a small proportion to that which is occasionally under the plough; some few parishes on the sides of the hills, however, are an exception to this rule; in which, perhaps, half the land is meadow and pasture. In these situations dairying is mostly followed in preference to grazing; the sort of

cows, chiefly Gloucestershire, frequently crossed and improved from other breeds. Most farmers dairy a little for home consumption; and though the nature of the soil renders sheep, the live stock, chiefly to be attended to, yet a sufficient quantity of cattle generally is, and always ought to be, intermixed with them, to improve the pastures, and make the most of the keep: of these, not so many are bred as formerly... Horses and oxen are both used; the latter in harness, and getting ground; but not so much as they ought. Where the farms are large, or not handy to the home-stall, a wooden house, fixed on a sledge, is sometimes used to hold the ox harness; which, being drawn to the ground where the beasts are pastured, and as convenient as can be to their work, saves a great deal of time and unnecessary travelling. The woollen manufactures supply spinning-work to the poor women in many parts of the district; but the earnings are very low. Some quantity of home-spun linen is likewise brought to Stow and other fairs. The soil on the Stroud-water hills is chiefly loam, not so tenacious as the Cotswolds, nor so productive. There is, likewise, some quantity of sour wet land; the climate is nearly similar to the Cotswolds; the properties are various, as are the size of the farms. On the hills, strictly speaking, it is supposed nine tenths of the land is arable. Sheep, on the hills, are the chief stock; these are mostly of the horned Wiltshire breed: the fleeces average nine to the tod, of 28lbs. In this district the woollen manufactory is carried on to a great extent... What is called the vale of Berkeley is very extensive and fertile, and is celebrated for the excellency of its cheese. In the vale of Tewkesbury, or, what is more generally called, the vale of Evesham, the soil varies from sandy loams to clay, but mostly deep and rich. Soil, for a few miles round Gloucester, is deep and rich, varying from light sandy loams to the stiffest clays. As to the Over Severn district, near Gloucester, the soil is similar to the above; but the country, generally understood by this term, consists chiefly of the red land of Herefordshire, varying from light sandy loams to stiff clays. The principal rivers are the Severn, and the Wye, which meet; the former has frequently overflowed its banks, and occasioned much damage; the Isis, the Chern, the Coln, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caren, and the Stour. There are several ancient camps to be found in different parts of the county; and the Fossway runs through it from Campden, by Cirencester, to Bath. *See plate 7, fig. 2.*

GLOWSTON, (*Leic.*) vil. near Hallaton, S.

GLUSBURN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Skipton, S.

GLUVIUS, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Penryn.

GLYFORD, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Bodmin, S. E.

GLYMPTON, (*Oxf.*) vil. distant from London 64 m. 5 f. Here is *Glympton Park*, (Miss Wheatley.)

GLYNBURN, (*Suss.*) vil. near Lewes.

GNARMACK, (*Cornw.*) v. near Truro, N. W.

GNOSHALL, or GNOSALL, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Stafford 7 m. and stands upon Rowley Water, where the church was invested with peculiar

culiar privileges as early as the reign of King Henry I. and with its prebends, given by King Stephen to the church of Litchfield: it afterwards became a royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons, in the reign of Henry VIII. The bishop of Coventry and Litchfield was counted titular dean without any emolument; and there were four prebends in his disposal.

GOADBY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Hallaton 3 m. N W.; was the parish and residence of the Rev. Mr. Peck, the industrious antiquary, author of the Desiderata Curiosa.

GOAT ACRE, (*Wilts*) dis. from Calne 4 m. 6. f. whence it leads to Wotton Basset, dist. 5 m. 6 f.

GOBOWEN, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 182 m. 5 f. between Oswestry and Llangollen. Going from Chester to Oswestry, on the left, is a turnpike road to Shrewsbury; from Oswestry to St. Asaph, on the right, ditto to ditto.

GODALMING, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London 34 m.; is delightfully situated in a beautiful valley, on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and is navigable to London. The river abounds with good fish, especially pike; over which a new bridge was built about 20 years ago. The church is much admired by strangers for its neatness and the height of its spire. Here is a quakers' meeting-house, and two dissenting meeting-houses. The parish is divided into nine tithings. The town is governed by a warden and eight assistants, with a bailiff, constables, &c. It has very considerable manufactories for the weaving of all kinds of stockings. The highly-esteemed manufactory of the patent fleecy hosiery for the gout, rheumatism, &c, is very extensively carried on here: also a manufactory of combing wool, and making worsteds; besides which is a large manufactory for making blankets, and another for making of tilts and collar-cloths. Its river drives a grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills. The place is also famous for liquorice, good carrots, and store of peat, that burns as well or better than pit coal; but a woman of this town (Mary Tofts) in 1726 endeavoured to render it infamous, by a pretended delivery of rabbits, a vile imposture; by which, however, she for some time puzzled some noted physicians, anatomists, &c. Here is a charity-school, and on the common an hospital, built and endowed for ten old men. In 1739 the small-pox carried off above 500 persons here in three months, which was more than a third of the inhabitants. Market-day, Saturday; Fairs, Feb. 13, and July 10. A receiving-house for letters. On the left a turnpike road to Petworth. Within 1¼ m. of it, on the left, is *Farley Hill*, (A Bertie, esq.) At the bridge, on the right, is *Westbrook Place*, (N. Godbold, esq.) Near it, 1 m. S. is *Busbridge*, (H. H. Townshend, esq.) Principal inn, *King's Arms*: there are, also, *White Hart, Angel, Sun, Red Lion*, &c.

GODDINGTON, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Bicester, N. E.

GODLEY, (*Chesh.*) v. near Ashton.

GODLINGSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Swanage about 1 m. and had formerly a chapel; the ruins of which now form part of a house.

GODMANCHESTER, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London 57 m. 6 f. anciently Gormanchester; was formerly a large town; and Henry of Huntingdon calls it a noble city. Many ancient coins having been, from time to time, dug up near it, sufficiently prove it to have been a place of consequence. At present, it is one of the largest and most populous villages in England: the inhabitants, being for the most part farmers, vie with each other in husbandry; sparing neither expense nor labour to promote every useful branch of agriculture. When James I. was passing through this place, on his way to the metropolis, the farmers met him, about a mile and a half from the town, with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; which novel sight was so agreeable to his majesty, that he granted them a charter, to be governed by two bailiffs and twelve assistants. At the same time, the social monarch condescended to partake of a cold collation, which they had prepared for him under a large white thorn bush; which time having decayed, the farmers, to commemorate the grateful event, replaced with a wych-tree, at present large and spreading, and still goes by the name of *King's Bush*; it is also known to travellers by the name of *Beggar's Bush*, and stands in the London road between Huntingdon and Caxton. The church is a venerable Gothic edifice, large, commodious, and in perfect order. Here is a free English school endowed: also several alms-houses, where the aged, of reduced circumstances, experience, during the years of decrepitude, a quiet and comfortable asylum. It is separated, by Huntingdon, from the river Ouse; over which is a noble free-stone bridge.——Fair, Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week.—Letters are forwarded to Huntingdon. On the right a turnpike road to Cambridge and St. Ives; on the left to St. Neot's. On the left is the seat of John Paschiller, esq. Inn, *Horse Shoes*.

GODMANHAM, (*Yorksh.* F. R.) vil. between Beverley and Pocklington; so called from an idol temple here in the Saxon times.

GODMANSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Frampton, N. W. on the Cerne, and has a small ancient church.

GODMERSHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Canterbury 8 m. 4 f. Here is *Ford Park*, (Edward Austen, esq.)

GODOLPHIN, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from Marazion 4 m. E. originally written *Godolcan*, and was famous for tin-mines, but more for giving name to the noble family of Godolphin, who were lords of it even in the time of William the Conqueror. Sidney, second son of Sir Francis Godolphin, was by Charles II. created Baron Godolphin of Rialton, and afterwards, by Queen Anne, December 29, 1706, Viscount Rialton and Earl of Godolphin. He was lord high treasurer of England; and his only son, Francis, married the Lady Henrietta Churchill, eldest daughter to John Duke of Marlborough. This place being on an eminence, is now commonly called *Godolphin Hill*.

GOD'S BRIDGE, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Bowes 2 m. and is a singular curiosity, being a natural bridge of limestone rock, where, through a rude arch, 16 feet in span, the river Greta precipitates its waters; the way formed on the crown of this

this rock is about 20 feet wide, and the common carriage-road over the river. After the Greta has passed this bridge, at a little distance it gains a subterraneous passage for near half a mile; and, in a lineal direction, breaks out again, through the cavities of the rocks. A few scanty meadows border the river, and cultivation seems to awake from ignorance over the adjoining lands, where the plough-share begins to mark the traces of industry on the skirts of the desart.

GODSHILL, *(Hants.)* vil. dist. from Fordingbridge 2 m. It had once a camp, since overgrown with oaks.

GODSHILL, (*Isle of Wight*) vil. dist. from Newport 5 m. S. is near the rise of Cowes river, and had a college and school founded by John Worsley. Between it and Wroxall is *Appuldurcombe House* and *Park*, (Sir Richard Worsley, bart.) See APPULDURCOMBE, and *plate* 21, *fig.* 3.

GODSTONE, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 18 m. 7 f. in the road to Lewes, and has its name from its excellent stone quarries. —At *Godstone Green*, the road branches off to the left, to Westerham and part of Kent. The parish church, which is on an eminence, is about ½ m. to the left. Going from Maidstone to Guildford, on the right, is a turnpike-road, through Croydon, to London; on the left, to East Grinsted. Within 1 m. of *Godstone Green*, are, *Marden Park*, (Sir W. Clayton); and *Shabden*, (—— Fanshawe, esq.) On the left are, *Flower Place*, (Hon. G. Neville); and *Rookswest*, (Sir Henry Strachey, bart.)——Inn, *White Hart*.

GODSTOW, (*Oxf.*) v. dist. from Wolvercot 2 m. W. on an island in the Thames, and is a famous place for fishing. Here are the remains of a nunnery, first founded for Benedictine nuns, by Ida or Editha, a rich widow, who became the first abbess in the reign of Henry I. The church was consecrated by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of King Stephen and his queen, the archbishop of Canterbury, and several of the nobility, in the year 1138. Rosamond Clifford was educated here, on which account, it is said, Henry II. was a great benefactor; and at her death she was interred near the altar, but was afterwards removed, by the order of the bishop of Lincoln to the chapter-house. Her remains were again disturbed at the reformation, and a stone coffin is shown as that in which she lay. At the suppression, the site, and great part of the adjoining estate, were given by Henry VIII. to his physician, Dr. George Owen.

GODWICK, (*Norf.*) vil. near Elmham, W. and has a school.

GOER, OLD (*Heref.*) dist. from Ross 4 m.

GOFFORD GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 49 m. 7 f. It leads to Tenterden.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, (*Camb.*) distant from Cambridge 3 m.; on the top appears to have been anciently some fortification, in the area of which King James II. is said to have had a spacious stable, built for his running horses.

GOREWELL, (*Linc.*) vil. near Glandford Bridge, N. W.

GOLAND, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Foley.

GOLBORN, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Bunbury, and has a bridge.

GOLBORNE DALE, (*Lanc.*) dist.

from London, 191 m. 1 f. On the left is *Golborne Park*, (Mrs. Legh)

GOLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Armyn, E. on the river Ouse

GOLD BRIDGE, (*Sussex*) dist. from Cuckfield 10 m. 4 f. over the Ouse river.

GOLDBROOK, (*Suff.*) vil. near Eye, and has a bridge, under which is a mineral that tinges the stones like gold. Here the body of St. Edmund was discovered by his enemies, before his martyrdom.

GOLDCLIFFE, (*Monm.*) v. dist. from Newport 4 m. S. near the Severn. Here was a priory of black monks, founded by Robert Chandos, as a cell to the abbey of Bec. in the year 1103. In the reign of Henry V. it was made subject to the abbey at Tewkesbury. At the dissolution it was given by Henry VIII. to Eton College. The cliff is a high single rock, rising at the extremity of an extensive marsh; the side next the sea about 100 feet perpendicular, nearly with horizontal strata, of limestone. The village is about ½ m. from the sea.

GOLDEN FARMER, (*Surry*) dist. from London 27 m. 2 f. On the left, going to Basingstoke, a turnpike-road to Farnham. On the right, going to Farnham, ditto to Basingstoke.

GOLDEN FLEECE, (*Berks.*) dist. from London 26 m. 6 f. On the left a turnpike-road to Reading.

GOLDEN HILL, (*Staff.*) near Newcastle under Lyne, where the potteries of Staffordshire ware commence, and continue to Lane End, to the termination of which it is nearly 8 m. and may be looked upon as one continued town, the whole of which is surprisingly populous; the staple and almost only manufacture from one end to the other, is earthen ware.

GOLDEN INN, (*Devon.*) dist. from London 204 m. 4 f.

GOLDEN VALE, or DRIFFIN DWR, (*Heref.*) near Hereford, W. through which the Dour runs. It is exceedingly fertile, and remarkable for fine wool.

GOLD HILL, (*Durh.*) dist. from London 266 m. 5 f.

GOLDHILL GREEN, (*Kent*) near Tunbridge.

GOLDING, STOKE, see STOKE GOLDING.

GOLDINGHAM, (*Essex*) v. near Sudbury, Suffolk. Here is *Goldingham Hall.*

GOLDINGTON GREEN, (*Bedf.*) dist. from Bedford 1 m. 6 f. N.

GOLDTHORP, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Doncaster, W. Inns, *Bull*, and *Horse and Jockey.*

GOLDWELL, (*Kent*) vil. near Ashford, W.

GOLDWHURD, (*Surry*) v. near Kent-street, S. E. of Croydon.

GOLDZITHNEY, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 276 m. 7 f. It leads directly to Marazion.

GOLGATE, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 235 m. 3 f. Here is a bridge. On the left is *Ellel Hall*, (Abraham Rawlinson, esq.); and about 1 m. beyond is *Ashton Hall*, (duke of Brandon.)

GOMERSAL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Wakefield, W.

GOMERSEG, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Stalbridge.

GONNALSTON, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Thurgarton 1 m. Here was an hospital built by William Heris, in the reign of Henry III. and now existing by the name of Gonnalston Spittle. Here is also a small charity-school.

GOODER-

Gooderston, (*Norf.*) vil. between Downham and Watton.

Goodleigh, (*Devon.*) par. near Sherwell, on a brook, abounding with corn and grass, and the chief place in this county for black cherries.

Goodmanham, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Wighton, N. E.

Goodman's Gap, see Walton.

Goodrich Cross, (*Heref.*) dist. from London 125 m. 3 f. Near it is *Goodrich Castle*, an ancient seat of the Talbots, and which was apparently a place of great strength. Not far from it is *Flansford*, where was a priory of black canons founded by Richard Talbot, lord of Goodrich Castle, in 1347; and, at the dissolution, granted to the earl of Shrewsbury. Dist. from Goodrich Cross 2 m. S. W. is a hill with entrenchments, called *Great Doward* and *King Arthur's Hall*; and a camp on another hill, called *Little Doward*; and on a bend in the Wye another called *Symond's Gate*.

Goodrington, (*Devon.*) vil. near Torbay, in the parish of Paynton.

Goodshaw Chapel, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London, 205 m. 6 f. It leads to Burnley.

Goodwin Sands, (*Kent*) dist. from Deal 5 m. and opposite that town, extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. about 4 leagues. They were overflowed about the end of the reign of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henry I. as appears by the account given of them by William Lambard, in his "Perambulation of Kent," written in the year 1750. These are very dangerous sands for vessels riding in the Downs, which, at certain winds that blow hard, are frequently driven upon them. They are divided into two parts by a very narrow channel; they are dry in many places at low water; and even long before it. The N. part, which has a triangular form, lies N. and S. towards the sea, extends to the S. W. towards the shore, and runs away to the S. E. to meet the E. side; it is about 3⅛ m. long and 2½ broad: the N. end called *North Sand Head*, is 6 m. from the coast: the W. end, which is very dangerous, is called *Bunt Head*.... The largest place which dries in this sand is known among several seamen by the name of *Jamaica Island*. The S. part of the Goodwin is 3½ m. in length, and not above 1 m. in breadth at the N. end, from which it goes away towards the S. W., half W., gradually diminishing till it ends in a narrow point called *South Sand Head*: this head is only 3 m. from the coast. Storms and strong tides alter these sands more or less every year.

Goodwinston, (*Kent*) v. near Faversham.

Goongoose Hill, (*Cornwall*) near Helstone, by the sea side.

Goosehurst, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Snaith, N.

Goose Green, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London 198 m. 1 f: it leads to Wigan. On the right is *Hawkley*, (Bryan Molineaux, esq.); on the left are *Worseley Hall*, (—— Worseley, esq.); and *Winstanley Hall*, (H. Clarke, esq.)

Goose or Porter's Green, (*Kent*) dist. from Tunbridge 5 m. Near it is *Oxenheath*, (Sir William Geary, bart.)

Goostree, (*Chesh*) vil. near Northwich, S. E.

Gore Court, and Gore End, (*Kent*) near Maidstone, W.

Gore

Gore Inn, (*Som.*) dist. from Taunton 4 m. 3 f.

Gorepits, (*Essex*) dist. from London 41 m. 7 f. On the left, 3 m. a turnpike road to Coggeshall.

Gorhambury, (*Herts*) v. dist. from St. Alban's about 2 m. W. where Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal in Queen Elizabeth's reign, built a mansion... See St. Alban's.

Gorid Bridge, (*Pemb.*) dist. from London 264 m. 6 f. : it leads to St. David's.

Goring, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Tarring, 2 m.

Goring, (*Oxf.*) v. near Streatley, Berks, there being a bridge between them over the Thames. Here was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Henry II.; which, at the dissolution, was first granted by Henry VIII. to the duke of Suffolk; and, 6 years after, to Sir Thomas Pope. The Ickenild street here crosses the Thames, from Oxfordshire into Berkshire.

Gorlard, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Peckering, which see.

Gorleston, or Little Yarmouth, (*Suff.*) vil. distant from London, by Bury, 123 m. 5 f.; and, by Ipswich, 121 m. 4 f. on the Yare river: it is a well-built village; where was a house of Augustine friars, founded by William Wadergrove and his wife in the reign of Edward I. or II. granted to John Eyre. Here was also an hospital for lepers, founded in 1372. By Bury way, on the right, is a turnpike road to Ipswich. Inn, *Sun.*

Gornaston, (*Norf.*) vil. near Hingham, N. W.

Gornbay, (*Devon.*) near Tiverton.

Gorpill Hill, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, W. on the borders of Lancashire.

Gorsticotes, (*Staff.*) v. near Walsall, N.

Gorton, (*Lanc.*) v. near Manchester, S. E.

Gorwell, (*Dorsetsh.*) hamlet, dist. from Litton, which see, 2 m. S. E.

Gosbeck, (*Suff.*) v. near Needham, N. E.

Gosberton, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 102 m. 6 f. Here is a turnpike-gate; and, on the left, a turnpike road to Swineshead; from Boston to Lynn Regis, on the right, ditto to Sleaford. Here is the seat of J. G. Colthorpe, esq.

Gosden Green, (*Hants*) dist. from Havant 2 m. 6 f.

Gosfield, (*Essex*) v. dis. from London 44 m. 4 f. On the right a turnpike road to Halstead... Here is *Gosfield House*, (Marquis of Buckingham); the park of which has been lately ploughed. On the right is the seat of James Sparrow, esq.

Gosford, (*Oxf.*) v. near Woodstock, S. E. Here is a bridge over the Charwell river; and on the left, from Oxford to Cambridge, a turnpike road to Chipping Norton; 1 m. farther, on the right, to High Wycomb; on the left to Chipping Norton.

Gosforth, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 279 m. 4 f.; is divided into *North* and *South*... Here is a turnpike-gate: beyond it, 1½ m. is *Gosforth House*, (C. Brandling, esq.)

Gosnarth, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Preston.

Gosport, (*Hants.*) m. t. dist. from London 78 m. 4 f.; is a large town, on the W. side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It is a place of great trade,

trade, especially in time of war. ..Several forts are erected, and a platform of 20 cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchants' ships; and, a little to the S. at Haslar, is a noble hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from this town every week to Havre de Grace, and other ports of France. Here is a free-school. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, May 4, and Oct. 10. The London mails set off every evening at six o'clock, Saturday excepted, and come in every morning. The western or cross post goes out every afternoon at four o'clock, and comes in every morning. Inns, *India Arms*, and *Red Lion*.—Several others.

GOSSES, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Brentwood 3 m.

GOSSINGTON, (*Glouc.*) v. near Cambridge, which see. Here is *Gossington Hall*, (—— Jones, esq.; and lately the seat of J. Pick, esq.)

GOSTY HILL, (*Chesh.*) distant from London 158 m. 5 f. It leads to Nantwich; on the right a turnpike road to Newcastle, through Audley.

GOSWEL, (*Linc.*) v. near Barton, divided from Yorkshire by the Humber. In this parish is *Burham*, once a chapel; which belonged to a monastery at Thornton, now a farm-house.

GOTEHURST, (*Som.*) vil. near Bridgewater, S. W.

GOTEHURST, (*Bucks*) vil. near Newport Pagnell.

GOTELAND, (*Yorskh. N. R.*) vil. near Blackmoor Foot.

GOTHAM, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Nottingham 7 m.

GOTHILL, (*Som.*) near Salbridge, being on the borders of Dorsetshire.

GOTTON, (*Som.*) v. near Taunton.

GOVIDALE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Pocklington, N and is divided into *Great* and *Little*.

GOUDHURST, (*Kent*) t. distant from London 44 m.; once a considerable clothing and market t. but at present there are no clothiers in the place; and the market, formerly held on Wednesday, is discontinued. There are two free-schools; one a grammar-school, and the other for English. In 1637 the church was set on fire, and the bells broken and melted, by lightning; so that the whole building was obliged to be taken down. Fair, August 26. A receiving-house for letters.

GOULDBOURN BRIDGE, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 174 m. 5 f.

GOULDER'S GREEN, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 6 m. 3 f. on the Brent river. Inn, *Swan*.

GOULESBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near North Allerton, S. E.

GOULSNARTH, (*Lanc.*) v. near Preston.

GOXHILL, (*Linc.*) near Barton-upon-Humber.

GOXHILL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hornsea.

GOYTRE, (*Monm.*) vil. near Abergavenny, S. E.

GRABY, (*Linc.*) v. near Folkingham, S .E.

GRAFTON, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Malpas, N. W. on the Dee.

GRAFTON, (*Bucks.*) vil. near Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

GRAFTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Shrewsbury, N. W.

GRAFTON, (*Worc.*) vil. distant from Bromesgrove 1½ m. W... Here is *Grafton Hall*, (Earl of Shrewsbury); which was given by

by Henry VII. to Gilbert Talbot, the younger son of the second earl. The ancient seat was burned down in the year 1710, except the door-way and hall, now converted into a chapel.

GRAFTON, (*Oxf.*) v. near Lechlade, E. on the Isis.

GRAFTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Boroughbridge, S. E.

GRAFTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Breedon, on the borders of Worcestershire; where, in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, near 16 acres slipped from the side of Breedon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds, and a considerable space of the common field at the bottom of the hill. The ground that thus quitted its natural position preserved its own surface almost entire, except in a few places, where chasms several feet deep opened. This extraordinary accident was attributed to the incessant rains at that time. It is recorded that a gentleman's servant was riding that way the day preceding; but as soon as the horse came to the spot whence the ground afterwards receded, he stopped short, and the man, who in vain endeavoured to make him go on, was at last obliged to take another rout.

GRAFTON, ARDENS, (*Warw.*) vil. between Alcester and Stratford-upon-Avon, formerly called *Little* or *Lower Grafton*.

GRAFTON, EAST and WEST, (*Wilts*) villages, near Great Bedwin.

GRAFTON REGIS, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 57 m. on the river Tove, that runs from Towcester to the Ouse. It was held in capite of K. Edward III. by the service of keeping one of the king's white brackets, or beagles, having red ears. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Stoke Park*, (Levison Vernon, esq.)

GRAFTON TEMPLE, (*Warw.*) vil. near Ardens Grafton, and formerly called *Upper Grafton*.

GRAFTWITH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Thirsk.

GRAINE, (*Kent*) island, opposite Shepey, at the mouth of the Thames, about 3½ m. long and 2½ m. wide, separated from the continent by a narrow stream, called the Stray, or Yenlade, which runs from the Medway to the Thames. It is low and flat, consisting chiefly of pasture land and marshes... There are several salt-works, and a parish church, called St. Peter's, but no village, only a number of houses scattered through the island.

GRAINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil near Gainsborough, N. E.

GRAMPOUND, (*Cornw.*) m. t. dist. from London 260 m. 1 f. and has a bridge over the river Fale, or Vale, which rises about 2 m. W. of Roche, or Roach Rocks, and, running about 8 m. in a S. direction, becomes a considerable river at this place, where it passes under a stone bridge. *See Plate 4, fig. 2.* Some think that this town is the ancient Voluba; and that, on the building of the bridge, the name was changed into that of *Grandpont*. Here are the remains to be seen of a famous *Cedefula*, which, in British, signifies Felon-wood, granted, with all the lands in it, to the town, in the time of King Edward III. In this reign it was made a borough, and was endowed with large privileges, particularly freedom of toll through all Cornwall, a market and fairs, which the burgesses hold of the duchy of Cornwall, in fee-farm, at the rent of about 12 guineas, and were confirmed by Henry

Henry VIII. It is a corporation town, consisting of a mayor, eight magistrates, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is chosen annually the day before Michaelmas, and the members by the majority of the magistrates and freemen, who are such of the inhabitants as pay scot and lot. The place contains about 200 inhabitants, of whom the number of voters is only 25. The returning-officer is the mayor. Here is a considerable manufactory of gloves, and a chapel of ease to the parish church. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Jan. 18, March 25, and June 11. No post-office. Letters are, in general, forwarded to Truro. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Pennans*, (T. Carlyon, esq.) Inn, *Queen's Head*.

GRANBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. near Willoughby, on the river Leam.

GRANCHESTER, (*Camb.*) vil. near Cambridge, S. on the Cam. It is a mean village, and was, in Bede's time, but an inconsiderable city.

GRANDBY, (*Nott.*) vil. near Bingham. Fair, Nov. 1.

GRANDESBOROUGH, (*Suff.*) v. near Woodbridge, N. W.

GRANGE, (*Warw.*) v. dis. from London 115 m. 1 f. and leads directly to Birmingham.

GRANGE, (*Bedf.*) distant from Bedford 3 m. 5 f.

GRANGE, (*Cumb.*) vil. distant from Keswick 5 m. S. celebrated by Gray as well for the hospitality of its inhabitants, as for its romantic situation.

GRANGE HARNEGE, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury.

GRANGE WATER, (*Camb.*) dis. from Ely 13 m.

GRANSAM, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ledbury, N. W.

GRANSDEN, GREAT, (*Hunt.*) vil. near St. Neot's, S. E.

GRANSDEN, LITTLE, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge 12 m. and S. E. of Great Gransden.

GRANTHAM, (*Linc.*) m. t. dis. from London, by Hatfield, 110 m. 6 f.; and by Ware 106 m. 5 f; is situated by the side of the Witham, on the ancient Ermine-street, made a turnpike road, and was certainly a Roman town, as remains of a castle have been formerly dug up. Near it was *Newbo*, a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Richard de Malehise, in the year 1198, granted to Sir John Markham... Here was also a house of Franciscans, founded in 1290, granted to Robert Bocher and David Vincent. This borough never returned to parliament till Edward IV.'s time, who granted it all its privileges in 1463. It is governed by an alderman, a recorder, 12 common burgesses, a coroner, an escheator, 12 second men, who are the common-council, and 6 constables to attend on the court: the aldermen and burgesses have power to act as justices of the peace in the Soke of Grantham, comprehending 12 neighbouring towns. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the freemen of the corporation. The number of voters 400. The church is a very elegant stone structure, with one of the loftiest stone spires in the kingdom, being 82 yards high. The tower, however, is much disfigured; the staircase, in one corner, is an octagonal projection on the outside; and there are no projections on the other three corners to answer it;—a circumstance which probably makes it seem awry. This beautiful spire was materially injured by the storm of

of the 30th of July, 1797: the lightning appears to have run down the crockets, many of which were broken off, and two of them fell upon and burst through the roof into the body of the church; a boy was ringing the 7-o'clock bell at the time, but providentially escaped unhurt. The inside of the church is very handsome, and contains a fine-toned organ, with a double front, and 10 good musical bells: the charnel-house is piled in a regular manner with great numbers of sculls, which are bleached white by the air. This bone-house is a large ornamented building, and the sculls (near 1500,) are one above another, in rows. In the church is a beautiful monument of Sir Dudley Rider, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, who died in the year 1756. The font is adorned with scripture-history in relief. Here are two charity-schools: one was founded by Bishop Fox, who was born in a poor mean house at Ropesley, about five miles distant from this place, now nearly destroyed by time. Here Sir Isaac Newton received the first principles of literature, under the famous Wm. Walker, then schoolmaster. On a part of the town called *Peter-church Hill*, was formerly a church, dedicated to St. Peter, now demolished: and near this spot was a cross, erected by King Edward I. to the memory of his beloved queen Eleanor... On the neighbouring course are frequently horse-races. Though it has no manufacture, it has a large market.—Market-day, Saturday, for corn; and abundance of all kinds of provisions at a reasonable rate. Fairs, 5th Monday in Sept. Holy Thursday, July 10, Oct. 26, and Dec. 17; all for horses, sheep, and other cattle. The post every day, N. mails; and every day, except Saturday, S. mail. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained to make a navigable canal from Grantham to the Trent at Nottingham, which opens a communication, by water-carriage, to most parts of the kingdom; and cannot fail of being highly beneficial to this town and neighbourhood. Through Grantham, on the left, a turnpike road to Nottingham; from Nottingham to Boston, ditto, ditto, to Newark; on the right, ditto, to Stamford and Melton Mowbray. Beyond, on the left, is *Belton House*, (Lord Brownlow,) one of the most beautiful and regular seats in this country, adorned with curious gardens and a large park; also a noble observatory, erected on an eminence, in form of a triumphal arch, named *Isabel Mount*, which affords a fine view of the country. *See Plate* 11, *fig.* 2. A little farther, on a hill, is *Syston Park*, (Sir John Thorold, bart.) Principal inns, *George*, an elegant building, erected at an immense expense, by the late John Manners, esq.; and *Angel*. Several others, with good accommodations.

GRANTHORN, (*Linc.*) vil. near Salfleet, N. on the coast.

GRANTLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Ripon, S. W.

GRASHAM, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Buckden, W. and has a charity-school.

GRASMERE, (*Cumb.*) dis. from Rydal 2 m. From the top of *Grasmere Hill* is a most delightful prospect, and finely described by Gray. The church stands at a small distance from *Grasmere Water*, or *Lake*, on the side of the river Rothay. The broken head of

of *Helme Crag* has a fine effect from this point.

GRASSINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Skipton 9 m. Fairs, March 4, April 24, June 29, and Sept. 26.

GRATELEY, (*Hants.*) vil. near Andover, in the road from thence to Salisbury. It is the place where King Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility in the year 926.

GRATTON, (*Derb.*) vil. near Wirksworth, N. W.

GRAVEL HILL, (*Warw.*) dist. from Birmingham 3 m.

GRAVEL-HILL INN, (*Hants.*) dist. from London 59 m.

GRAVELEY, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from London 33 m. 1 f. between Stevenage and Baldock. On the right is *Chivefield Lodge*, (—— Parkins, esq.); beyond, on the left, is *Rocksley*, (Baron Dimsdale.) Inn, *George*.

GRAVENEY, (*Kent*) vil. near Faversham, N. E.

GRAVENHURST, (*Bedf.*) v. near Shefford, S.

GRAVES, (*Warw.*) v. between Coleshill and Sutton Coldfield.

GRAVESBURG, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Rotherham, and leads to Barnsley.

GRAVESEND, (*Kent*) m. t. dist. from London 22 m. 4 f. the first port on the Thames. In 1380 this town was burnt, and several of the inhabitants carried away by the French and Spaniards, who came up the Thames in row-gallies. For the better command of the river, Henry VIII. raised a platform at Gravesend, and another at Milton, and two others over against them on the Essex side, at such time as he fortified the other coasts of the realm... This and Milton parish were incorporated in the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common-council men. Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord-mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent strangers and ambassadors at Gravesend in their formalities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horseback, in their gowns, on Blackheath... Gravesend was built in 1513, for the express purpose of defending the river. The manor being in the possession of the abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower-hill, he obtained of Richard II. a grant to Gravesend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, on condition that they should provide boats, and carry all persons, at 2d. a head, or the whole boat's fare at 4s. They still enjoy this privilege: but the fare is now 9d. each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a ½ of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey the passengers to Rochester. The remains of an ancient chapel are now visible, in the cellar of a tavern, which occupied the spot whereon stood the nunnery of Grace. A field to the left was the site of the ancient church of that parish; it is still called *Church-field*, and is now glebe-land, belonging to the rector. The plough often turns up the ruins of the buildings, and the bones of persons buried in the cemetery. It being placed at a very inconvenient distance for the greater number of the parishioners, who resided near the Thames,

they obtained a licence from the ordinary to build, at their own expense, a chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and the lane leading from the West-street to it is still called Chapel-lane. The church was dedicated to St. Mary, and, being burnt down, was rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Fisher, in 1510. In 1522, the church-wardens having neglected to ring the bells, a mark of respect always due to the diocesan when he visits a parish, the same bishop prohibited the celebration of divine offices in that church. On the delinquents pleading, that, on the day of the visitation, not only the church-wardens, but all the parishioners, were summoned to appear before the king's officers on a commission of array against the Scots and French, the interdict was relaxed. But the prelate, at the same time, averred, that the parish had been as remiss at his last triennial visitation; and he admonished them to be, in future, more attentive and obedient in their duty concerning the premises; and that they should warn their successors to be alike cautious, under penalty of the law for their disobedience. This church being afterwards, by neglect, dilapidated, was taken down, and the chapel of St. George became the parochial church, which was likewise destroyed, together with the greatest part of the town, by a fire, which happened in August 1727. The present elegant church was erected under an act of parliament, passed in 1731, and at the public expense, being considered as one of the fifty new churches, for the building of which the legislature had made a provision in the reign of Q. Anne.

Here are a set of alms-houses, the gift of Henry Penock in 1624, consisting of 21 dwelling-houses, and a house for a weaver, to employ the poor in them. The town-house, where all public business is transacted, is situated near the middle of the High-street, on the east side: it was erected in 1764, and is an ornament to the town. ..In 1772, the inhabitants, with great public spirit, applied to the legislature for, and obtained, an act for new paving and lighting the streets: to this act they owe their present commodious and agreeable appearance. The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that kind they stand in need of, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus, in particular, is remarkably excellent. The town is also well supplied with fish... All outward-bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from, searchers appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town-quay. A centinel is also stationed at the Block-house, below the town, to give notice, by the firing of a musket, when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly waiting here for that purpose... The Block-house is over against Tilbury Fort. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday: also a fish-market on Sunday morning.—— Fairs, April 23, and Oct. 24 and 25. The post passes through, inward, at 8 in the morning; and, outward, at 10 at night. See MILTON. Principal inns, *Falcon*, and *White Hart*.

GRAVE

GRAVENORTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Towcester, N. W.

GRAYRIGG, (*Westm.*) vil. dist. from London 261 m. 1 f. between the Ken and the Lune, or Loyne, rivers.

GRAY'S COURT, (*Oxf.*) near Henley-upon-Thames, N. W.

GRAY'S LAND, (*Linc.*) near Gunthorpe.

GRAY'S THURROCK, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 24 m. 6 f.; is small, and pleasantly situated on the side of the Thames opposite Dartford. It has a good market-place, and market-house, over which is the large sessions-room where the petit sessions are held. The church is built in the form of a cross. Here is a large wharf; and vessels sail regularly, twice, to London, with goods and passengers. Its trade is inconsiderable. Market-day, Thursday; at which a considerable quantity of grain is sold, by sample, to the London factors. Fair, May 23, for pedlary. Post from Ilford, Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past twelve o'clock; returns the same days at two in the afternoon. Near the town is a gentleman's seat, built in a very singular manner; there being no visible chimnies, and yet it has a fire-place in every room. See THURROCK, EAST and WEST. Principal inns, *Bull*, and *King's Arms*.

GRAYSTOCK, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from Penrith 5 m. N. W. The church was made collegiate for a provost and six secular canons by Ralph, Lord Graystock, in 1382. Here is an ancient castle, (Duke of Norfolk.) See PENRITH.

GRAYSTON, (*Durh.*) v. between Darlington and Bishop's Auckland.

GRAY'S WOOD, (*Surry*) distant from London 41 m. 3 f. between Milford and Haslemere.

GRAYTHORN, (*Kent*) vil. near Cranbrook, N. W.

GREASBOROUGH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London 160 m. 5 f. and leads to Barnsley. Inns, *White Lion*, and *Duke William*.

GREASLEY, (*Nott.*) vil. distant from Nottingham 7 m. and has a church.

GREATHAM, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from London 255 m. 7 f. Here is an ancient hospital, founded by Robert de Stichel, bishop of Durham, in 1262, still in being, under the patronage of the bishop of Durham.

GREECESTER, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Otterburn, which see.

GREEN, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 7 f. on the Teign river.

GREEN, (*Northumb.*) vil. dist. from London 268 m. 3 f. Inn, *Green Head*; beyond which, ¼ m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Newcastle.

GREEN, (*Suss.*) v. near Haslemere. Fairs, Aug. 12, and July 5.

GREEN, LITTLE and GREAT, (*Glouc.*) near Nibley.

GREEN-ACRES MOOR, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Manchester 2 m. 6 f. on the borders of Yorkshire.

GREEN DRAGON, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Liverpool 9 m. 2 f.

GREENFORD, or GERNFORD, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from Harrow on the Hill 2 m. A charity-school was founded here by the reverend Edward Betham in 1776.

GREENHILL, (*Midd.*) near Harrow on the Hill.

GREENHITHE, (*Kent*) hamlet, dist. from Dartford 3 m. E. on the Thames; has a horse-ferry to West Thurrock, in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed to London,

don, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous fossils are often found imbedded in the chalk.

GREEN-MAN INN, (*Linc.*) dis. from London, by Sleaford, 120 m. 4 f.; and by Stamford 123 m 5 f. On the right, about 2 m. is *Blankney*, (C. Chaplin, esq.); on the left, 2½ m. is *Welingore*, (Colonel Neville.)

GREEN-MAN INN, (*Staff.*) dis. from London 150 m. 3 f. On the right a turnpike road to Buxton; on the left to Cheadle. Between it and Leek, about half way, is *Ashenhurst*, (Mrs. Salt.)

GREENSIDE, (*Chesh.*) distant from Stockport 6 m. 2 f.

GREEN'S NORTON, (*Northamp.*) near Towcester.

GREENSTED, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 52 m. remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the conquest. Here is *Greensted Hall*, (Craven Ord, esq.)

GREEN-STREET, (*Kent*) ham. dist. from London 42 m. 6 f... Here was formerly the seat of the celebrated Apuldorfield, who, in the time of King Richard I. so eminently distinguished himself in the holy war. His armour was hung up in the church of Lenham, in this county. About ¾ m. N. E. is *Castle Grove*, in which are some vestiges of an ancient fortification. Near this, on a pleasant eminence, is a mansion, called *Judd's House*, (Colonel Auchmuty,) built about the year 1652, by Daniel Judd, a committee-man, and one of the sequestrators: here was a mansion long before; the moat that almost surrounded it still continues... Fair, May 8, for cattle. Inn, *Swan*.

GREEN-STREET, (*Essex*) near Ham.

GREEN-STREET, (*Midd.*) near Waltham Cross, S.

GREEN-STREET GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 15 m. 2 f.

GREENWAY, (*Devon*) near Dartmouth.

GREENWICH, (*Kent*) m. t. dis. from London 5 m. 4 f. adjoining Deptford, and parochially separated from it by the Ravensbourn brook. It was originally, by the Saxons, called *Grenevic*, or *Grenwic*, i. e. The green village, or the village on the green. In the year 1012, and twice afterwards, the Danes brought their fleet and anchored here, making an encampment on Blackheath. As early as the year 1300, it was the residence of royalty. In 1433, Humphry duke of Gloucester, to whom it was granted by the crown, rebuilt the palace, which he called *Placentia*, or *Pleasaunce;* inclosed a park, and erected a tower on the spot where the observatory has been since built: this palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and finished by Henry VIII. who was born and baptised here at the parish church, and solemnised his marriage with his queen Catherine of Arragon. It seems, indeed, to have been a favourite spot with this prince, for many solemn tournaments, revels, and masques were held during his reign. Edward VI. kept his Christmas in 1552, and died here the summer following. Elizabeth, when she became

queen,

Greenwich Hospital.

India House.

New Canal, Paddington.

Published [illegible] by T. Hurst, [illegible]

queen, made it her chief summer residence: Mary, daughter of James I. was baptized here, and Greenwich Palace was settled on his queen, Anne of Denmark.... Charles I. resided here, occasionally, in the former part of his reign. In the year 1651 an act was passed, by the parliament, that the house, park, and lands should be sold for ready money. At the restoration, the old building was pulled down by Charles II. who intended to build a magnificent palace, of which he only lived to see one wing finished, which cost 36,000l. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Flamsteed, whose name the hill retains. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time. On the site of this ancient palace is the handsome residence of the Ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. By the advice of Sir Christopher Wren, William III. converted the palace, begun by Charles II. into an hospital, for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as fell in battle. His majesty appointed commissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum toward this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tablets hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterward the forfeited estate of the earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was given by parliament to this hospital. It is erected on the S. side of the Thames, on a terrace 860 feet in length, and consists of four distinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Q. Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, K. Charles's, and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is 273 feet wide. In the centre of the grand square is a fine statue of George II. by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four sides is a suitable inscription in Latin. King Charles's building is on the west side of the great square. He resided in the east part of it, which was erected by Webb, after a design by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland stone, and rusticated. In the middle is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion, formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order, with their entablature, and surmounted by an Attic order, with a balustrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building, opposite, is in a correspondent style. In the north front of each of these two buildings the pediment is supported by two

ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course; the pilasters of this order, rising over every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is covered with a balustrade. To the south of these are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavilion at the end, 70 feet long. Of the two south buildings, that on the east side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire, on the 2nd of Jan. 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. James Stewart, the celebrated publisher of the Antiquities of Athens, com. only called "Athenian Stuart." Immediately before the entrance of this chapel is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, in Coade's artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule you ascend, by a flight of 14 steps to the chapel, which is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, and for the several officers, under-officers, &c. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription in letters of gold: "Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy."—Psalm 107. The portal consists of an architrave, frize, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are 12 feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frize is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:

The law was given by Moses;
But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

The great folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country. Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, 15 feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade, enriched

riched with suitable ornaments... On the tablet in the front of this gallery is a basso-relievo, representing the figures of angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments consisting of trumpets, &c: and, on the tablet between, is this inscription in letters of gold:

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet,
Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by Mr. Samuel Green; and, on each side, are four grand columns; their shafts of scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedestals, are 28 feet high. On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: those of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries and the cantilivers, which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the Hospital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro oscuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons. Above the galleries is a richly-carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite mode, their shafts being of scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylum is enriched with angels bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in chiaro oscuro, the apostles and evangelists. At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone: in these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro oscuro, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David. The communion-table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near 8 feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is supported

ported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions. Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita... This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping, with affection, an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men... In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia. The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers. The sea and wrecked ship appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth. On either side of the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist... This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel. The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass. The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same material. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, and executed after designs by West: the conversion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Vision; St. Peter released from prison by the angel; Elymas struck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite; and St. Paul before Felix. The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after designs by the same artist. The following paintings, in chiaro oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows. The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyne, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the

the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt. The four which follow on the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptising; the calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a ship to the people on shore; and the stilling of the tempest.—The four at the west end of the north side are by Milburne, and represent our Saviour walking on the sea, and saving St. Peter from sinking; the blind man cured; Lazarus raised from the dead; and the Transfiguration. The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; and the Resurrection. The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are after the designs of West. King William's building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass with its proper points duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the east wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand, to push the morning star out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, shewing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the south wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the west wind, is accompanied by little zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the north wind, has dragon's wings, denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hailstones, snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6,472l. John de la Fontain, esq. 2000l. Robert Osbolston, esq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley and —— Evelyn, esq. 2000l. each. J. Evelyn, esq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity-boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support. This vestibule leads into the saloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling. From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures. In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.—On the left hand, as you enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo

relievo, representing the landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney is the landing of George I. at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings representing the public weal and public safety. This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost 6,685l. at the rate of 3l. per yard for the ceiling, and 1l. per yard for the sides. Out of all that is given for shewing the hall, only 3d. in the pound is allowed to the person who shews it: the rest makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not less than 20 poor boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the sea service. King William's building, and Queen Mary's, are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret. In King Charles's building, adjoining to the governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits: viz. George II. by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison; Robert Osbolston, esq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital. Near the hospital are the infirmary and schools, two commodious brick buildings, designed by the late Mr. Stuart. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays 6d. a month. There are near 2000 old or disabled seamen in this hospital; and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. tobacco money: the tobacco money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of the mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: beside which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two nightcaps.——The before-mentioned accidental fire consumed not only the chapel, but as many of the wards as contained 500 beds.——This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility and great officers of State. *See Plate* 3, *fig.* 1. The church of Greenwich, rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphage, archbishop of Canterbury, said to have

have been slain by the Danes on the site of this church. A college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old housekeepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and 8 who are to be alternately chosen from Snettisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk,) is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1713, by Henry earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustrious warrior and poet Henry earl of Surry. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed here a few years ago from the chapel of Dover Castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown once a year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, said to be the first erected by an English protestant subject. He died at Westcombe, August 10, 1601, and was buried in Greenwich, where a handsome mural monument of white marble was erected to his memory, and that of his son Sir Multon Lambard. Upon taking down the old church, his monument was placed in Seven-oaks church, at the charge of the late Thomas Lambard, esq. the next in descent, with an additional inscription mentioning the reason of its being removed. A convent of observant friars was founded here in the reign of Henry, Edward IV. or Henry VII. Near the town stood, for many years, a magazine for gun-powder, in which frequently were deposited from 6 to 8000 barrels.—The apparent danger it was exposed to of being blown up by treachery, lightning, or other accidents, arising from its defenceless situation and ruinous condition, and the extensive and scarcely-repairable damage which the explosion of such a quantity of gunpowder might have been attended with, not only to that part of the town nearest to it, but to the royal palace and the magnificent hospital there, and which might even, by the shock, affect the dock-yards and store-houses both at Deptford and Woolwich, and even the cities of London and Westminster, as well as the banks of the river on both shores, and the navigation upon it, occasioned, so long ago as in the year 1718, an application to parliament for the removal of the magazine to some safer and more convenient place; and his majesty, King George I. was pleased then to give orders to the officers of ordnance to remove it: but, no provision being made for purchasing land to build another, and to defray necessary expences, nothing was done in it; and the old magazine grew more and more dangerous, and out of repair. In the year 1750 the application to parliament was renewed, when his late majesty gave orders for an estimate of the expenses to be laid before the house; which was done in 1754, together with a survey, recommending a proper place, &c. The good work, in the year 1760, was solicited with such proper effect, that an act passed in the beginning of that year, entitled, "An Act for taking down and removing the magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river Thames, in the county

county of Essex, and applying a sum of money towards those purposes,' &c. This town may be said to be one of the genteelest, as well as pleasantest, in England: the inhabitants are, many of them, persons of note and fashion, who have served abroad in the fleets or armies, and here pass the remainder of their days in ease and honour. The number of houses is 1850. The Thames here is very broad, and the channel deep; the water, at some very high springs, is salt; but, in ordinary tides, sweet and fresh... The King's yachts always lie here. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and Whit-monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The post goes out at 8 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon. Through the town, on the right, is *Westcombe*, (—— Burgh, esq.); where Leland died. Inns, *Horse and Groom*, and *Bear*.

GREENWOODLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Halifax, N. W.

GREET, (*Shropshire*) vil. near Ludlow, S. E.

GREETHAM, (*Rutl.*) v. distant from London, by Hatfield, 97 m. and by Ware 92 m. 7 f. Near it is the seat of John Fludyers, esq. *New Inn*.

GREETWELL, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Lincoln 1 m.

GRENDON, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London 111 m. 5 f. Its church was originally a chapel.

GRENDON, BISHOP'S, (*Heref.*) vil. near Bromyard, W.; near which is *Warren Grendon*.

GRENDON UNDERWOOD, (*Buckinghamsh.*) vil. near Winslow... Here is a charity-school.

GRENDRON, or GWENDRON, (*Cornw.*) near Penryn, W. on the Cober. Here are the best tin-works.

GRESBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Caistor, N. W.

GRESFORD, (*Denbighsh.*) vil. near Wrexham. Its church is situated on the brow of a lofty eminence, over a beautiful little valley, whose end opens into the vast expanse of the vale royal of Cheshire, and exhibits a view of uncommon elegance. Fairs, second Monday in April, last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December.

GRESHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from Cromer 6 m. S. W. Here was formerly a castle. Sir Thos. Gresham was descended from a family to which this place gave name.

GRESLEY, CHURCH, (*Derbysh.*) vil. near Burton-upon-Trent, and had formerly a castle and monastery. Here is the seat of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart.

GRESSEDOF, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Much Wenlock, N. W.

GRESSENHALE, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from E. Dereham 2 m. N. W.. Here was a collegiate chapel, founded by one of the Stutevilles, lords of the place: it is all demolished, except the nave, which is converted into an infirmary belonging to the poor-house for the hundreds of Milford and Launditch, erected in 1776. Fair, Dec. 6.

GRESTHORPE, (*Nott.*) v. near Tuxford, S. E.

GRESTON, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Launceston, S. W. It has a bridge over the Tamer river, which divides it from Devonshire.

GRETA BRIDGE, (*Yorkshire*) dist. from London 242 m. 5 f.. The river Greta runs into the Tees, near Morton.

GRET-

GRETBOROUGH, (*Surry*) near Banstead, which see.

GRETENHAM, (*Wilts*) v. near Wotton Basset, W.

GRETFORD, (*Linc.*) vil. near Stamford; with a charity-school. Here is the seat of Dr. Willis.

GRETHAM, (*Hants*) vil. near Petersfield, N.

GRIMLAND, (*Yorksh. W. R*) vil. near Stainland, which see, a little to the N.; it is on a hill, S. of the Caulder, where a votary altar was once dug up.

GREWELL HILL, (*Hants*) dis. from Odiham 2 m. N. W. Here is the seat of Joseph Russel, esq.

GREYSLEY, (*Nott.*) vil. near Nottingham, N. W.

GRILSTON, (*Devon*) near Bishops Nymet.

GRIM CHARD, (*Som.*) distant from Chard 5 f. which see.

GRIMLEY, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Worcester about 5 m. N. W.; is large, on the banks of the Severn, on the opposite side to where the canal from Droitwich empties itself into that river.—The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In this parish is *Thorngrove House*, (late W. Cross, esq.); also *Hallow Park*, (formerly Reginald Lygon, esq.) beautifully situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. In the park a spring has lately been discovered, whose waters, having been analized, prove to be equal in virtue to that at Cheltenham.

GRIMOLDBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. S f. between Louth and Saltfleet.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Market Raisin and Caistor, 171 m.; by Market Raisin and Wailsby, 169 m. 4 f.; and, by Spilsby, 163 m. 6 f. near the mouth of the Humber.——A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here before the year 1185, which was given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge.—Here was likewise an house of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1304, which was granted to Augustine Porter and John Bellew. This is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom; it was a mayor's town in king John's time, and sent two members to parliament 23 Edward I. which is the earliest period of cities and boroughs returning members to parliament; and has continued to do so ever since. The right of voting is in the resident free-burgesses, paying scot and lot, who are better than 200 in number. All the sons of freemen born in the town are entitled to their freedom; so is every man marrying a freeman's daughter or widow. Persons are also entitled to vote by servitude and by redemption. The officers of the corporation are, a mayor and eleven aldermen, a recorder, a high steward, twelve common-councilmen, two coroners, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace. The mayor is the returning-officer. Two of the aldermen are annually elected to be justices along with the mayor. The mayor holds a court here every Tuesday, and the bailiffs every Friday.... Here are several streets with good houses. It was formerly a very large town, and had two parish churches, only one of which remains, which is large and handsome, built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. It had likewise a castle, and a con-

siderable trade; the harbour being then very commodious; but it is now so choaked up, that only sloops can come near the town... It is a port town, under that of Hull, and has a deputy collector, comptroller, and coast surveyor. The haven comes up to the town side. Here archbishop Whitgift was born. *Blow Wells*, as they are called, are extraordinary fountains, in and about Grimsby, even with the surface, always full, but never overflowing, though embanked round for the security of cattle. The chief trade of this town is coals and salt, brought from the Humber. Market-day, Wednesday, principally for all kinds of grain. Fairs, June 6 and Sept. 4, but no stock is ever seen. The post goes out to Market Raisin (through Caistor) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrives from thence every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at nine in the morning... Principal inns, *Marquis of Granby* (post-office), and *Queen's Head* (excise-office.)

GRIMSBY LITTLE, or St. MARY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Great Grimsby 5 m. S.

GRIMSTHORPE, (*Linc.*) dist. from Bourn 2 m. Here is *The Castle*, (Duke of Ancaster) built, says Fuller, on a sudden, by Chas. Brandon, duke of Suffolk, to entertain king Henry in his progress through these parts. The park is of very great extent. The road leads through it for the course of about 3 m.; the house appears at first view extremely magnificent, being admirably situated on a hill, with some fine woods stretching away on each side, many hills and slopes seen in different directions, and all pointing out as it were an approach to the dwelling. In the vale before the house is a noble piece of water, with two yachts upon it; the banks are boldly indented with creeks, in a fine stile, and the breadth and length considerable. The house is very convenient, and a good one, and some of the apartments very elegantly fitted up. The hall is 50 feet long by 40 broad, and of a very well proportioned height; at each end is a stone stair-case, parted from the room by stone arches; but these are very heavy. The chapel is neat; the tea-room with a bow-window is pretty; the chimney-piece of marble dug out of the park. Returning through the hall, you are conducted up the stair-case into the principal apartments. The first is a tea-room, richly ornamented with fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, finely carved and gilt, the ceiling cornices, &c. in a most light and elegant taste; gilt scrolls on a light lead colour. Next is the dining-room, 40 feet by 27, with two bow-windows, fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The ceiling ditto on white in compartments. The festoons of gilt carving among the pictures, &c. are in a light and pleasing taste. The chimney-piece is one of the most elegant in England: under the cornice are three basso relievos in white marble, but not polished; in the centre is a man pulling a thorn out of a lion's paw, well executed: these are upon a ground of Sienna marble, and have a fine effect: they are supported on each side by a fluted Ionic pillar of Sienna. In this room are several family portraits, and other capital pictures. The blue damask bed-chamber is elegant:

gant: it is hung with blue paper, upon which are painted various landscapes in blue and white, with representations of frames, and lines and tassels in the same; the toilet is in a bow-window, all blue and white. Out of this room you enter the breakfasting-closet, which is extremely elegant, quite original, and very pleasing. It is hung with fine India paper, the ceiling in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the centre in the gilt rays of a sun: the ground is prettily dotted with coloured India birds; the window shutters, the doors, and the front of the drawers, (let into the wall), are all painted in scrolls and festoons of flowers, in green, white, and gold; the sofa, chairs, and stool-frames of the same... Upon the whole, it is in real taste. Near Grimsthorpe, was *Vauldy*, or *De Valle Dei*, an abbey of Cistertians, removed from Bitham.

GRIMSTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) dist. from London 197 m. 6 f... Here is a turnpike-gate.

GRIMSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Stratton about 1 m. W.

GRIMSTON, (*Nott.*) vil. near Tuxford.

GRIMSTON, (*Norf.*) vil. near Great Massingham, N. W.

GRIMSTON, NORTH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near New Malton, which see, S.

GRINA SIDE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Sheffield 2 m. On the left, about 2 m. is *Wharncliff Park* (lady Mount Stuart.)

GRINDALL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Bridlington 4 m.; between it and Hunmanby dist. also 4 m.

GRINDLEFORD BRIDGE, (*Derb*) dist. from Sheffield 9 m. 7 f. on the Derwent river. Going from Sheffield to Bakewell, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Tideswell. Beyond it 1 m. on the left, is *Stoke Hall*, (Lord Bradford.)

GRINDLEY BROOK, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 163 m. 3 f. It leads to Chester. On the left, is *Iscoed*, (William Congreve, esq.)

GRINDLEY MARSH, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London, by Bakewell, 184 m.; and, by Macclesfield, 183 m. 3 f. It leads directly to Manchester.

GRINDON, (*Staff.*) near Leek, S. E. This parish produces, (according to Dr. Plot) great quantities of excellent marble, of a white, hard, shining grit, striped red, which takes so good a polish, that it is fit for chimney pieces, monuments, &c.

GRINDON RIGG, (*Northumb.*) near Berwick, and famous for a victory gained over the Scots in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother; in commemoration of which are four upright stone pillars, funeral memorials of the chieftains slain in that action, on a rising ground near Grindon.

GRINGLEY, (*Nott.*) vil. dist. from Gainsborough 5 m. W. It has some trade in shoes, and a fair, December 12, to which black cattle and swine are brought.

GRINSTED, EAST, (*Suss.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bromley, 34 m. 2 f.; and, by Croydon, 28 m. 3 f.; pleasantly situated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is a borough, by prescription, of great antiquity; consisting of a bailiff and about 35 burgage-holders, who elect two members of parliament... Its first return was in the first year of Edward II. It had a large handsome church, the spire of

which was destroyed by lightning in the year 1686: a very beautiful tower was then built, but, owing to the badness of the materials and the manner of building it, on November 12, 1785, having stood just stood 100 years, it fell on the body of the church, and damaged it in such a manner that the whole was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt. At the E. end of the town is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called *Sackville College*, founded by James Sackville, earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. about the year 1616: he endowed it with 330l. a-year. Here 24 aged persons of both sexes are accommodated each with a comfortable room, and an allowance of 8l. per annum to each person. This college is governed by a warden and two gentlemen-assistants.—The duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms in the college, but, as they are seldom occupied by his grace, the judges of the circuit are accommodated with them during the assizes. There is in this college a very neat chapel for the use of the pensioners, where the warden reads prayers every morning, and which was used for divine service while the parish church was rebuilding. Here is a charity-school for twelve boys, founded by Robt. and Edw. Payne, esqrs. in the year 1768, and endowed with a farm called *Surries*. The parish is one of the largest in the county. The lent assizes for Sussex are always held here, but the county gaol is at Horsham.—Market-day, Thursday, chiefly for corn. Fairs, April 21, July 13, and Dec. 11; the first and last of which are as large fairs, for all kinds of cattle, &c. as any in the county. Letters are received at the post-office from London every morning early (Monday excepted), and are ready for delivery at 8 o'clock. The London mail is dispatched from hence every evening, except Saturday. The office is open for the reception of letters till nine o'clock in the evening in summer, and eight in winter.—A bye-post goes from this town to Cuckfield, Lindfield, West Hoathly, Horstead Keynes, Crawley, &c. every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, mornings early, and returns with letters the same days. Also another bye-post to Forest-row, Hartfield, and Withyham, every Tuesday morning. Being the direct post-road from London to Eastbourn, Lewes, and Brighthelmston, this town is a great thoroughfare. To the left 3 m. is *Hammerwood Lodge*, (J. Trevor, esq.) On the right, about 1½ m. is *Santhill*, (Charles Crawford, esq.) a beautiful mansion.—Beyond it ½ m. on the left, is *East Court*, (E. Cranston, esq.) Principal inns, *Crown* and *Dorset Arms*.

GRINSTED, WEST, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 43 m. 3 f. On the left, is *West Grinsted Park*, (Mrs. Wyatt); and, on the right, the ruins of *Nep Castle*.

GRINSTED, EAST and WEST, (*Wilts*) villages, near Salisbury.

GRINTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Swaledale, N. E. on the Swale. Fairs, Good Friday and Dec. 21.

GRISHURST, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Bury.

GRISTHORPE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v, dist. from Scarborough 6 m. S. E. on the sea coast.

GRISTON, (*Norf.*) vil. near Watton, N.

GRITTLETON, (*Wilts.*) v. near Malmsbury, S W.

GROOBY, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London 102 m. 1 f. It was formerly a market-town, and gave title to the Greys, which was forfeited by the attainder of Thos. Grey, marquis of Dorset, in the reign of Richard III. He made his escape to Venice; and, at his return, was restored, and began to build. His grandson, Henry, duke of Suffolk, father of lady Jane Grey, was beheaded; as was his brother, soon after. The son of another brother was restored to the title of Baron Grey, of Grooby, by James I.; and his grandson created earl of Stamford, by Charles I. Here is the seat of John Pares, esq.

GROOMBRIDGE, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from East Grinsted 11 m. 4 f. on the borders of Kent. Here was an ancient mansion, belonging to the Wallers, and said to have been rebuilt at the expense of the duke of Orleans, who was taken by Sir William Waller, and remained confined 35 years. Here is a chapel. Fairs, May 17 and Sept. 25.

GROSMONT, (*Monm.*) vil. dist. from Monmouth 8 m. N. N. W. on the right bank of the Munnow, where are the remains of an ancient castle, belonging to the duke of Beaufort, who from hence takes the title of viscount. At this place lived John of Kent, who is said to have dealt with an evil spirit, and of whom many wonderful tales are told.

GROTON, (*Suff.*) vil. between Sudbury and Hadleigh.

GROVELEY, (*Wilts*) vil. near Salisbury, N. W.

GROVELY, (*Worc.*) vil. near Bromesgrove, N.

GUERNSEY, (*Hants*) island, dist. from Jersey about 20 m. N. E. anciently called Sarnia or Sarnia, is situated in the English channel, on the coast of Normandy. It extends from E. to W. in the form of a harp, and is 13½ m. from the S. W. to the N. E. and 12½, where broadest, from E. to W. The air is very healthy, and the soil naturally more rich and fertile than that of Jersey; but the inhabitants neglect the cultivation of the land for the sake of commerce; they are, however, sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, both for their own use and that of their ships. The island is well fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks, one of which abounds with emery, used by lapidaries in the polishing of stones, and by various other artificers. Here is a better harbour than any in Jersey, which occasions its being more resorted to by merchants; and on the S. side the shore bends in the form of a crescent, enclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is full of gardens and orchards; whence cider is so plentiful that the common people use it instead of small beer, but the more wealthy drink French wine. In this island are ten parishes, each of which is divided into several vintons, for the more easy management of affairs, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and the choice of their respective offices and magistrates. Though the country is very fully peopled, yet the houses are scattered up and down, according to the humour or convenience of the inhabitants; so that there is, properly speaking, but one town in the island, which is likewise the only haven of any resort; though there are some creeks on the N. and

W. sides of the island. In the reign of Charles II. when the French formed that insidious design of making themselves masters of this isle by treachery, it left such an impression on that king's mind, that some years after he sent over the Lord Dartmouth, accompanied by certain engineers, who discovered on the N. W. side of the isle, a deep bay, which, by the help of a mole, might cover a numerous squadron, even of ships of the line, under the protection of what was intended to be built, a strong castle; but, his exchequer being exhausted, this necessary work was never carried into execution. As this port would look full into the channel, it deserves consideration, how far it might be useful in a French war, and of what infinite detriment it might prove, if this island should ever fall into the hands of our enemies.—— Though subject to Britain, this island, as well as those adjacent, are governed by its own laws... The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable: one of the clergy is commissary to the bishop of Winchester, and is called dean. This island gives title of barony to the earl of Aylesford.

GUESTLING, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from Winchelsea, 4 m. Fair, May 23. Near it is *Broomham*, (Sir W. Ashburnham, bart.)

GUILDFORD or GULDEFORD, (*Surry*) m. t. dist. from London, by Kingston, 29 m. 7 f. and by Leatherhead 30 m. 5 f.: is delightfully situated in a most healthful air, on the side of a hill of chalk, close by the river Wey, and was anciently a royal Saxon town. King Alfred devised it to his nephew Ethelwold; and several of our succeeding monarchs, down to queen Elisabeth, sometimes resided here. In 1036, Prince Alfred, the son of King Etheldred, coming out of Normandy, with six hundred attendants, to claim the crown of England, is said to have been seized here, and very ill treated, by the treachery of Godwin, earl of Kent. After the conquest it continued a considerable place; and here King John kept his birthday, probably in the castle, the remains of which are visible, especially the square tower or keep, which continues very strong, but is uncovered. When the castle was built is unknown, but it was standing in 1034. History shews that it was taken by the Dauphin of France in 1216, and that King James in 1611 granted it in fee to Francis Carter. In 1267, the custody of it was committed to William Aquillon, sheriff of Surry and Sussex. Since that time it has probably been neglected, and gradually sunk into ruins.. The tower fell down April 23, 1700. Here are some remains of a palace of great extent, which, as appears by the best authorities, was the residence of Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, about 810 years ago. It also appears from the foundations that have been dug up, at some distance from the place where the ruins stand, that the whole declivity of the hill on the E. side of the river Wey was occupied by this monarch. There are three parish-churches, Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas; the last in the patronage of the dean of Sarum; the two first have long been vested in the crown, and were consolidated and

and augmented in 1688 by the legislature and generous benefactions. The upper (or Trinity) church fell down in May 1740. There was preaching in it the Sunday before, and workmen were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, who had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened, so that not one person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being their fair-day. Three bells had been taken down, and the other three fell with the steeple, which broke the body of the church to pieces. It has been since rebuilt with brick. Here was a house of black friars, and another of crouched; one the property of Lord Onslow is yet remaining—part of it affords accommodation for the judges during the assizes. Assemblies likewise are held here, and a part of it is converted into a boarding-school; it is a gothic structure. This town which was incorporated by Henry I. has an elegant townhall and council-chamber, and its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It consists of a mayor, 7 magistrates, and about 20 bailiffs, by the stile of the Mayor and the approved Men of Guildford, who assemble and hold a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1256, the county-court and assizes for Surry are to be held here at all times for ever. By another grant of King James I. the mayor and recorder and two of the approved men are annually justices of the peace in and for the said corporation and liberties of Stoke-above-Bar, and the mayor continues in his commission the year after his mayoralty expires. It sends two members to parliament, and sent in the 23d year of Edward I. The mayor is the returning-officer. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of North. The grammar-school, a most elegant Gothic structure, was founded and endowed in 1509, by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer, and has been liberally augmented by the contributions of several, before, in, and after, the time of King Edward VI. At this school have been educated some very eminent persons, one of whom was George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built a magnificent hospital here. Here is another school for 20 boys.... The hall wherein the county assizes have long been held being much decayed, an elegant structure, with suitable offices, was built for that purpose in the year 1789, at the expense of Lords Onslow and Grantley; adjoining to which was also built in the same year a commodious playhouse. Here are some small remains of the clothing trade, once very considerable. Near the town is a fine circular course for horse-racing, where William III. gave a plate of 100gs. value to be run for in the Whitsun-week, at which time three subscription-plates are annually run for exclusive of matches. Here is also a spacious cock-pit, and cockfighting every forenoon on the racing days. At these diversions some of the royal family and the numerous surrounding nobility and gentry generally attend, whereby the assemblies and play-house, &c. are most brilliantly crowded. The river Wey was made navigable

gable to Guildford about the year 1656, under the patronage of Sir Richard Weston, bart. of Sutton-place, in this neighbourhood, who first introduced into England those useful inventions of river-locks, tumbling-bays, and turnpike-roads, which now, and for many years past, have enabled the inhabitants of Guildford and its vicinity to convey their merchandise to and from London thereby, and to supply the surrounding villages therewith, on the easiest terms; as well as to carry on a very considerable trade in corn, malt, beer, &c. See St. Catherine's Hill. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, May 4, October 2, and November 22.... The post comes in every morning between twelve and one o'clock, and goes out about two, Sundays excepted. The road from hence to Farnham is very remarkable, for it runs along upon the ridge of a high chalky hill, which is not much wider than the road itself, from whence there is an extensive prospect, viz. to the N. and N. W. over Bagshot Heath, and the other way into Sussex, and almost to the South-Downs; in short, the prospect to the west is as it were unbounded. This hill being all chalk, a traveller feels the effect of it in a hot summer's day, when the reflection of the sun makes the heat almost insupportable. This hill reaches from Guildford so far as within two miles and an half of Farnham. There is a cross-road from hence to London, by way of Leatherhead and Epsom, over Banstead-downs, which is not frequented by the coaches, or the common stages, and, though not the nearest to London, is by much the pleasantest in this part of England. The Epsom road, in particular, is always good, being a very hard gravel. On the left a turnpike-road to Leatherhead; another to Alford; and across the road on the right a turnpike-road to Farnham. Within 2½ m. on the right is *Sutton-Place*, (J. Webb Weston, esq.) Within 1½ m. ditto is *The Paddock*, (—— Aldersey, esq.) Beyond, 2 m. ditto, is *Loseley*, (—— Strode, esq.) Principal inns, *White-Hart* and *Crown*.

Guildford, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London 271 m. 5 f. It leads to Penzance.

Guildford, East, (*Sussex*) par. near Rye, which is the utmost boundary of Sussex E. The inhabitants here have a peculiar way of tithing their marsh-lands, whereby they only pay 3d per acre to the vicar, while in pasture; but if ploughed 5s.

Guildsdon, (*Warw.*) v. near Coleshill.

Guisley, or Gisley, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Otley 2 m.

Guist-Bridge, (*Norf.*) dist. from London 109 m. 2 f. on the Wensum river. On the left is *Sennowe-Lodge*, (Thomas Wodehouse, esq.) On the right, 2 m. is *Wood-Norton*, (William Tooke Harwood, esq.); ditto, 5 m. is *Melton-Hall*, (Sir E. Astley, esq.) and 1 m. further is *Burgh-Hall*, (J. H. Astley, esq.). On the left is *Thursford*, (Sir G. Chad, bart.)

Guiting, Lower, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London 88 m. 4 f. The church is ancient; the door-way, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanship. Near it is the seat of P. Snell, esq.

Guiting, Upper, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Stow about 7 m. N.W. The church is small but handsome, with a beautiful altar-piece.

Gullivers

GULLIFORD, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Topsham 6 m. 3 f. Near it are *Nutwell-Court*, (Sir F. Drake, bt.); and *Thorn*, (— Smith, esq.)

GUMLEY, (*Leic.*) v. near Harborough, N. W.

GUMSHALL, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from Guildford 6 m. 2 f. On the left, going to which, is *Tower-Hill*, (Rev. Mr. Bray).

GUNBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Burgh, 2 m. W. Here is a modern built elegant mansion, situate between large and beautiful plantations of oak, ash, firs, &c. a temporary residence during the season for killing game, of which there is great plenty.

GUNFIELD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from Blandford 4 m. and is noted for an elegant house, gardens, and park.

GUNFLEET, (*Essex*) vil. near Harwich, S. on the shore.

GUNNERBY, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 112 m. 2 f. and by Ware 108 m. 2 f. From the hill is a fine prospect. On the right is *Lincoln Minster*; and on the left *Belvoir-Castle*, (Duke of Rutland). See BOTTESFORD. Inn, *George*.

GUNTHORPE, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Holt 4 m. Here is a new mansion, (C. Collyer, esq.) built by Soams.

GUNTHORPE, (*Rutl.*) vil. near Oakham.

GUNTON, (*Suffolk*) par. near Lowestoff, N. containing only five houses. The church is a small plain building with a round tower, rebuilt by Charles Boyce, in 1700, and dedicated to St. Peter: there is a very old architecture for the north door. The whole parish was purchased by Sir Chas. Saunders, in 1762.

GUNTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from North Walsham 3½ m. N. Here is *Gunton Park*, (Lord Sheffield.)

GUNWARBY, NORTH & SOUTH, (*Linc.*) villages, near Grantham.

GURLYN, (*Cornw.*) v. near Marazion, S. E.

GUSSAGE, ALL SAINTS, (*Dors.*) v. dist. from St. Michael Gussage 1 m. S. E.

GUSSAGE DINANT, or BOBUN, (*Dorsetsh.*) and

GUSSAGE, MIDDLE, (*Dorset.*) v. near the following.

GUSSAGE St. MICHAEL, (*Dorsetshire*) v. near Crambourn, on a rivulet, and tolerably large.

GUSSAGE, UPPER, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from St. Michael Gussage 2 m.

GUTHRIDGE, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Monmouth 6 m. N. E. Here is a castle.

GUYHORN, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from London 85 m. 3 f. on the New River.

GUY'S CLIFF, (*Warw.*) dist. from Warwick about 1 m. and is a great cliff on the west side of the Avon. Fame reports that the celebrated hero Guy, earl of Warwick, built a chapel, where he led the life of a hermit, and was buried at last there. Persons better informed think the place took its name from Guido de Beauchamp, of much more modern times; and it is certain that Robert de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, built here a chapel, in the honour of St. Margaret, and erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy. See WARWICK. Here is a turnpike-gate. Near it is *Guy's Cliff House*, (Bertie Greatheed, esq.)

GWAELEDIN HILL, (*Radn.*) near Rhayader, on the top of which are three large heaps of stones, from 1 lb. to 100 weight. They are called in S. Wales Karnen, and in N. Wales Karnedhue.

GWENNAP, (*Cornw.*) par. dist. from Penryn 6 m. GWER-

GWERNALL, LOWER and UPPER, (*Staff.*) villages, near Sedgley, where good grind-stones are dug for thick edged tools.

GWINEAR, (*Cornw.*) par. dist. from Camborne, 3 m. S. It is about 8 m. N. E. of Marazion, and the great road leading from Redwith and Camborne thither runs through this parish.

GWIRORIG, (*Caerm.*) vil. dist. from Caermarthen 11 m. 2 f.

GWITHIAN, (*Cornw.*) par. dist. from Camborne about 4 m. N.W. is small and bounded on the N. and N. W. by part of the Bristol Channel, and forms a part of St. Ive's Bay.

GWYDDELWERN, (*Merion.*) v. dist. from Corwen 4 m. N. Here is a place called *Sureth Marchog*, where Reginald de Grey, and seven knights were surprised by Owen Gwynedd.

GWYNDU, (*Anglesea*) vil. dist. from London, by Chester, 265 m. 4 f. and by Shrewsbury, 267 m 3 f. Here is a good inn.

GWYTHERIN, (*Denb.*) v. dist. from Llanrwst 3 m. S. E. where St. Winifred is said to have been buried, and a chapel founded to her memory, on the south side of the church, now destroyed. Here was also a convent of Nuns... Fair May 6.

GYRVI. See JARROW.

H.

HABERGHAM, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Blackburn and the Calder.

HABERLEY, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Aston Pigot, E.

HABTON, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) villages, near New Malton, N.

HACCOMBE, or HUCKHAM, (*Devon.*) vil. dist. from Newton-Bushel 6 m. Here is the seat of Sir Thos. Caren, bart.

HACH BEAUCHAMP, (*Som.*) par. near Abbot's Leigh. Fair at Midsummer.

HACHESTON, (*Suff.*) v. near Wickham; and has a charity-school.

HACKCLIFFE, (*Linc.*) near Caistor, E.

HACKENBY, (*Linc.*) v. between Bourn and Folkingham. Here is a charity-school.

HACKFALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Studley 7 m. Here was an elegant seat of ——— Aislabie, esq.

HACKFORD, (*Norf*) vil. dist. from Walton, 9 m. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HACKFORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Bedale.

HACKINGTON, HACKINDON, or ST. STEPHENS, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Canterbury 1 m. N. W. where Archbishop Baldwin began a college for secular priests, intending that the King, and each of his suffragan bishops, should have a prebend worth forty marks per annum; but the year after he had settled some secular canons, the Pope ordered the chapel to be levelled to the ground. On the left is *Hales-Place*, (Sir Edw. Hales, bart.) a fine new seat, extending 538 feet in front, with a spacious lawn before it, and wings and back encompassed with beautiful plantations. See CLOVESTON.

HACKINSTONE, (*Lanc.*) v. near Garstang.

HACKLETON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 61 m. Within 1 m. on the right is *Horton-House*, (G. Gunning, esq.) *New Inn.*

HACKLINS, (*Kent*) vil. near Deal.

HACKNESS, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Scarborough, 6 m. W. Here a monastery was built by St. Hilda,

lilda, a little before her death, 1 630, which was destroyed be- ore the conquest.

Hackney, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. om London 2 m. 1 f. is large nd populous. The parish has everal hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the orth; Dorleston, Shaklewell, and Kingston, on the west; and Ho- nerton on the east. The present pa- ish church is an old gothic struc- ure. Adjoining to the church- ard, a new one, on a larger scale, as begun, in 1791, in pursuance f an act of Parliament for that urpose. It is a fine modern tructure. On the south side of he church-yard was an ancient ansion, many years a boarding- chool for young ladies. In one f the windows were the arms of ames I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Hol- tein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. These arms, it is con- ectured, were placed there, to ommemorate some entertainment iven to these illustrious person- ages. This house belonged, n the reign of Charles II. to Sir Thomas Vyner, son of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whose familiar- ty with that Monarch, a pleasant tory is told in the Spectator, No. 62. It was entirely demolished few years ago. This was the rst village near London that was ccommodated with carriages for ccasional passengers; and hence he origin of the name of hack- ey-coaches. When the resi- ences of our princes and nobility ere scattered over the metropo- is and its environs, this place was listinguished by capital man- ions. *Brooke-House*, at Clapton, ow a receptacle for lunatics, was ormerly the seat of a nobleman f the name of Brooke. *St. John's Palace*, an ancient house in Wells- street, let in tenements to poor people, is supposed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. A spacious mansion at the corner of the road leading to Dorleston, and now let as a lodging-house, was the property and residence of John Ward, esq. M. P. whom Pope severely censured. In this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the *Temple Mills*, so called from having once been part of the Knights Templars, as they were, after- ward, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John. They are now used for preparing lead; and, at the Wick, are some silk mills. Not far from the church is *New College*, the name of a new academical institution among the Protestant Dissenters. The ori- ginal building, which now consti- tutes only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brooksbank, esq. in the reign of George I. On Mr. Brooksbank's death, the premises (which in cluded eighteen acres of land, surrounded by a wall) were sold, some pastures adjoining, to John Hopkins, esq. of Brittons, in Essex, who, soon after, consigned it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Bond, esq. from whom it came to his son, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. This gentleman parted with the house and lands to Samuel Strat- ton, esq. who, reserving the pas- tures to himself, sold the house to Mr. Hubbard, of whom it was purchased by the Governors of the New Academical Institution for 5400*l.* They added two wings to the building, and gave it the above name.

Hackthorn, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Lincoln about 6 m. N. Here

is the seat of ——— Cracroft, esq.

HACKTHORPE, (*Westmorl.*) v. near Lowther Bridge.

HACKTON-HILL, (*Essex*) near Romford, S. E. Here is the seat of J. Baker, esq.

HACKWELL, (*Essex*) vil. near Rochford.

HADBURY, (*Worc.*) vil. near Evesham, and has a charity-school.

HADDEN BRIDGE, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, N. W. over the Alon.

HADDENHAM, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Aylesbury 6 m. 2 f. Near it is *Kingsey*, (Mrs. Herbert.)

HADDENHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge about 14 m.

HADDON, EAST, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 73 m. 7 f. Here is the seat of N. Sawbridge, esq.

HADDON, WEST, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 77 m. 3 f.

HADFOLDHERN, (*Sussex*) vil. dist. from London 45 m. 1 f.

HADHAM, MAGNA, or GREAT, (*Herts*) vil. near Bishop's Stortford, W. It stands in a vale on the river Ash, and was once the residence of the bishops of London. Here is a charity-school. Fair, June 21. Near it is *Hadham Cross*, S. E. of which is *Hadham Mills*.

HADHAM PARVA, or LITTLE, (*Herts*) vil. near Bishop's Stortford, on the N. side of Magna Hadham, and situate on the same river. It is of chief note for having been the burial-place of the Capets, earls of Essex; though several of that family are also buried in Watford church. *Hadham-on-Ash* is that part where the river rises in summer.

HADHURST, (*Sussex*) v. near Brighthelmston.

HADISCOE, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 117 m. 1 f.

HADLEIGH, or HADLEY, (*Suffolk*) m. t. dist. from London 65 m. is large, seated on the river Breton, and contains about 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants: it was formerly a corporation; but, their charter being surrendered on a *quo warranto* brought against them in the reign of James II. it has never been reinstated. It is traditionally considered as the burial-place of Guthrum, or Gusmond, the Dane, who, being overcome in battle by Alfred, was baptized and made governor of the East Angles. It is, however, more certain, that here Dr. Rowland Taylor suffered in 1555, being burned on Oldham Common, just by: on the place where he was martyred a stone was erected with this inscription:

Dr. T. for defending what is good,
In this place shed his blood.

Here was a monastery in the Saxon times. The church, which stands in the middle of the town, is a handsome structure, with a spire. About the year 1497, 12 almshouses were founded by Dr. Pykenham, which yet remain. The woollen manufacture, which once flourished in this town, is reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufactures of Norwich. Market-day, Monday; it had formerly another on Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 10. A regular post. Near it, at Layham, is the seat of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, esq. Inn, *White Lion*.

HADLEIGH, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 36 m. 6 f. Here are some ruins of a castle built by Hubert de Burgh, on whose disgrace

grace it was seized by the crown, and granted, with the manor and park, to Lord Rich, by Edward VI. Fair, June 24. Here is *Hadleigh Hall*, (Harvey Witham, esq.)

HADLESLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Sherburn, which see.

HADLEY, (*Midd.*) vil. distant from Barnet 6 f.; had once an hermitage, called *Monkton Hadley*. The church is built with flint: over the west door is the date 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. On the top of the steeple is an iron pitch-pot, intended as a beacon. Hence the view of Essex, over the trees, is beautiful. A pillar, called *Hadley*, or *Barnet Pillar*, was erected here in 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, bart. to commemorate the bloody and decisive battle fought on this spot between the houses of York and Lancaster. See BARNET. On the green is a house of P. Moor, esq.; on the left is *New Lodge*, (Francis Baroneau, esq.) one of the most elegant villas in the co. In this parish is also *Derham Park*, (Christopher Bethel, esq.) situate on an eminence, in a small valley, and surrounded, at a little distance, by high hills. At the entrance of the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost 2000l.; likewise *Wrotham Park*, (George Byng, esq.) built by the unfortunate Admiral John Byng. The views from the house and park are very fine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, esq. father of George, first Visc. Torrington, disposed of the family estate in that place.

HADLEY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Newport 6 m. 4 f. between it and Wellington, dist. 1 m. 2 f.

HADLOW, (*Kent*) vil. distant from Tunbridge 4 m. near the Medway, before it receives the Twist. Fair, Whit-Monday. At the dist. of 2 m. 2 f. is *Hadlow Stairs*.

HADNELL, (*Shropsh.*) vil. between Shrewsbury and Wem.

HADNAM, (*Bucks*) vil. near Thame, Oxfordshire, N. E. where 60 houses were burnt down April 5, 1760.

HADSOR, (*Worc.*) vil. near Droitwich, about 6 m. in circuit, and has a charity-school. Here is *Hadsor House*, (Rev. Reginald Pyndar.)

HADSTOCK, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 46 m. 7 f. On the door of its church is a kind of lattice work covering a human skin, said to be that of a Danish chief, who was taken prisoner after he had pillaged this church. Notwithstanding the length of time it has been there, it has now the consistency of parchment; nor has the rust, of the nails and iron, that covers it, scarcely injured it.

HAGBORN, EAST and WEST, (*Berks*) villages, dist. from Wallingford about 4 m. S. W.

HAGGERSTON, (*Durh.*) v. dis. from London 333 m. 6 f. on the borders of Northumberland, and near Berwick. On the right is the seat of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. See KENWICK.

HAGHAM, or HAUGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Burwell 3 m. W. Here was a priory of Cluniacs, founded by Hugh, earl of Chester.

HAGHMOND, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Shrewsbury about 1 m. 4 f. S. where an abbey of Augustine canons regular was founded by William Fitz-Allan, of Clun, in

the year 1110, the site of which was granted to Edmund Littleton.

Hagley, (*Worc.*) vil. distant from London 123 m.; a delightful place. Several Roman coins and urns have been found here. The chancel of the church was rebuilt in 1754, and the floor paved with marble, at the expense of the first Lord Lyttleton. On the right is a turnpike road to Birmingham; on the left to Kidderminster. From Birmingham to Kidderminster, on the right, ditto to Wolverhampton; on the left to Bromesgrove. Near it is *Hagley Park*, (Lord Lyttleton); which may justly be esteemed one of the most elegant seats in the kingdom. Having been once the retreat of the accomplished Lord Lyttleton, and frequently visited and sung by Pope, Thomson, Hammond, &c. it may be considered as truly classical ground. Here is also the seat of W. Waldron, esq. Near it are *Rockingham Hall*, (Rev. Richard Harrington); and *Park Hall*, (Jacob Turner, esq.) Inn, *Taphouse*.

Hagnaby, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from Alford 3 m. N. E. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Hubert Orreby and his wife, in the year 1175, granted at the suppression to John Freeman, of London.

Hagworthingham, (*Linc.*) vil. near Horncastle.

Haigh, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Wigan 2 m. N.; one of the best situations in the north of England, where, from the top of a mount in the park, are seen 13 counties, and the Isle of Man. In this lordship are the finest works of cannel-coals in England, which are inexhaustible, and have a vitriol spring in them. Here is *Haigh Hall*, (Earl of Balcarras), near the road to the great iron-foundery belonging to his Lordship, where vast quantities of cannon and cannon-balls are made, and all other sorts of foundery business are carried on, as they employ two blasts and many hands. Dr. Leigh says a signet was turned up by the plough near this place, in a copper urceolus, with 200 Roman coins, or medals, and two gold rings of the equites aurati, or Roman knights. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 22.

Hailsham, (*Sussex*) m. t. dis. from London 56 m. 5 f. Here is nothing remarkable. Market-day, Wednesday, formerly Saturday. A receiving-house for letters.

Hailweston, (*Hunt.*) v. near St. Neot's, where is a mineral spring, reckoned good for disordered eyes and eruptions on the skin.

Hainault Forest, (*Essex*) near Barking, S. E. of Epping Forest, where stands an oak, which has been known, for many centuries, by the name of Fairlop. See Epping.

Hainton, (*Linc.*) vil. distant from London 144 m. 6 f. On the left is the seat of G. Heneage, esq.

Hainworth Shaw, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 205 m. 7 f.: it leads to Keighley.

Hairholm, see Brancepeth.

Halam, (*Nott.*) ham. distant from Southwell 1 m. 5 f.; at the court-leet of which all its freeholders and copyholders are to appear, twice a year, to do suit and service. Near it is *Norwood Park*, (Sir R. Sutton, bart.)

Halberton, (*Devon*) v. dist. from London 162 m. 3 f.: it leads directly to Tiverton. Here is

s the seat of John Laroache, esq.

Halden, High, (*Kent*) dist. rom Tenterden 3 m. N. E.

Haldingham, (*Linc.*) v. near Sleaford, N. E.

Haldon, (*Devon*) vil. distant rom London 178 m. 2 f. near the Ten. Going to Teignmouth, on he right, is a turnpike road to Newton Bushel. Ascending *Haldon Hill*, 4 m. from Exeter, on he right, is *Haldon House*, (Sir Lawrence Palk, bart.) At the listance of 4½ m. ditto, is *Castle Lawrence*, (built in honour of the ate General Lawrence.) On the op of the hill is a most beautiful and extensive prospect of the ity of Exeter, Topsham, Lymptone, Exmouth, *Star Cross*, (Lord Heathfield) *Courtland*, (Charles Baring, esq.) and *Powderham Castle*, (Lord Viscount Courtnay). Beyond the woods, belonging to the Earl of Lisburne, may be seen the river Exe to the ea; and on clear days may be liscerned the Isle of Portland. On Haldon, towards the right, here is a view of *High Torr Rocks*, ne on the point of a hill, the other n the centre of a dip in the hill: hey are discernible all the way o Totness, but as you go on appear almost close together: they re a sea-mark.

Hale, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Fordingbridge 4 m.

Hales, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Winchcombe 2½ m. N. E. Here was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded about the middle of the thirteenth century, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans; granted at the dissolution to the Marquis of Northampton. In this abbey was kept a famous relique, a particle of Christ's blood, which liquefied only to true penitents. Nothing but a part of the cloister remains. The church is a chapel of ease to Didbrook.

Hales, (*Norf.*) v. near Loddon, N. E. and is a chapel of ease to its church.

Hales, (*Staff.*) v. near Brewood.

Halescote, (*Shropsh.*) v. near Shrewsbury, N.

Hales Owen, (*Shropsh.*) vil. m. t. dist. from London 124 m. 5 f. The parish is situated partly in Worcestershire, and partly in Staffordshire. The manor and advowson of the church were given, by King John, to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, for the endowment of an abbey of premonstratensian canons, which seems to have been finished at the expense of the crown, though the patronage was in the bishops. The site and most part of the estate were granted to Sir John Dudley. The church and monastery appear to have been stately edifices. Here fossil wood and some Roman antiquities have been dug up. The chief manufacture is in making nails. Market day Monday, which is a very poor one. Fairs, Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday.——A receiving house for letters. On the right is *The Leasowes*, (——— Hartopp, esq.) the late property and residence of the ingenious poet Shenstone, whose remains are deposited in Hales Owen churchyard; and within the church is a handsome urn erected to his memory. In *The Leasowes* the hand of art has done much, guided by the most glowing imagination and refined taste, yet it is evident that nature has done infinitely more. The chief merit of Mr. Shenstone visibly consisted in lopping off ex-

uberances and supplying omissions; now heightening a beauty, and now concealing a blemish. On the road leading from Birmingham, about half a mile short of Hales Owen, you turn to the entrance of the left, and by a declining hollow way, rendered rather gloomy by the lofty over-hanging trees, you arrive at a gate, arched over with rude stones, which conducts to the priory walk; through whose sequestered path, the mind, lulled into calm repose, is suddenly roused, upon arriving near the first seat, by the harsh clamours of a cascade, tumbling impetuously over rocks and irregular breakers, while a steep stony hill, on the opposite side, implanted thickly with trees, and beset with bushes, gives it an awful grace, and every appearance of the work of chance. One side of this varied recess is richly covered with trees, bushes, and green-sward, decorated whh numerous scattered flowers of spontaneous growth, whilst here and there the bending trunk of a tree, or the expanding root of a rising oak, stretches across and interrupts the path, by the semblance of rude neglect, adding to the real beauty and wildness of the scene. The other side of the dell is crowded with bushy tufts from top to bottom, through whose clustering sprays the current, winding from the fall of the cascade, mingles with the unruffled lake beneath. Here the serene beauties of the scene are particularly striking, after the romantic wildness of that which is left behind. Advancing to the water's edge, the view becomes more open, taking in Hales Owen steeple, and the shady shelving sides of the Clent hills. The next object that fixes the attention is the wood house; seated in a fine grove, richly beset with chesnuts and larches; from the entrance of whose moss-grown seat, you are charmed with one of the most romantic scenes, ever formed by the joint labours of art and nature. This spot was originally inscribed to the Earl of Stamford; but the present proprietor has, with abundant taste and propriety, dedicated it to the memory of its late owner. From a considerable height rapidly rushes down, over breakers of different kinds, a cascade: the dashing fall of the water from so stupendous a rock, the irregular plantation of matted shrubs, intermingled with ashes, yews, and other trees of bolder growth: the over-hanging circling branches, which spread a gloomy horror over the issuing head of the foaming surge, the steep ragged sides, where the roots of large trees are left bare by the violent force of the gushing stream, are objects which cannot fail of striking forcibly. The whole is beheld with great advantage from a little seat at the root of a venerable oak. Proceeding further on, the view, by degrees, becomes more lively by the distant extension of noble waving trees. Amidst a clump of young oaks is a circular bench, complimentarily inscribed to Mr. Dodsley. Directly behind this seat in the midst of a grove of oaks, roughly edged with coppice and goss, is the statue of Faunus playing on his pipe, well executed and throwing a fine effect on the close enfolding wood. The path conducts from the lovely spot, and leads winding through the dale, under the umbrage of stately beech trees, to another seat on a steep ascent. Here a charming

ing valley opens to the view, in the close of which formerly stood a lonely urn, dedicated to the brother of Mr. Shenstone. From a large seat somewhat further on, you have a fine prospect down the dell, of the priory, situated within the verge of embowering trees; its venerable broken aspect presents to the imagination one of those ruined piles which the hand of gothic barbarity had heretofore despoiled, bearing every indication of such an awful mouldering structure;—though, in fact, it is no more than a simple cottage so disguised: and was originally designed by Mr. Shenstone, as an asylum for age and indigence. From this seat the priory appears to great advantage; the gothic windows, wearing every resemblance of a decayed church, increase the solemnity of the surrounding scene. Passing on through a wicket, you reach the summit of a mount, surrounded by large Scotch firs, from whence is one of the most extensive prospects throughout the walk. Gaining the hill you are indulged with a more extensive view of fallows, meads, and pastures, where on the boldest eminence of the whole farm, encompassed by a small grove, is the gothic alcove; from hence the prospect is greatly heightened by a serpentine river, meandering through the lawns and glens. Pursuing the path which slopes down a shady steep, you have in view Hales Owen steeple, with part of the hills and woods before described, elegantly adorned by scenes, wherein lakes and winding streams, irregularly dispersed, diversify the vales beneath. The path, after some variation, glides gently down by the side of a hedge, and leading through a wicket, you reach the *Lovers' Walk*; here, from a solitary gloom, the scene is metamorphosed to a pleasing retirement, wherein you soon find a seat, in whose front a fine irregular piece of water presents itself, the banks beautifully decorated on one side by trees, whose drooping branches lave in the silver stream. From hence, by a shady path running along the side of the stream which empties itself below, you mount a gently-rising swell, whereon a gilt urn formerly was erected to the memory of Miss Dolman. The walk winds in its course, till it introduces you to the opening of a long vista. In the midst of this, upon a small eminence, is a capacious seat, from whence, looking through an opening in the trees over a woody glade, you are struck with a prospect inimitably fine. Continuing the vista, which is pleasingly varied by gentle swells, you find at the end a simple structure, called the *Temple of Pan*. Every object of the grove, from this delightful seat, combines its force to charm the eye, and bewilder the imagination. Three m. S. E. from Hales Owen, at Frankley, there was a seat of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, author of the Tenures, whose descendent was created Baron of Frankley and Lord Lyttleton, in 1757. This seat being burned by Prince Rupert, and never rebuilt, the noble family removed to Hagley, which see.

HALESWORTH, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Darsham, 100 m. 3 f. and by Beak's Lane 101 m. situated on the river Blyth, and by a canal navigable for barges to Southwould about 9 m. It is an ancient populous town, with a neat church and charity school.

Near it is a mineral spring, which has been used for disordered eyes. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. Market-day Tuesday, chiefly for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in the town and neighbouring villages. Fairs, Tuesday in Easter week, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and Oct. 18. A receiving house for letters. No reputable inn.

HALEWOOD, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Prescot, S.; on the Mersey.

HALEWORTHY, or HALL DRUNKARD, (*Cornw.*) v. dist. from London, 222 m. 1 f. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Launceston. Beyond it, on the right, ditto to Bossiney.

HALFRIDE, (*Herts*) near Ware.

HALFORD, or HAWFORD, (*Warwickshi.*) v. dist. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh 10 m. 2 f. It takes its name from its old ford over the Stour. Beyond the bridge, on the left, is *Ealington*, (Evelyn Shirley, esq.) Inn, *Bell*.

HALFPENNY-HOUSE, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Richmond 5 m. 4 f. divided by the Swale river... Near it, on the right, a turnpike road to Mesham.

HALFWAY-HOUSE, (*Linc.*) dis. from London 128 m. 5 f.

HALFWAY-HOUSE, (*Berks*) dis. from London 59 m. 5 f. On the left, 1½ m. is *Barton*, (C. Dundas, esq.); and, ¼ m. further, is *Wallingtons*, (A. Nunis, esq.)

HALFWAY-HOUSE, (*Kent*) dis. from London 63 m. between Canterbury and Dover.

HALFWAY-HOUSE, (*Durham*) dist. from Stockton 1 m. 2 f.

HALFWAY-HOUSES, (*Hants*) dist. from London 71 m. 5 f. between Cosham and Portsmouth.

HALGAVER MOOR, (*Cornwall*) near Bodmin, famous for an annual carnival, about the middle of July, which is visited by multitudes. King Charles II. was so pleased with the diversions of it when he touched here in his way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which is said to be as old as the Saxons. One of the sports is to draw the unwary into its quagmire; and certain criminals are tried here before one whom they style the mayor of Halgaver, for some trivial offence or other, and punished in a harmless, but ridiculous manner: hence slovens are proverbially threatened to be sent to Halgaver Court.

HALIFAX, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 195 m. 7 f. This ancient, populous, and flourishing town is seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse: it stands on a barren soil, and in a mountainous country. In its township and parish there are a great many rivulets favourable to trade, affording innumerable situations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactories. The woollen manufactory has been long established in this parish, and appears to have been very peculiarly fostered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within itself, for the trial by jury, and execution by decollation, of such offenders as were found guilty of theft to the value of 13½d. This jurisdiction was granted to the town, over that part of the parish called the Forest of Hardwicke, for the purpose of protecting the manufacturers' goods during the night, whilst they were exposed on the racks or tenters to dry. It appears, from the history of this town, that this jurisdiction was exercised

cised so lately as the year 1632, two persons having at that time suffered for theft. This law, called the Halifax law, so much talked of formerly, was made in the reign of Henry VII. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the forest of Hardwicke, the offender was first carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who presently summoned the frith-burghers of the several towns in the forest, by whom he was either acquitted or condemned. If the latter, he was carried, within a week, to the scaffold, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, viz. by an axe drawn up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and fastened there by a pin, which, when taken out, the axe fell down in an instant, and did its work. The earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, seeing one of these executions as he passed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where, after many years, during which it was called the Maiden, his lordship's head was the first that was cut off with it: and, though it has cut off many a head since, it still retains that name. This is the kind of instrument now used in France, under the name of the Guillotine. Though this town had not above 30 houses in the year 1443, it was so populous in Queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were they, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themselves by the manufactory of cloth. Since that, so great has been the demand of kerseys for cloathing the troops abroad, that it is hereby increased a fourth, especially as they have lately entered into the manufactory of shalloons: so that it has been calculated, that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 600,000l. a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the piece-hall, or manufacturers' hall. It is in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for sale once a week only, two hours on the market day, from 10 o'clock till 12. The form of this building is well adapted to its use, and unites elegance, convenience, and security. The principal manufactures of this parish (which is esteemed the largest in England, being upwards of 60 m. long, and from 6 to 8 broad, containing 11 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants;) are shalloons, of which considerable quantities are sent to Turkey and the Levant; tammies, duroys, callamancoes, everlastings, russels, figured and flowered amens, denims, says, moreens, and shags; also, kerseys, half-thicks, serges, honlies, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are also lately erected many mills for the cotton-manufactory, which is rapidly increasing. The church is old, but stately and venerable, and has in it many extraordinary monuments, but most

of

of them of great antiquity. The vicar of this town is a justice of peace, as vicar. Besides the mother church, there are 12 chapels of ease within the parish... This town is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets: it gave birth to John of Halifax, or de Sacro Bosco, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expense of the university of Paris; and to the late archbishop Tillotson, the model of true rational preaching. Market-day, Saturday; which is one of the best in all the N. of England: fairs, June 24, for horses and cattle; and Oct. 21. The post sets out at 6 o'clock every morning, by way of Rochdale, through Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire; through the towns of Hinckley and Lutterworth in Leicestershire, Towcester and Daventry in Northamptonshire, Fenny and Stoney Stratford in Buckinghamshire; Cumberland, Westmoreland, N. Wales, and Ireland...Sets out at 3 o'clock every afternoon, by way of Bradford, to all parts of the east, north, and south, of Great Britain, (except London, and places passing through London, which are sent at 3 o'clock on Mondays and Tuesdays only.)..Sets out at 7 o'clock in the evening every Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday, by way of Wakefield, to London, and to all places passing through London, but not to any place upon the road, except Wakefield: 3 o'clock being the hour that letters are sent to all places upon the road from Halifax to London... Letters for Burton upon Trent, in Staffordshire, go the soonest, if put into the office at 3 o'clock in the afternoon...Letters for Bingley, Skipton, Keighley, Settle, Kirby Lonsdale, Colne, and Burnley, go the soonest when put into the office on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon...Letters are sent to, and received from, all places every day, except London and places passing through London. No letters are sent to London on Fridays, nor received from London on Tuesdays. The mails for America and the West-India islands are forwarded from London every first Wednesday in the month. The foreign post nights at Halifax, are Sundays and Wednesdays, at 7 o'clock: for Portugal, Sundays only...The office is opened for the delivery of letters every morning at 7 o'clock, or as soon after as possible. On the right are turnpike roads to Wakefield, Leeds, and Bradford; on the left to Rochdale and Burney. From Liverpool to Leeds, on the right, is a turnpike road to Huddersfield and Wakefield; on the left to Skipton. At the distance of 8 m. is *Blackstone Edge*; and, all the way, except between Sowerby and Halifax, is up hill and down; so that the traveller is mounted up to the clouds, and sunk to the water-level, about 8 times in that short journey. On approaching Halifax, by this route, the houses are thicker, and the villages greater, in every bottom; and not only so, but the sides of the hills, though very steep, are every way spread with houses; for the land being divided into small inclosures, from 2 acres to 6 or 7 each, seldom more, every 3 or 4 pieces of land has an house belonging to them. In short, the country here is one

continued.

continued village, though every way mountainous, hardly an house standing out of a speaking distance from another. Principal inns, *Talbot*, and *White Lion*... About 8 others.

HALIFORD, or HALLIFORD, (*Midd.*) dist. from London 18 m. 5 f.; a delightful hamlet to Shepperton, on the banks of the Thames, upon which are many handsome houses. Here was the retirement of Bishop Duppa during the civil wars; who afterwards, to fulfil a vow made here, built and endowed an alms-house at Richmond, with land in this village. Here are the seats of Mrs. Baron, H. Bullock, esq. and T. Scott, esq.

HALING, (*Surry*) v. near Croydon.

HALING, (*Hants*) island, near Gosport, separated by a narrow channel from the coast. It is of an irregular triangular form, about 3½ m. in length from N. to S. and about 2 m. wide, except at its southern extremity, where it measures, in a narrow strip as much as 4 m. It has several creeks on the E. coast. There are three villages: *N. Haling*, *S. Haling*, and *Stoke*.

HALKIN, (*Flintsh.*) vil. distant from London, by Chester, 204 m. 2 f.; and by Shrewsbury 206 m. 1 f. Under it, on the right, is the seat of Col. Hughes; on the left is *Halkin Hall*, (Earl Grosvenor); and, ½ m. beyond, is the seat of Robert Hughes, esq. Inn, *Raven*.

HALKIN, PENTRE, (*Flintsh.*) vil. dist. from London, by Chester, 205 m. 2 f.; and by Shrewsbury 207 m. 1 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Denbigh. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Pen y Pylle*, (H. Humphreys, esq.); and, ½ m. farther, ditto, is *Pystyll*, (William Boardman, esq.)

HALL, (*Cornwall*,) opposite Fowey, being on the other side of the harbour. Here are some pleasant walks.

HALL GREEN, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 156 m. 6 f. A turnpike-gate. It leads to Congleton.

HALLAND, (*Suss.*) near East Heathley. Here is *Halland Park*, (Lord Pelham.)

HALLATON, (*Leic.*) m. t. dis. from London 91 m. situated on the Fosse way that leads to Newark; and though in the midst of a rich soil, is noted for poverty. Here is a charity-school. Market-day, Thursday; but very small. Fairs, Holy Thursday, and the third Thursday after... Contiguous to this town is the seat of —— Bewick, esq.

HALLERTON, (*Devon*) v. near Tiverton.

HALLING, (*Kent*) vil. distant from Rochester 2 m. 4 f. S. where the bishops of Rochester had formerly a palace, the ruins of which were removed in 1759.

HALLINGBURY, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Sawbridgeworth, Herts, 3 m. N.; called, also, *Hallingbury Morley*, from its ancient lords. It afterwards belonged to the lord Monteagle, to whom the letter was sent that discovered the gunpowder plot. He and his grandson were buried here.—Near it is an irregular oval camp, called *Wallbury*.

HALLOW, (*Worc.*) vil distant from London 114 m. 1 f.; it stands on an eminence, on the bank of the Severn, and commands a most beautiful prospect of Bredon and Cotteswold hills... The architecture of its chapel is of the Saxon order. Beyond, on the

the left, is *Thorngrove*, (late Wm. Cross.) Inn, *Crown*.

HALLWESTON, (*Hunt.*) v. near St. Neots, where are two remarkable springs near each other, the one fresh, and the other brackish.

HALMLEY, (*Herts*) vil. near Stevenage, E.

HALMSTEAD, (*Kent*) vil. near Cranbrook, S. E.

HALNABY, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. near Richmond. See CROFT BRIDGE.

HALNECKER, or HALNAKER, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Chichester 3 m. 6 f. On the left, going from Chichester to Petworth, is *Halnecker House*, (Duke of Richmond); formerly in the possession of the Delawars. The ancient part of the house is the remains of a castle; from the windows of the front there is a fine prospect of the sea. The park is small, but very beautiful The late earl of Derby made considerable additions to the house. Beyond this is *Goodwood-House*, (Duke of Richmond).

HALSALL, (*Lanc.*) vil. near Ormskirk, W. and has a valuable rectory, (Rev. Glover Moore). Here is a bituminous turf which emits a smell like the oil of amber, pieces of which are frequently used by the country people instead of candles. Here is *Halsall-Hall*, (Charles Lewes Mordaunt, esq.). Beyond the rectory is *Scarisbrick-Hall*, (T. Eccleston, esq.)

HALSEY, (*Som.*) vil. near Taunton.

HALSEY PRIORS, (*Som.*) near Bishop's-Lydiard.

HALSHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Headon, E.

HALSTEAD, or HALSTED, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 46 m. 4 f. is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which the river Colne passes through. It is generally esteemed a healthy situation, on account of the breadth and airiness of the streets. The principal piece of antiquity is a grammar-school, founded by Dame Mary Ramsay, widow, in the year 1594, for forty free scholars. The trustees of it are the governors of Christ's hospital, London. Here was also a collegiate church for eight priests. Here is also a very antique bridewell. The church is likewise old and rather large. The general trade is the manufacturing of baize and says, the annual return for which has been very considerable, but for some years past has been in a declining state (as is the case of the neighbouring town). Market-day Friday. Fairs May 6, and Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, and toys. The post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and shuts at six in the evening. On the right is a turnpike-road to Colchester; on the left to Haverhill, going from Cambridge to Colchester, on the right ditto to Braintree; on the left to Sudbury. Entering the town on the left, is *Dynes-Hall*, (Henry Sperling, esq.) Near it are the seats of —— Edwards and —— Morley, esqrs. Principal inns, *King's Arms* and *George*.

HALSTED, (*Kent*) v. between Crayford and Seven Oaks. Here is *Halsted-Place*, (—— Arnold, esq.)

HALSTOCK, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Beaminster, on the N. W. extremity of the county, on the borders of Somersetshire. It is a small village.

HALSTONE, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist from Whittington 1 m. E. where was a preceptory of knights templars, and afterwards of the knights hospitallers.

hospitallers, granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Horne.

HALSTOW, (*Kent*) v. near Sittingbourne, N. Near which is *High-Halstow*.

HALTERNPRICE, or HOWDENPRICE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull.

HALTHAM, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from London 130 m. 3 f. On the right 1¼ m. is *Scrielsby-Park*, (L. Dymoke, esq.)

HALTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 196 m. 6 f. is said to have been a considerable town with fairs and markets. At present it is a large village, pleasantly situated on a high hill, (its name Halton, or Haulton, signifying high town,) and commands a delightful and very extensive prospect. It had formerly a castle or citadel, whose site and ruins are now remaining, and are often admired by travellers, and, in the summer-season, daily visited by genteel, fashionable, and gay, parties, who resort to Runcorn for the pleasure and benefit of bathing in the salt-water there, and, perhaps, for the sake of gratifying their imagination with the views of fine landscapes, which would beggar art to describe, as well as to breathe in a most salubrious element on the top of Halton castle. This castle was built in 1071, and is a member of the duchy of Lancaster; which maintains a large jurisdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton-fee, or the honour of Halton, having a court of record, prison, &c. within themselves. In this manor was a custom, that if in driving cattle over the common, the driver suffered them to graze, or taste a thistle, he should pay a halfpenny per head to the lord of the fee, which was called Thistle-take. The castle was probably built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and given to his kinsman Nigel, and his heirs, to hold by service of leading the Cheshire army into Wales and remaining there. The castle was the residence of John of Gaunt. All that remains is now a prison, but is still a stately building, where, about Michaelmas, every year the king's officers of the duchy keep a law-day; and once a fortnight a court is kept here, to determine all matters within their jurisdiction; but felons and thieves are carried to the sessions at Chester to receive their sentence. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Within 1 m. is *Halwood*, (R. Newton, esq.) Beyond, on the right, is *Norton-Hall*, (Thomas Brooke, esq.)

HALTON, (*Flintsh.*) vil. dist. from Bangor, which see, 2 m. 2 f.

HALTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Leeds 2 m. 3 f. had anciently a religious house and a royal mansion, built by the kings of Northumberland, who made this their place of retreat from the Danes' fury. Here is a turnpike-gate, on the right of which, going from Leeds to Tadcaster, is a turnpike-road to Selby. Beyond the turnpike-gate, on the left, is *Killingbeck-Hall*, (S. William Waude, esq.)

HALTON, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Corbridge 2 m. N. where was a castle, the seat of the Carnabies, now belonging to the Blackets,

Blackets. An ancient sword, 24 inches long, has been preserved and kept in the manor house, which was decisive at one blow. Near it are the remains of a station now called *Halton-Chesters*, and probably by the Romans Hunnuar, where there was an aqueduct to convey water. Urns, and the remains of sacrifices, have been discovered here.

HALTON-DIAL, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Halton, which see above, 5 f.

HALTWHISTLE, or HALTWAAL, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 314 m. 4 f. is situated by the side of the South Tyne, which seems parallel to the Picts' Wall, and is a considerable town, well built, and with good accommodations for travellers. The situation is lofty; the church-yard on the south side of the town commands a fine prospect over the vale, which is bounded by Bellester-castle, and the adjoining hills on one hand, and Heydon-bridge on the other. The church contains little remarkable. This place was plundered by the Scots in the reign of Elizabeth. It enjoys a manufactory of baize. Market-day Thursday, but not a good one. Fairs May 14, and Nov. 22. No post-office. A little to the east of the church is an eminence called *Castle-Banks*, of an oval figure, in the centre of which is a fine spring. On the east and west sides are four distinct gradations arising one above another, but to whom this work is to be attributed is uncertain. Three m. north-west from the town are the remains of *Thrlwall-Castle*, a boundary fortress between Scotland and England, on the Picts' Wall. It is situated on the edge of a rock, west of the river Tippal. In the year 376, the Scots obtained possession of the country on the north side of the wall, and made many breaches in the wall itself, to pass to and from these openings, in the English language called *Thirlet-Walt*, whence they say the castle was so called, which was built to prevent a like insult. The west end has been demolished for the sake of the stones.

HALWELL, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Dartmouth 7 m.

HALWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Halifax, N.

HALY-GREEN, (*Berks.*) dist. from London 28 m. 3 f. On the right is the seat of Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley. Also *Worfield-Grove*, (Sir John Cox Hippesley, bart.) On the left is the seat of Benj. Walsh, esq.

HALYSTON, or HOLYSTONE, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Rothbury 6 m. W. where Paulinus is said to have baptised many thousand converts in the infancy of christianity. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded by one of the Umfrevilles, who had a castle at Harbottle, about 2 m. west, which see.

HAM, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from London 11 m. between Petersham and Kingston, to which last it is a hamlet. This hamlet contains 90 houses, in which is *Ham-House*, near the Thames, built in the year 1610, as it is said, for Henry, prince of Wales. In the reign of Charles II. it belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, and was much altered. The ceilings were painted by Verrio: here are some good pictures. James II. retired to this house when the Prince of Orange came to England, and from thence escaped to France. In this place is an assemblage of seats, particularly in *Ham-Lane*, the residences of Major Hook, Lady

Lady Juliana Penn, Joseph Bradley, esq. Thomas Mostyn, esq. and Henry Cowper, esq. On *Ham-Common* are seats of Gen. Forbes, Major Walton, Bishop of St. David's, Wm. Douglas, esq. Mrs. Garland, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lady Douglas, (in this house lived the Duchess of Queensbury, the celebrated patroness of Gay) Thomas Cole, esq. Lady Stanley, Charles Jonchew, esq. H. Wright, esq. —— Newton, esq. Fred. Pigou, jun. esq. Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, Wm. Golightley, esq. T. Cotton, esq. J. Bradney, esq. &c. See WEYBRIDGE.

HAM, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London 98 m. 7 f. It leads to Poole, and is divided into *Higher* and *Lower*. The chapel is in the former, now in ruins. The latter has some trade, and a street with tolerable houses.

HAM, (*Kent*) v. near Sandwich, S. W.

HAM, (*Kent*) v. near Appledore, N. E.

HAM, (*Worc.*) v. near Clifton, on the river Temd or Teme, and had a castle.

HAM, (*Cornw.*) v. near Stratton, N.

HAM, (*Heref.*) v. near Ross, on the Wye.

HAM, (*Wilts*) v. near Hungerford, S. on the borders of Berkshire.

HAM, (*Glouc.*) v. near Cheltenham; a hamlet to Charlton-Kings.

HAM, EAST, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 6 m. 1 f. between West-Ham and Barking. In this parish is a spring called *Miller's Well*, the water of which is esteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides this parish from that river. In this parish is *Green-Street House*, (Wm. Morley, esq.) which stands about 1 m. N. W. of the church, and is partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, 50 feet high. This house is said to have been built by King Henry VIII. for Queen Anne Boleyn. The estate has been in the family of the Nevils, earls of Westmorland and lords Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church.

HAM, WEST, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 4 m. 1 f. In this parish are 12 acres of marsh land, appropriated, for ever, for the binding out four apprentices, three of this and one of E. Ham parish.

HAMBLE, HAMELRISE, or GREAT HAM, (*Hants*) v. dist. from Southampton 4 m. S. E. and is a most convenient retreat for ships; as there is, at all times of tide, sufficient depth to take advantage of the wind to proceed on their respective voyages. The views from this village are surprisingly beautiful; the Isle of Wight, New Forest, and a distant prospect of Spithead, in the east; Southampton in the west, diversified with wood and water, perpetually changing its object, render it a charming scene. On the brink of Southampton water are, scarcely visible, the remains of a castle: no traces of grandeur or of strength are left; and of what was once perhaps a terror to the foe, all that is recorded is its name, that of St. Andrew. In this port small craft are built and repaired. The place produces lobsters of delicious flavour.

HAMELDOWN (*Surry*) v. between Chiddingford and Godalming.

HAMBLEDOWN, (*Hants*) m. t. dist. from Fareham 8 m. and lies E. of Bishop's Waltham, near the centre of the Portsmouth and Gosport roads. Market-day (for corn) Tuesday. Fairs, Feb. 13, first Tuesday in May, and Oct. 2. A foot-post comes in from Horndean every morning about nine, and goes out at six in the evening during summer, and at four in the winter. What is most remarkable for antiquity and curiosity in this neighbourhood, are Russell's delightful serpentine walks, which induce many persons, in the course of the summer, to resort here for their amusement and pleasure. Also two downs, worthy of notice, viz. *Broadhalfpenny-down*, and *Windmill-down*, (well known to the gentlemen cricketers of London and Kent, for the numerous grand matches they have played thereon), commanding a delightful and extensive prospect of a fine sporting country. On the said Windmill-down is a new building erected, for the selected gentlemen of the cricketing club to dine and enjoy their beverage in; which assembly annually meets in May, and continues weekly, every Monday, till the season for partridge-shooting commences. Inns, *George* (excise and post-office,) and *New-Inn*. The market is held at these inns.

HAMBLETON, (*Yorksh.*) v. dist. from Selby 3 m. 6 f. S. W. On its down are annual races for plate.

HAMBLETON, (*Lanc.*) v. near Garstang, S. W,

HAMBROOK, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 5 m. Between it and Stapleton is *French-Hay*, (E. Harford, esq.)

HAMERINGHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. near Horncastle, S. E.

HAMERTON-GREEN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Knaresborough, E.

HAM-GREEN, (*Bucks*) dist. from London 46 m. 7 f. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Wotton-Underwood*, (Earl Temple).

HAMLETTON, HAMBLETON, or HAMELTON, (*Rutl.*) v. near Oakham. Fair Aug. 23.

HAMMER-PONDS, (*Surry*) dist. from London 38 m.

HAMMERSMITH, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 3 m. 5 f. situated in the parish of Fulham, and has about 800 houses, and a chapel of ease, which is a curacy in the patronage of the bishop of London. Here is a nunnery which (according to very respectable information communicated to Mr. Lysons, vol. ii. p. 420) took its rise from the following circumstance. In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic school has continued during the 18th century; and most of the fashionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook-Green, where, also, there is a Roman Catholic charity-school... Here is likewise a charity-school for Protestant children, a workhouse, and places of worship for Dissenters. At a house on the water-

water-side, now occupied as an academy, Queen Catharine, Dowager of Charles II. resided for some years during the summer. Fair May 1. There are a number of handsome seats and villas about it, especially towards the Thames; in one of which (—— Cotton, esq.) are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth. On the right is the seat of John Dorville, esq. On the left, General Morrison's. Near it is *Brandenburgh-House*, which, though it adjoins to and is generally esteemed a part of Hammersmith, is actually in the Fulham division of the parish of Fulham. This celebrated villa was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Nicholas Crispe, bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and royalist, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised, and to have built this mansion with those materials, at the expense of near 23,000l. It afterwards became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II. From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernised the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, esq. (to whom his lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Aylesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his Majesty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been since the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased, in 1792, for 8,500l. by the Margrave Anspach, who having abdicated his dominions, in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from that monarch a princely revenue. Near the water-side is a small theatre, where the Margravine occasionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amusement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonnade.. Inn, *Windsor-Castle*.

HAMON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Sturminster, on the north side of the Stour.

HAMOND-STREET, (*Herts*) near Wormley, S. W.

HAMPALE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London 168 m. 4 f.

HAMPDEN, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Missenden 2 m. W. It is divided into *Great* and *Little*, and has a charity-school. Here is *Hampden-House*, (Ld. Hampden.)

HAMPDEN-COMMON, (*Glouc.*) dis. from Lond. about 106 m. and remarkable for its fine prospects.

HAMPNET, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Chichester 1 m. 4 f.

HAMPNET, (*Glouc.*) near Northleach.

HAMPRESTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Wimborn-Minster, on the borders of Hampshire.

HAMPSHIRE, generally written

Hants, co. bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surry and Sussex, on the south by the English channel, and on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, is a maritime county, about 60 m. long, 30 broad, and 150 in circumference. It is divided in 39 hundreds, which contain one city, (Winchester) 20 towns, and 1062 villages. Eight of these towns send each two members to parliament, which, with six for the boroughs in the Isle of Wight, two for the city, and two for the county, make 26 members returned. It contains nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and pays fourteen parts of the land-tax. There is a great variety of soils, but by far the greatest proportion tending to a chalk, particularly upon the uplands; nevertheless there is a considerable proportion of rich land and water meadows, which are very productive. On the north, bordering on Berkshire, the land is in general deep, and a good staple, produces great crops of corn, and considerable quantities of oak and elm: in many places in that neighbourhood, the oak has been originally transplanted, and nevertheless arrived to fine timber. Towards the sea is a considerable quantity of marshes of a fertile quality. There are but few manufactures of any consequence; and those are chiefly of cloth, shalloons, and coarse woollens. The size of the farms vary much; the most predominant are from 200l. to 300l. per ann. The original Hampshire sheep are horned, and for the most part with white faces, though some few have speckled faces; they were formerly long legged and narrow, but are now much improved, being short-legged and well cased; they are an excellent kind for fatting; their wool is also much improved. In some parts the South Down sheep have been introduced, and found to answer extremely well, as three can be kept instead of two of the Hampshire sort. This is considered as a great breeding county, and the stocks in most parishes are very large, although they are supposed to be reduced one-third, on account of the downs having been broken up, and the enclosures which have lately taken place. From the best accounts the number in the whole county is computed at about 350,000. A great number of small horses is bred upon the forests, where but little attention is paid to their shape or size, as they run promiscuously together; and from the barrenness of the soil for want of cultivation, they are extremely small, having scarcely any thing to feed on but heath, from which they have very properly derived the appellation of "Heath-croppers." The breed of cows is in genefal very indifferent; the Welch breed has been introduced of late, and found to answer very well; but as there are few dairies here, very little attention is paid to the breed. This county is particularly famous for hops; the farmers encourage the largest sort as most profitable for large families. The hogs in the neighbourhood of the forests feed principally upon acorns and beech masts, which has given them a superiority over most others in the kingdom: they weigh from 16 to 40 score. Here are some considerable forests, viz. the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer, and Bere. The New Forest is situated on the south-side of Hampshire; it extends from Godshill to the

N.

N. W. to the sea on the S. E. about 20 m. and from Hardley on the E. to Kingwood on the W. about 15 m. containing within those limits about 92,365 acres. It has nine walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. It is divided into nine bailiwicks, which are subdivided into 15 walks. It is so overstocked with deer, that upwards of 300 died in one walk in 1787. Alice Holt and Woolmer Forest, is situated in the east part, on the borders of Surry and Sussex, and is bounded on one side by the river Wye, which is navigable at Godalming, about 10 m. from the middle of the forest, and affords an easy conveyance for timber to Woolwich, and other dock-yards in the river Thames. The whole of the forest within this boundary, contains about 15,493 acres. The Forest of Bere is situated in the south-east part of Hampshire, on the north-side of Portsdown, and within 8 m. of Portsmouth: it contains about 16,000 acres. This county has several sea-ports and harbours, with a number of creeks. It is noted for excellent honey, as well as for the best bacon in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Itching or Abre, the Teffe, the Avon, the Anton, the Stour, the Wye, the Loddon, and the Auborn. Here are several ancient camps, and the Romans had here six stations, if we reckon Farnham. The reader will find the particular antiquities and seats mentioned in their proper places. See *Plate* 9, *fig.* 1. Also Wight, Isle of; Appuldurcombe, and *Plate* 21, *fig.* 3.

Hampstead, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 4 m. 1 f.; is large and populous, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the distant country, which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into inclosures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque. On the side of the hill, to the E. of the town, is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, used, when the wells were in fashion, for promenades, public breakfasts, &c. It is now converted into a chapel of ease. In the adjoining walks, several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up in 1774. The church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart. The church was rebuilt in 1747. Here is a house, (James Pilgram, esq.) supposed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane resided, at the time of the restoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, author of the Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (principally subjects from scripture) which still remains there. To the S. W. was an ancient mansion, called *Belsise*, the seat of many persons of consequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720 it was converted into a place of public entertain-

 ment;

ment; particularly for music, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion. The old mansion has been pulled down some years, and on its site is a modern-built house. On the side of the hill is an ancient building, called *The Chicken House*, in a window of which are small portraits, in stained glass, of James I. and the duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting seat of James II. On the right are *Caen Wood*, (Earl of Mansfield); *Fitzroy Farm*, (Lord Southampton); &c. On the left are seats of earl of Rosselyn, Lord Alvanley, Sir F. Wills, Lord Loughborough, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, &c.

HAMPSTEAD, (*Glouc.*) v. near Gloucester, S. and has a church, which stands on an eminence, with a tower, in which is the figure of a judge in his robes, supposed to have been designed for Sir Richard Atkins, who was one of the justices for the grand sessions of Wales, and died in 1610.

HAMPTON, (*Midd.*) v. distant from London, by Hampton Court, 14 m. 3 f.; and, over Hounslow Heath, 12 m. 1 f. situate on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the river Mole, with a ferry over the Thames to W. Moulsey, and a bridge to E. Moulsey. Here is *Hampton House*, (Mrs. Garrick;) an elegant villa, which was purchased by the celebrated actor, David Garrick; who gave it a new front, by Adam; and the extensive grounds were laid out with great taste, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakespeare. On a pedestal in this temple is the statue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most remarkable among a few good pictures in this house. Here was also the seat of Mr. Beard, the celebrated singer. Adjoining the village, dist. 1 m. is *Hampton-Court Palace*, situate on the N. bank of the Thames, 2 m. from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts, adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were greatly admired. Of the splendour of this palace we have few remains. The ancient apartments, still standing, having been originally used merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the present structure was raised by King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The grand facade towards the garden extends 350 feet, and that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior style of magnificence. The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are 3 m. in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace, on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of

of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres. At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vases of exquisite workmanship; one said to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one representing the triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Nereids. As the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the wild boar. In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agasias Dosithens of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals. On the S. side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk 10 feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks. On the N. side is a tennis court; and, beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness. Farther on is the great gate of the gardens... Some of the genteel inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity are indulged with a key, which enables them to visit the palace and gardens by this gate. The usual way of entering the palace is from the town, through four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, &c. well carved on stone; The whole palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic; but, in the last, is a most beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order; the columns in couples. Here are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone. By order of Queen Caroline, the great hall was erected into a theatre, with the intention of having two plays acted every week during the residence of the court there; but only seven plays were performed. In this palace were some rich and elegant wrought tapestry, and pictures by the first masters: among others, were the celebrated cartoons by Raphael de Urbino, about 35 years since removed to Windsor. - If any Briton can be ignorant what wealth is, let him repair to Hampton Court, and there view all the palaces of the earth; on comparing them, he will say, "These are the residence of kings; that the abode of the gods."——The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms. The celebrated Brown had his present Majesty's permission to make whatever improvements in these gardens his fine imagination might suggest; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the best advantage in their present state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the more natural beauties of a private villa. At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is *The Pavilion,*

vilion, the lodge belonging to the duke of Gloucester, as ranger of Hampton-Court Park, and is a neat little structure. To this palace Charles I. was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived for some time," says Hume, "with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for such, in reality, it was,) he escaped in the same year. His serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country by the successful termination of the French invasion, at the commencement of the year 1795, resided some time in this palace with his illustrious consort.——The apartments allotted to them were those called The Prince of Wales's. Here are several good houses. On the right is *Bushy Park*, (R. H. Duke of Clarence); and near it the seat of the Duke of St. Alban.—— Through Hampton, on the right, is a turnpike road to Staines... At Hampton Court, on the left, ditto to Kingston. Inns, *White Hart*, (Hampton); *Toy*, and *King's Arms*, (Hampton Court.)

HAMPTON, (*Som.*) near Bath, N. E.

HAMPTON, (*Kent*) near Canterbury, by the sea.

HAMPTON BISHOP, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 133 m. 3 f. on the Wye, dis. from Hereford 3 m. 3 f. Here are the seats of J. Pepploe Birch, esq. and Mrs. Mynde.

HAMPTON COURT, (*Midd.*) t. dist. from London 13 m. 5 f. adjoining the village of Hampton; see HAMPTON, for a description of the palace, &c.

HAMPTON COURT, (*Heref.*) dist. from Leominster 5 m. S. E. Here is a very fine house, built by Henry IV. as appears by an old painting on wood of that monarch, which is said to be the only original of that king; the inscription on it runs thus: "Henry IV. king of England, who laid the first stone of this house, and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lenthall, who sold it to Cornwall of Burford, who sold it to the ancestors of the Lord Coningesby in the reign of Henry VI." This picture is to be seen here. There is likewise a room here, called King Henry's room, in which, till lately, stood a bed, the hangings of which were said to be those belonging to the bed the king slept on, and were a very fine Scotch plaid. Above the present ceiling of the great hall is a wainscot roof, done in pannels, on which are carved roses, and other decorations, which have been richly gilt and ornamented; at the lower end is likewise to be seen a coat of arms, painted on the wall, said to be the arms of King Henry IV. but much defaced. It afterwards became the mansion of the Coningesby family, the first of whom that was created a baron was John, by the title of John Lord Coningesby, baron of Coningesby in Lincolnshire... Coningesby Castle anciently belonged to that family, but was confiscated in the barons' wars: the said John was slain at the battle of Chesterfield, in the barons' wars, in the reign of King John. A great part of the building has been added by Sir Thos. and Lady Philippa Coningesby,

C

as appears by the letters T P in several parts of the house. There are many fine paintings here, amongst which is one of the Lord Abergavenny, drawn in the attitude

tude of rising out of his chair, finely coloured ——Several are painted by Sir Peter Lely and Vandyck. There is likewise to be seen here a gun, which the late Lord Coningesby had made of sword blades taken from the Irish rebels at the battle of the Boyne. Here is a very fine park, 8 m. in compass, with about 1200 head of deer, and a broad pool ¾ m. long, between two great woods. The dam, which forms it and is made over a valley, cost 800l. and was finished in a fortnight by 200 hands. A new river is cut quite through the park, the channel of which, for a long way together, is hewn out of the rock. This enriches vast tracks of land, which before were barren. Here are also new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber; which, with warrens, decoys, sheep-walks, pastures for cattle, &c. supply the house with all conveniencies and necessaries; and there is a store of water on all sides of it, for the fountains, basons, and canals.

HAMPTON, GAY, (*Oxf.*) near Woodstock; E. of the Charwell.

HAMPTON, GREAT, (*Worc.*) v. near Evesham, S. W. and formerly belonged to its abbey, since the dissolution of which it has been in a state of decay, notwithstanding the inclosure of its lands, and having a church of its own.

HAMPTON, HIGH, (*Devon.*) near Hatherleigh.

HAMPTON IN ARDEN, (*Warw.*) par. near Solihull, N. E. on the W. side of the Blythe: it is large, with divers hamlets. Here were formerly two parks, in one of which stood a manor-house and a castle, the intrenchments of which, still visible, are called the *Castle Hills*. The spire of the church was beaten down, and the steeple and body of it much injured by thunder and lightning, in 1643. Here is a charity-school. Fair, St. Luke's, and the preceding and succeeding days.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, (*Sussex,*) small sea-port, dist. from London 61 m. 1 f. situated on the left side of the river Arun, near its mouth. Within these last 20 years it has been much frequented for the advantage of sea-bathing. It is, as its name imports, a little place; and, at present, every thing connected with it is on a little scale. The bathing machines are few in number; and the lodging-houses are in proportion. The latter are built at some distance from the sea; but the house of public refreshment, which bears the name of inn, hotel, and every thing, is built upon a kind of sand-bank, so near the tide, that the Bacchanalians are often apprehensive that Neptune may be for watering their wine. In the vicinity were various religious houses; but none of their sites are now worth visiting, except that at *Boxgrove*, where stood a famous Benedictine monastery, part of the walls of which are still standing, a monument of its former strength and magnificence. A receiving-house for letters.

HAMPTON MERRE, (*Glouc.*) near Fairford.

HAMPTON NETHER, (*Wilts.*) near Salisbury, N. W.

HAMPTON POST, (*Chesh.*) dis. from Tarporley 10 m. On the left, going thereto, a turnpike road to Malpas and Chester.

HAMPTON POYLE, (*Oxford,*) dist. from Oxford about 5 m.

HAMPTON TURVILLE, (*Wilts*) near Cricklade, N. W.

HAMPTON-

HAMPTON-UPON-AVON, (*Warwick*) near Stratford-upon-Avon, E. of which it was formerly an hamlet: it was originally called *Bishops Hampton*; as, in the Saxon times, it belonged to the see of Worcester.

HAMPTON, WELSH, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Ellesmere, 2 m. 6 f. From Whitchurch to Ellesmere, on the left, a turnpike road to Wem.

HAMPTON WICK, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from Twickenham 2 m. 6 f. Going from thence to Kingston, on the right, a turnpike road to Hampton Court. It is situate at the foot of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription:—"Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton, (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it,) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people." Here is a receiving-house for letters.

HAMS, EAST and WEST, (*Berks*) villages, near Wantage, belonging to that parish.

HAMSEY, (*Suss.*) village, near Lewes.

HAMSTED, EAST, (*Berks*) vil. near Oakingham.

HAMSTED MARSHAL, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Newbury about 3 m. near the Kennet river, and was called Marshal, as it formerly belonged to the Earl Marshal of England.

HAMSTED NORRIS, (*Berks*) v. near Compton.

HAMSTEDE, (*Isle of Wight*) v. in W. Medina.

HAMSTELL, (*Staff.*) vil. near Litchfield, N.

HAMSTERLEIGH, (*Durh.*) vil. near Whitton.

HAMWORTHY, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Lincoln about 5 m. N. E.

HAMWORTHY, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Poole, W.

HANBOROUGH, (*Oxf.*) v. near Woodstock, and is noted for the selenites, or moon-stone, which has been dug in great plenty out of its wells.

HANBOROUGH, Long, (*Oxf.*) v. near Long Compton, Warwickshire.

HANBRIDGE, (*Lanc.*) v. near Burnley.

HANBURY, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from Worcester 10 m. The church is situated on a hill, from whence are very pleasant prospects, and is itself an object to the country round. A new tower has been lately built, and the whole beautified and repaired. There are several elegant marble monuments to the family of the Vernons, worthy of notice. Here is *Hanbury Hall*, (Earl of Exeter) surrounded by a large park.

HANDALE, or GRENEDALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist from Gisborough 8 m. E. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Percy, in 1153, granted to Ambrose Beckwith.

HAND CROSS, (*Suss.*) dist. from London 34 m. 6 f. On the right is a turnpike-road to Horsham. Between it and Cuckfield, on the left, is *Bridge House*, (Admiral Douglas.)

HANDEL GATE, (*Suss.*) dist. from Brighthelmston 19 m

HAND-

HANDFORD, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 147 m. 7 f. on the Trent river, and formerly called Handchurch.

HANDFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Blandford, W. on the Stour... Here is the seat of H. Seymer, esq.

HANDLEN, (*Chesh.*) vil. dist. from London 173 m. 5 f.

HANDLEY, or HANLEY, (*Staff.*) m. t. near Newcastle-under-Line, and one of the principal potteries. Here is an an elegant church, built with brick, with a square tower 100 feet high, eight bells, and an organ; it was begun in 1788, and cost about 5000l. Here are also methodist and dissenting meeting-houses. Market-day Saturday. The mails arrive and are dispatched nearly at the same time as at Bierslem, which see. Here is a bank called the Handley and Sheldon Bank. Inn, *Swan.*

HANDSAKER, (*Staff.*) vil. near King's Bromley, W. and within 1 m. of the Trent.

HANDSLAY, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from London 40 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. See CUCKFIELD.

HANDSWORTH, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 119 m. 7 f. near Warwickshire, between Birmingham and Walsall.

HANDSWORTH, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from London 119 m. 2 f. near Staffordshire, being between Birmingham and Wednesbury. Near it on the right is the seat of Lady Cheveril.

HANDSWORTH, (*Yorksh W. R.*) v. dist. from London 156 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard. On the left is *Bramley Hall,* (Richard Swallow, esq.)

HANDY CROSS, (*Bucks*) dist. from Reading 18 m. from whence it leads directly to High Wycomb, dist. 2 m.

HANDY CROSS, (*Som.*) dist. from Taunton 8 m. 7 f. from whence it leads to Dunster, dist. 10 m. 4 f.

HANEKER, (*Suss.*) near Chichester, N. E.

HANFORD, (*Midd.*) vil. near Sunbury, W. Between it and the Thames is *Lower Hanford.*

HANFORD BRIDGE, (*Essex*) dist. from Billericay 10 m. 6 f. between it and Gravesend dist. 3 m 6 f.

HANGER HILL, (*Midd.*) dist. from Acton about 2 m. Here is the seat of J. Wood, esq. Near it are the seats of S. Wegg, J. Way, N. Selby, and W. Fielding, esqrs. Also *Acton Lodge,* (Hon. Mrs. Hervey) and *Burymead Lodge,* (————.)

HANGING BRIDGE, (*Derb.*) dist. from London 141 m. 4 f. on the Dove river.

HANHAM, (*Glou.*) ham. near Bristol, where there were formerly two machines for raising water for the use of that city, which were removed in 1720. Here is a chapel of ease. Here is *Hanham Hall,* (—— Crisick, esq.)

HANKDON, (*Suff.*) vil. near Clare.

HANKELOW, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Nantwich 5 m. 2 f. Here is *Hankelow Hall,* (E. Wettenhall, esq.)

HANKERTON, (*Wilts*) v. near Malmsbury, N. E.

HANLEY, (*Derbysh.*) v. near Chesterfield, S.

HANLEY, see HANDLEY.

HANLEY, LOWER and UPPER, (*Worc.*) hamlets, near Tenbury, E. and chapels to Eastham.

HANLEY CASTLE, (*Worc.*) par. near Upton-on-the-Severn, opposite Malvern Hills, and is 6 m. broad, and 4 m. long. There are no traces of the castle visible. A circular

circular cavity in the earth, about six feet in diameter, was discovered in a corn-field by a shepherd's boy in 1787. On examination, this aperture leads to a considerable cavern at about the depth of ten feet from the surface, extending in every direction at least twenty feet in diameter; at about thirty-five or forty feet is a body of water, supposed to be nearly 140 feet deep. This discovery leads to various conjectures amongst the curious in the neighbourhood; but whether it be from a natural or artificial cause is yet undetermined: some attribute it to the convulsion of the earth, whilst others ascribe it to have been an excavation, made some hundred years past, for the purpose of obtaining water for cattle, or as a place of retirement for safety in times of war and danger, supposing in this case that the waters have since forced their way into the recess. The field where this cavern is, is nearly a plain, and the soil at some depth nearly a solid body of chalk.

HANLEY, SIXPENNY, (*Dorset.*) v. near Cranbourn, on the borders of Wiltshire, and had formerly a market.

HANMER, (*Flintsh.*) v. near St. Asaph, and has a large gothic church, with a high tower: near which is a free-school well endowed.

HANMER'S CROSS, (*Heref.*) dist. from London 147 m. 1 f. On the left is a turnpike-road to Hay, through Bredwardine. N. of the Wye here is *Monington*, (Sir Chas. Cornwall, bart.) which was the estate of the famous Owen Glendour, in the time of Henry IV. who is said to have retired there, and was buried in the church.

HANNAM, EAST and WEST, (*Glouc.*) villages, near Bristol; the latter has some brass and copper works.

HANNAWAY, (*Essex*) vil. near Colchester.

HANNAY, (*Linc.*) vil. near Alford, N. E.

HANNAY, EAST, (*Berks*) v. near Abingdon.

HANNINGFIELD, EAST, WEST, and SOUTH, (*Essex*) villages, near Billericay, N. E.

HANNINGTON, (*Wilts*) v. near Highworth, W. and has a charity-school. Here is the seat of Mrs. Freke.

HANNINGTON, (*Hants*) v. near Basingstoke, W.

HANDSACRE, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from London 123 m. 2 f. On the Trent river.

HANSTED, (*Herts.*) v. near Abbots Langley.

HANSTOP, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Newport about 3 m.

HANTON, (*Nott.*) vil. near Southwell, S.

HANWELL, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 8 m. 1 f. in the road to Uxbridge. It has a neat little church of brick, rebuilt in 1782.

HANWELL, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury, with a park.

HANWICK, (*Durh.*). vil. dist. from Bishop's Auckland, about 2 m. N. and is much frequented for its medicinal waters.

HANWOOD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Shropsh.*) villages, near Shrewsbury, S. W.

HANWORTH, (*Linc.*) vil. near Lincoln, S. E. and has a charity-school.

HAPSBURGH, (*Norf.*) vil. near North Walsham, N. E. on the coast.

HAPSFORD, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Delamere Forest, N.W.; which is N. E. of Chester.

HAPSLED GREEN, (*Suss.*) dist. from Brighthelmston 18 m. 2 f.

HAPLWELL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Richmond, S. on the Ridale.

HAPTON, (*Lanc.*) near Blackburn, N. E.

HARA BRIDGE, (*Devon*) dist. from London 207 m. 2 f. over the Stour. On the left a turnpike-road to Oakhampton.

HARACLES, (*Staff.*) near Leek, N. W.

HARBERBURY, (*Warw.*) v. dist. from Warwick about 4 m.

HARBERSTON. See MILFORD.

HARBIFORD, (*Bucks*) vil. near High Wycomb.

HARBLEDOWN, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London 54 m. 2 f. is ancient, and had a monastery; its church is situated on a hill, opposite which is an hospital and a chapel, originally built and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for poor lepers. This hospital formerly held the precious relict, Sir Thomas Becket's slipper, mentioned by Erasmus as the upper leather of an old shoe, adorned with crystals, set in copper. The numerous pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas used to stop here and kiss the bauble, as a preparation for the more solemn approach to the tomb. Since the reformation, this hospital is continued for the relief of poor persons, who have, besides a house, a yearly stipend of near 7*l.* each. The learned Hooker was rector of this place, and lies buried here. On the left is *Hall Place*, (Mrs. Gipps); and on the right the seat of Mrs. Pratt.

HARBORN, (*Staff.*) v. near Birmingham, S. W. with a charity-school. One James Sands, of this parish, died in 1625, at the advanced age of 140. He outlived five leases of 21 years each, which were all made to him after he married: his wife lived to the age of 120.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Kettering, 85 m. 4 f. and by Northampton 83 m. 4 f. is situated near the source of the Welland, and is a great thoroughfare in the road to Derby. It is observed of this town that there are no lands belonging to it. Here is a manufacture of tammies and lustrings. It has a good free-school and a fair chapel of ease to Great Bowden, its parish. The late earl of Harborough built here a neat market-house. Market-day Tuesday. Fairs, Feb. 17, July 31, and Oct. 19; the last is a beast fair, and was noted in Camden's time for its sheep, but at present for horses. The mails for Manchester, Leeds, and Carlisle, pass through here daily. On the right a turnpike-road to Kettering and Rockingham: on the left to Lutterworth. On the right, about 2 m. is *Dingley*, (J. Peach Hungerford, esq.) Near 3 m. ditto is *Langton Hall*, (Mrs. Ord); and on the left, at Gumley, is the seat of Joseph Cradock, esq. Principal inns, *Angel* and *Swans*.

HARBOROUGH, (*Linc.*) v. near Great Grimsby, N. W.

HARBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. near Rugby, N.

HARBOTTLE, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Halyston about 2 m. W. where one of the Umfreville's who founded a convent for Benedictine nuns, at Holyston, had a castle which held out against the Scots in the year 1246; and hither Margaret, queen of Scotland, retired, after her second marriage to the earl of Angus; and here she was delivered of her daugh-

ter, who was afterwards married to the earl of Lenox.

HARBRIDGE, (*Hants*) v. dist. from Fordingbridge 3 m.

HARBOUR, COLD, (*Linc.*) dis. from Grantham 5 m. 2 f.

HARBOUR, COLD, (*Wilts*) inn, dist. from Highworth 3 m. 6 f. Going from thence to Malmsbury, on the right, a turnpike road to Cricklade; on the left to Swindon.

HARBURTON FORD, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London, by Ashburton, 197 m. 2 f.; and by Totness 198 m. 2 f. Here is the seat of the rev. J. Perring. On the left, 1 m. is *Marley House*, (Walter Palk, esq.)

HARDEN, see ARDEN.

HARDEN, (*Durham*) vil. near Hartlepool, N. W. on the coast.

HARDEN, (*Cheshire*) vil. near Stockport, N.; and near the Tame.

HARDEN, (*Kent*) v. near Eleham, N.

HARDEN HEWISH, (*Cheshire*) vil. dist. from Chippenham 1 m. The parish church was built at the expense of Joseph Colborne, esq.; and it was consecrated, and the church-yard walled in, 1779. Here is the seat of S. Branthwayt, esq.

HARDHAM, or HARINGHAM, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from London 49 m. 3 f. on the Arun, and had a priory of black canons. On the left, about 2½ m. is *Parham Park*, (Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart.)

HARDING, (*Wilts*) village, near Great Bedwin. N. E.

HARDING, (*Oxf.*) v. near Henley-upon-Thames, S.

HARDING'S BOOTH, (*Staff.*) dist. from Longnor 1 m. 3 f... Going from thence to Leek, beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Buxton.

HARDINGDALE, (*Westmorel.*) near Shap, N. E.

HARDINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Hingham, N. W.

HARDINGSTONE, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Hackleton, which see. This was the native place of the rev. Mr. Hervey, author of "Meditations and Contemplations," "Theron and Aspasio," &c.

HARDINGTON, (*Som.*) vil. dis. from Yeovil about 3 m.

HARDMEAD, (*Bucks*) near Newport Pagnell, N. E.

HARDRESS, UPPER and LOWER, (*Kent*) villages, near Eleham, N.

HARDROW, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from Askrigg 5 m. 4 f. near the Sure river.

HARDSWORTHY, (*Devon*) near Hartland, which see.

HARDWAY, (*Som.*) vil. distant from London 107 m. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Wincaunton and Ilchester.

HARDWICK, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London, by Barton Mills 101 m. 3 f.; and by Ely 94 m. 4 f. Here was an hospital for lepers, in the reign of Edward III. On the right a turnpike road to Swaffham; on the left to Brandon and Downham.

HARDWICK, (*Heref.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of John Stalard, esq. Beyond, on the right, 1 m. is *The Moore*, (—— Penoyre, esq.) Inn, *Unicorn*.

HARDWICK, (*Bucks*) vil. dis. from London, by Uxbridge, 44 m. and by Watford 42 m. 3 f. near the Thame river.

HARDWICK, (*Glouc.*) vil. dis. from Tewkesbury 2 m.

HARDWICK, (*Shropsh.*) v. dis. from Ellesmere about 1 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of John Kynaston Powell, esq.

HARP

HARDWICK, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from Derby about 10 m. Here is *Hardwick Hall*, (Duke of Devonshire); an ancient mansion... Here the unfortunate Mary Q. of Scots was, for some time, imprisoned.

HARDWICK, (*Durh.*) vil. near Sedgefield. Here is *Hardwick Hall*, (M. Russel, esq.)

HARDWICK, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from Cambridge about 5 m.

HARDWICK, (*Hunt.*) vil. near St. Neot's, N. W.

HARDWICK, (*Monm.*) v. near Abergavenny, S. E. on the Isca.

HARDWICK, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Wellingboro'.

HARDWICK, (*Nott.*) vil. near Mansfield, S. W.

HARDWICK, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Stanton, W.

HARDWICK, (*Rutl.*) vil. near Burleigh-on-the-Hill.

HARDWICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Pontefract.

HARDWICK, or HARDOITCH, (*Surry*) dist. from Chertsey about 2 m. This is the place to which the inhabitants of the hundred of Godly are summoned to appoint and chuse the king's officers for the year ensuing, at a court-leet appointed by the stewards of the manor and clerk of the crown-lands: it is held on Whit-Tuesday in the forenoon; at which place the gentlemen dine in a large barn. In the afternoon here is a fair held, called Hardoitch-court Fair. The general court for the admission of copyhold estates is in the month of January, appointed by the stewards of the manor; but may be held at any time for convenience, by proper application.

HARDWICK PRIORS, (*Warw.*) near Warwick.

HARDY, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 138 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HARE AND HOUNDS, (*Glouc.*) inn, dist. from Tetbury 2 m. 6 f.

HAREBY, (*Linc.*) v. near Lincoln. Here died Queen Eleanor: and Edward I. caused crosses to be set up in memory of her in all the places where the hearse rested that carried her body from hence to Westminster. These several crosses are noted in their proper places.

HAREFIELD, (*Midd*) vil. dist. from London about 20 m. between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, and has a charity-school. Here Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his grandson, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the late earl of Winchelsea, Lady Essex, Lady Hatton, and Lady Augusta Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the Countess of Derby, before whom Milton's "Arcades" was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Wharton, in his edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems, "a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote Arcades, was still living with his father at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, dowager of Ferdinando the fifth earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his "Comus." In this parish is *Harefield Place*, (Wm. Baynes, esq.); near which is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Excellency

has made many capital improvements in it; having built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

HAREFIELD, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Bristol, N.

HARE HATCH, (*Berks*) dist. from London 32 m. Within 1 m. on the right is the seat of —— Ximenes, esq.; ½ m. further is *Kiln Green*, (Henry Fonnereau, esq.); and on the left *Scarlet*, (—— Perrot, esq.) At the entrance, on the right, is the seat of —— Young, esq. On the left, ditto of —— Girdler, esq. Also *Ruscombe House*, (Lady Howard.)

HARELAW, (*Northumb.*) v. near Newcastle, N. W. and adjoining the Pict's Wall.

HARFSBURY. See HEYTESBURY.

HARFSCOME, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Haresfield, to which parish it belongs.

HARESFIELD, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester about 6 m. S. in a very rich part of the county, situated beneath a ridge of hills. The pasish is 7 m. in compass.

HARESGATE, (*Kent*) near Tunbridge Wells.

HARE STREET, (*Essex*) dist. from London 12 m. 7 f. Between it and Romford, on the left, is *Gidea Hall*, (G. Briant, esq.) On the side of it once stood an ancient mansion, in which resided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and whose daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters. The present seat, which is a square building of brick and stone, was erected by Sir John Eyles, Lord-Mayor of London. It has been lately raised as well as repaired, and considerably improved, the grounds by extensive plantations, and by a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses over an elegant bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt, from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity. About 1 m. from Gidea Hall is *Bedford's*, (John Heatons, esq.) Through Hare-street, on the right, is *Hare Hall*, (A. Wallinger, esq.); behind which is *Bread's Place*, (late —— Quinsey, esq.) About 1 m. beyond which is *Hare Lodge*, (J. M. Grafton, esq.) Beyond Hare street, about 2 m. on the left, is *Dagnam*, (Sir R. Neave, bart.)

HARE STREET, (*Essex*) dist. from London 18 m. 4 f. on the Roding river. On the right is *Navestock Hall*, (Earl Waldegrave); and on the left is the seat of Hon. Mr. Petre.

HARE STREET, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London 30 m. 6f. On the right is *Hare Street House*, (—— Boldero, esq.) Beyond, ? m. on the left, is *Widial Hall*, (Thomas Calvert, esq.) Inn, *Bell*.

HARESWELL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Weighton, S. W. on the Coulney.

HAREWOOD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 204 m. 7 f. is small but pretty, and has a stone bridge of four arches over the river Wharfe, which runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as rock water. The church is remarkable for the interment therein of Sir William Gascoigne, who had the courage to commit Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. to the King's-Bench, for affronting him while he was on the seat of justice; letting him know, that, though the son might bear the image of the king's person, the judge

judge bore that of his authority: and which act the prince when he came to be king, with true greatness of soul, not only forgave, but commended. On the right is a turnpike-road to Tadcaster; beyond, ½ m. on the left, ditto to Otley. Going to Otley from Tadcaster, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Harrowgate; on the left to Leeds. To the north, before you come to the bridge, is a fine view of the beautiful river Wharfe, above which are large remains of an ancient castle, built, or greatly repaired, in the reign of Edward III. by Sir William Aldburgh. This castle, from its present remains, appears to have been in figure a right angled parallelogram, having its sides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It has two square towers on its S. E. and S. W. angles; the first considerably the larger. Near the north end of the west point, there is also a projection or flank, but none on the north side. The grand entrance was on the east side, through a square tower, a little to the north of the centre of that side. This gate was just high enough for a man to enter on horseback; within the gate is the groove for a large portcullis. In the great room here, on the ground-floor, in a recess near the west wall, is what seems to have been an elegant altar tomb, from the style of its architecture, erected between the reigns of Edward I. and Richard II. This has given occasion to suppose this part to have been a chapel, and that the room was divided into two by a partition wall. Near the church is *Gawthorpe Hall*, (Lord Harewood) a most sumptuous house, built in 1708, of fine hewn stone, is very large, and has two grand fronts. The south front is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by pillars. This house stands on the side of a hill, and is seen to great advantage from a hill upon the road, a little beyond the sixth mile-stone from Leeds; notwithstanding, it does not enjoy an extensive prospect. The stables are new, and form a large court-yard with cloisters. The rooms are well arranged, and the rising brow in the front of the house, with its plantations, buildings, and the water beneath it, afford a very pleasing view. Inn, *Harewood Arms*.

HAREWOOD END INN, (*Heref.*) dist. from London 125 m. 6 f. On the right is *Harewood*, (Sir Hungerford Hoskins, bart.)

HARFORD, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from Plymouth about 10 m.

HARFORD, (*Northumb.*) v. near Stannington, on the river Pont.

HARGATE WALL HILL, (*Derb.*) dist. from Tideswell 2 m. 1 f. At the dist. of about 1 m. is the seat of J. Bagshaw, esq.

HARGRAVE, (*Dorset*) v. near Sturminster.

HARGRAVE, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Higham Ferrars.

HARIMERE CHAPEL, (*Camb.*) near Ely, S.

HARINGHAM. See HARDHAM.

HARINGTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Rothwell, W.

HARINGWORTH, (*Northamp.*) v. dist. from London 87 m. 6 f. near the river Welland.

HARKSTED, (*Suss.*) vil. near Harwich, Essex, W. on the Stour.

HARLASTON, (*Staff.*) v. near Tamworth, N. E.

HARLAXTON, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Grantham 4 m. S. W. Here a brass vessel was dug up, containing an ancient gold helmet set

with jewels, which was presented to Catherine, dowager of Henry VIII.; and in the year 1740, an urn was found containing burned bones, and coins of Gallianus, &c.

HARLE, LITTLE and WEST, (*Northumb.*) v. near Kirk-Harle.

HARLECH, HARLEICH, or HARLOCH, (*Merion.*) m. t. dist. from London 229 m. on the sea-coast, near the north-west point of the county, and but an indifferent town; though formerly one of the most principal in the county, containing not more than 4 or 5000 inhabitants. It was once called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Kaer Kolhwyn, from Kolhwyn ap Tagno, who lived here in the time of Prince Anarawd, about the year 877, and was lord of Ardudwy and Evionydh, and some parts of Llyn, which countries are for the most part possessed by his posterity. The town is naturally strong, a garrison being kept here for the security of the coast. Its castle, yet entire, stands on a very high rock, projecting into the Irish sea, where it is impregnable, and towards the land defended by an immense fosse. It was the work of Edward I. and is a noble square building, with a round tower at each corner, and one on each side the entrance, with elegant turrets issuing out of great rounders. It was completed about the year 1283, when the annual salary paid to the constable was 100l; but it was afterwards reduced to 26l. 13s. 4d. and in some accounts 50l. which it is supposed paid both constable and captain of the town. The salary is at present 50l. In the year 1468, it was possessed by Dafydd ap Javan ap Eincon, a strong partizan of the house of Lancaster, who, some years before, had received Margaret, the queen of Henry VI. when she fled after the unfortunate battle of Northampton. He was besieged by Sir Rd. Herbert, brother of the earl of Pembroke. When Sir Richard sent a summons of surrender, Dafydd answered, that he kept a castle in France so long, that all the old women in Wales talked of him; and that he should keep this so long, that all the old women of France should talk of him. Famine probably subdued him; he yielded on honourable terms, and Sir Richard engaged to save his life. The king at first refused: but Sir Richard told him plainly, that his Highness might take his life instead of the Welchman's, or that he would most assuredly replace Dafydd in his castle, and the king might send whom he pleased to take him out again. This prevailed, but Sir Richard never received any other reward. This place has more than once changed masters in the civil wars. It was well defended by Major Hugh Pennant, till he was deserted by his men. It was finally taken in March 1647, by General Mytton, when Mr. Williams was governor, and the whole garrison consisted of 26 men. It was the last that held out for the king in N. Wales. This town is a corporation, and governed by a mayor. Near it is a cataract of the Rhaiadr-du, which rushes down a mountain for 100 yards, and then forms a cataract whose water forms part of an elliptical curve, to a pool forty feet below. A remarkable phenomenon was seen near this town in the year 1694, and it continued about the space of eight months. It was a livid vapour, or fiery exhalation, which seemed to arise from the sea on the borders of

of Caernarvonshire. It made its first appearance on the side of a bay, a little after sun-set, and from thence spread itself in the most gradual manner, until it had set all the houses in the neighbourhood on fire. Not only the ricks of hay, corn, and all other sorts of grain, were destroyed, but also the vegetables in the gardens; for it had so noxious a smell, that every thing perished where it diffused its baneful influence. Its effects were severely felt by the cattle, to whom it communicated a contagious distemper, by which many of them died. It made its appearance regularly every night, always arising at the same place; nor did it stop its course either by rain or storms. It was sometime visible in the day; but it was very remarkable that it never did any damage except in the night. The flames were no way violent, but its continuance at last consumed every thing that opposed it. This strange phenomenon, unprecedented in history, has been attributed to locusts that arrived here about two months before; which, being drowned in the sea, or dying of extreme cold on land, are supposed to have occasioned this infection: this hypothesis is founded on the number of locusts found dead near the sea-shore, and is a very rational argument in favour of its origin. It is also added, that it appeared chiefly in stormy nights, and sometimes in calm evenings; but any great noise, such as sounding of horns, firing of guns, &c. did repel and often extinguish it; which means are said to have saved many hayricks and corn from its baneful effects. Market-day Saturday, of but little consequence. Fairs, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, June 13, August 21, and Dec. 11. No inn.

HARLESAY, EAST and WEST, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) villages, near N. Allerton, N. E.

HARLESCOT, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury, N.

HARLESTON, (*Norfolk*) m. t. dist. from London 99 m. 5 f.; has a bridge over the Waveney; but is a dirty insignificant town... Market-day, Thursday; chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth... Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 24. A receiving-house for letters. See BUNGAY.

HARLESTON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 70 m. 3 f... On the left is the seat of Robert Andrew, esq.; and at the dist. of 1 m. is *Althorpe Park*, (Earl Spencer.)

HARLESTON, (*Midd.*) v. near Westborn Green. Here is, also, *Harleston Green*.

HARLESTON, (*Suff.*) vil. near Stow Market, N. W.

HARLEY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from London 150 m. Here is a church.

HARLING, EAST, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 93 m. 4 f. situate on a rivulet, and has nothing remarkable. Market-day, Thursday; chiefly for yarn, and of little consequence. Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 24. No inn.

HARLING, MIDDLE and WEST, (*Norf.*) vil. near East Harling... Here is *West-Harling Hall*, (Sir J. Sebright); beyond which is *Shadwell Lodge*, (R. Buxton, esq.)

HARLINGTON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Swinton

HARLINGTON, (*Bedf.*) v. near Ampthill.

HARLINGTON, (*Midd.*) v. near Hounslow Heath, N.

HARLOW, (*Essex*) t. dist. from London 23 m. 5 f. on the W. side of

of the Rodings, towards Hertfordshire. The church was burned down in 1711, when the workmen, in digging on the foundation of the vestry, found an iron chest, and in it a crucifix and a bottle, with this inscription: *Sanguis Scti Catherine.* In 1716, four almshouses were built for as many poor widows, with money left by the will of Mr. Francis Reeve, formerly of Hubbard's Hall. In 1630, Julien, the wife of Alex. Stafford, esq. gave a house for the habitation of two poor widows of this parish. This town had, lately, a market on Wednesday, now discontinued. Fairs, Nov. 28 and 29, and Sept. 9; the last on a common, dist. 2 m. for cattle, horses, &c.; much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry; and called Harlow-Bush Fair... The post goes out at 4 o'clock in the morning, and comes in at 11 at night. The letters are delivered at 8 in the morning. On the left a turnpike road to Hoddesdon; on the right to Dunmow. ..Near it is *Pishiobary,* (Mrs. Milles,) said to have been built by Inigo Jones for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mr. Milles made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea. Near it is also *Dunington Hall,* (J. Cruse Feake, esq.) Inn, *Green Man.*

HARLOW HILL, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Corbridge 6 m.

HARLOW HILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Leeds; where are the trenches of a camp.

HARLSTON, (*Camb.*) vil. dist. from London 45 m. 4 f. Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, a turnpike road to London, through Barkway. Inn, *Swan.*

HARLTON, (*Linc.*) vil. near Grimsby, N. W. on the coast.

HARLYNE, (*Cornw.*) vil. near Padstow, W. on the coast.

HARMER HILL, (*Shropsh.*) dis. from London, by Bridgenorth, 165 m. 6 f.; and by Wolverhampton 168 m. 4 f. Going to Ellesmere, on the right, a turnpike road to Wem. Going to Whitchurch, on the left, ditto to Ellesmere. Near it is *Gredington Hall,* (late Lord Kenyon); beyond it, 1½ m. is *Sansaw Hall,* (J. Garner, esq.)

HARMONSWORTH, or HARNSWORTH, (*Midd.*) vil. dist from London about 15 m. Here was an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey at Rouen, granted, in the year 1391, to Wm. Wickham, who made it part of the endowment of his college at Winchester. It was granted by Edward VI to Sir William Paget. This village has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity... See LONGFORD.

HARMSTON, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Lincoln about 4 m.

HARNBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. distant from London 234 m 3 f. between Masham and Askrigg.

HARNDON, (*Hants*) vil. near Hambledon, S. E.

HARNESS HILL, (*Pemb.*) dist. from London 260 m. 7 f. On the left 2 m. is *Wiston,* (Lord Cawdor.)

HARNHAM HILL, (*Wilts*) dis. from London 81 m. 7 f. near which are *East* and *West Harnham.* A bridge, built over the Avon in 1245, brought the great western road this way to the disadvantage of Wilton, and the great advantage of Salisbury...

On

On the right a turnpike road to Shaftesbury.

HARNHILL, (*Glouc.*) distant from Gloucester about 20 m.

HARNIDGE GRANGE, (*Shropshire*) near Shrewsbury.

HAROLD, HARROLD, or HARWOLDE, (*Bedf.*) dist. from London 58 m. 4 f. Here was a priory, founded by Samson le Forte, first for canons and nuns of the order of St. Nicholas of Arrousia, and changed afterwards to Augustine nuns. Near it is *Odill Castle*, (Sir W. Aston.)——See ODILL.

HARPENDEN, (*Herts*) hamlet, dist. from London 26 m.; is situated on a hill. Here is a turnpike-gate. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Rothamsted House*, (Mrs. Bennet.)

HARPERLEY-LANE HEAD, (*Durh.*) dist. from Durham 11 m. 4 f.: going from thence to Wolsingham, on the right, a turnpike road to Hexham. On the left is *Harperley Park*, (Geo. Pearson, esq.) Beyond it, 2 m. on the right, is *Bradley Hall*, (Thomas Bowes, esq.); ½ m. farther is *New Hall*, (John Garth, esq.); near which is *Greenwell Hill*, (J. Greenwell, esq.)

HARPFORD, (*Devon*) vil. near Sidmouth, on the river Ottery.

HARPHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. near Thetford.

HARPHAM, (*Yorkshire, E. R.*) vil. near Kilham, S. E.

HARPLEY HALL, (*Norf.*) near Houghton, which see. Fair, July 24.

HARPOLE, (*Northamp.*) near Northampton, N. W.

HARPSWELL, (*Linc.*) vil. dis. from Gainsborough 7 m. 6 f.

HARPTREE, EAST, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Wells 6 m. N.; and from Chewton Mendip 2 m. N. W. situated in a valley. On a neighbouring hill there are several mines of lapis calaminaris; among which are found some manganese and beautiful sparry concretions. The stone here is a mossy pebble, rounded, by water, from the size of a pea to that of an orange, in a strong cement, which takes a good polish. In a hill called *The Lamb*, above the village, is a remarkable cavern, the descent into which is by a perpendicular shaft, about 70 fathoms in depth: at the bottom is a large vault, extending, in length, about 40 fathoms. The floor is full of loose rocks; but the roof is firmly vaulted with rocks of lime-stone, having flowers of arborescent marcasites hanging from it, which are very beautiful to the eye, being always kept moist by the dropping waters; the roof is very unequal in height, being, in some parts, 5 fathoms, and, in others, not 5 feet; the breadth is about 3 fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of lead ore and lapis calaminaris, (which, in former times, were raised here in great quantities,) and has, both in its middle and extreme parts, a continuation to other vaults of a similar description. That in the middle, on the E. side, is 50 fathoms in length; and that at the end lies at the depth of 14 fathoms, and is about 60 fathoms in circumference, and 20 in height. This cavern opens into another, the roof of which is 10 fathoms in height, and runs upwards of 100 fathoms in length. Near this village was *Richmont Castle*, an ancient fortress, fortified for the empress Matilda against King Stephen, by whom it was taken—demolished in the reign of Henry VIII.

HARPTREE, WEST, (*Som.*) v. near East Harptree.

HARRIETSHAM, (*Kent*) v. dis. from London 43 m. 1 f. Here is a church. Fair, July 5. On the left, 1 m. is *Steed Hill*, (—— Baldwin, esq.)

HARRINGTON, (*Cumb.*) v. near Workington, on the coast.

HARRINGTON, (*Worc.*) v. near Evesham, N. with a Romish chapel.

HARRINGTON, (*Linc.*) v. near Alford.

HARRINGTON BRIDGE, (*Derb.*) dist. from Castle Donington 2 m. 3 f. on the borders of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

HARRINGWORTH, see HARINGWORTH.

HARROLD, see HAROLD.

HARROW HILL, (*Worc.*) near Bengeworth. Here is a medicinal spring: the water, though of a soft taste, yet, by its distillation from the rock, petrifies whatever is thrown into it.

HARROW ON THE HILL, (*Middlesex*) vil. distant from London 9 m. 6 f. so called from its situation, being on the highest hill in the co. This hill, insulated as it were, and rising out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view toward the east is terminated by the metropolis; to the south by the Surry hills... Toward the north it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow Weald. On this side Stanmore, a village, (which see) and *Bentley Priory*, (Marquis of Abercorn,) are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire. The parish church, which stands on this hill, and has a lofty spire; forms a very conspicuous object. But this place is chiefly celebrated for its free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom. It was founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, of Preston, in this parish. The founder insisted on parents furnishing their children with bow-strings, shafts, &c.; and, till within these few years, a silver arrow used to be shot for once every year, (Aug. 4,) by a select number of the scholars... Here is a receiving-house for letters. The manor-house is the seat of Sir John Rushout, bart... There is another, called *Headstone*, (J. Asgill Bucknall, esq.); and a third, called *Wembley*, (Richard Page, esq.), which has been in the family of the Pages ever since the year 1544; almost the only instance in Middlesex, says Mr. Lysons, of a family now existing, who have been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half. Inn, *King's Head*.

HARROW WEALD, (*Middlesex*) near Harrow on the Hill, N. which see.

HARROWDEN, GREAT, (*Northampton*) vil. distant from London 70 m. near the Nen river. Here is the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam... On the right is *Finedon*, (Sir W. Dolben, bart.); and, on the left, are the seats of Allen Young, esq. and the rev. Dr. Bridges.

HARROWDEN, LITTLE, (*Northampton*) village, adjoining Great Harrowden.

HARROW-

HARROWGATE, HIGH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 211 m. 7 f. remarkable for its medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is generally successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and cutaneous cases. The *Old Spa*, discovered by Captain Slingsby, rises opposite the Granby inn, and has an elegant dome over it, erected at the expense of the present earl of Rosslyn, in 1786. About ½ m. W. from this stands another chalybeate, called the *Tewit Well*. Both these are strongly impregnated with steel. The *Sulphur Wells* are situated at Low Harrowgate, and are properly inclosed and secured. They were discovered long after the others. Of the three old springs, the highest yields three ounces of solid matter; the lowest an ounce and a half; and the middlemost half an ounce only. Of the latter, 140 grains have been found to be solid earth. The water tastes salt, and contains a considerable quantity of sea salt, some marine salt of magnesia, and calcareous earth; taken from 2 to 4 pints, it is purgative; in smaller doses, it is an excellent alterative. It has been found efficacious in destroying worms, and has been recommended in gout, jaundice, spleen, green sickness, &c. The season for bathing is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in 5 or 6 large inns on the heath, dist. from the vil. 1 m. each house having a long room, and an ordinary. Here is an assembly room; also a theatre, erected and opened in 1788; a billiard room, and a library... A receiving-house for letters. On the right is a turnpike road to Knaresborough, (where the best company generally lodge during the bathing season); on the left to Otley and Bradford. Principal inns, *Dragon*, *Salutation*, *Queen's Head*, and *Granby*.

HARROWGATE, LOW, (*Yorkshire*) vil. dist. from London 212 m. 1 f. See the preceding article. Principal inns, *Crown*, *White Hart*, *Swan*, *Half-moon*, and *Bell*.

HARSTON, (*Leic.*) village, near Grantham.

HART, (*Durh.*) vil. near Hartlepool, N. W. which see. It is near the coast

HARTBURN, (*Durh.*) vil. dist. from Stockton 1 m. 5 f. Near it is *Hartburn Beck*.

HARTBURN, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Morpeth, S. W.

HARTBURY, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Gloucester, N. W. on the Leden.

HARTERTON, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Morpeth, N. W.

HARTEST, (*Suff.*) v. near Lavenham, and has a charity-school.

HARTFIELD, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from East Grinsted 7 m. Fair, Thursday after Whitsun-week... Going to East Grinsted from Tunbridge, on the right, a turnpike-road to Westerham; 1 m. further, on the left, ditto to Lewes. Between this village and Forest Row, are *Holly Hill*, (William Breton, esq.); *Forest House*, (late Thos. Ord, esq.); *Ashdown House*, (J. Trayton Fuller, esq.); and *Stonehouse*, (John Burt, esq.)

HARTFORD. See HERTFORD and HERTFORDSHIRE.

HARTFORD, (*Chesh.*) vil near Northwich, N. W.

HARTFORD, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Huntingdon.

HARTFORD, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Richmond, N. W.

HARTFORD BRIDGE, (*Hants*) dist.

dist. from London 35 m. 2 f. between Blackwater and Hartley Row. On the right, about 2 m. is *Bramshill Hill*, (Sir Rd. Cope, bart.) in this park archbishop Abbott accidentally killed the keeper, to atone for which he built an hospital at Guildford. Inn, *White Lion*.

HARTFORD BRIDGE, (*Norf.*) dist. from London 109 m. 1 f. over the Yare river. Here is a turnpike-gate, on the left of which is a turnpike-road to New Buckingham.

HARTHILL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Worksop, being on the borders of Nottinghamshire.

HARTHILL, (*Chesh.*) near Bunbury.

HARTING, (*Suss.*) vil. near Midhurst.

HARTINGFORDBURY. See HERTINGFORDBURY.

HARTING HILLS, (*Hants*) dist. from Petersfield 5 m. Near it is *Up Park*, (Sir H. Fetherston Haugh.)

HARLINGTON. See ARLINGTON.

HARTINGTON, (*Der.*) v. near Wirksworth, N. W.

HARTLAKE BRIDGE, (*Som.*) dist. from Wells 2 m. between it and Glastonbury, 1 m. 7 f.

HARTLAND, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 217 m. is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, on a neck of land called *Hartland Point*: from this point or promontory the land falling away for some miles, makes a gulph or bay, which, reaching to the headland of Barnstaple haven, is called from thence *Barnstaple Bay*; so that these two trading towns have but one port between them. Headland Point is called by Ptolemy, Herculis Promontorium. Here was a monastery of black canons, first founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin; and further endowed by Wm. Brewer, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry III. A bill was passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to make this place a sea-port. Market-day, Saturday, and is much frequented by people from Cornwall; and as the fishing-boats of Barnstaple, Bideford, and the other towns on the coast, lie often under these rocks for shelter from the S. W. or S. E. winds, the seamen come on shore here, and supply themselves with provisions; nor is the town unconcerned in the herring-fishery on this coast... Fairs, Easter Wednesday and September 25. No post-office. Here is *The Abbey*, (Paul Orchard, esq.) Near it, on the right, is *Clovelly Court*, (Sir James Hamlyn, bart.) This place is noted for fine herrings. It has a pier, supported by the ancient family of Carew, to whom most of the place belongs. See BIDEFORD. No inn.

HARTLAND QUAY, (*Devon*) dist. from London 219 m. 2 f. Beyond Hartland 2 m. 2 f.

HARTLEBURY, (*Worc.*) par. dist. from Kidderminster 3 m. 4 f. S. near the road to Worcester, and the junction of the Severn and Stour. It was given to the see of Worcester by Burhed, king of Mercia, about the year 850, and belonging to it ever since. A palace was begun by Bishop Cantelupe, and castellated by bishop Giffard, in the reign of Henry III.; the gate-house was added by Bishop Carpenter. In the year 1646, it was taken possession of by order of parliament, and sold to Thomas Westrow for 313*l*. The chapel was elegantly fitted up by Bishop Madox, and the windows painted. A new room has

has been erected for a library by Bishop Hurd. In this parish is a charity-school. Near it is *Hartlebury Common*.

HARTLEBURY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Gloucester about 4 m.

HARTLEMOOR, (*Derb.*) dist. from Stanton Moor about 4 f. W. which see; and where, besides the rocks on Stanton Moor, are six other stones, in a field called *Nine Stone Close*; and near it is an ancient British work, called *Castle Ring*.

HARTLEPOOL, (*Durh.*) m. t. dist. from London 260 m. 7 f. is a sea-port, and member of Newcastle, situated on a promontory, nearly encompassed by the German sea, and takes its name (Hartle-pool) from a small village on the west, called Hart. In or near it was a monastery called Heorthu, founded on the first conversion of the Northumbrians, about the year 640, by a religious woman named Hieu, of St. Bega, where St. Hilda was some time abbess. A house of grey friars was founded here before 1275, which, at the dissolution, was granted to John Doiley and John Scudamore. History mentions that this town and territory were ravaged by the Scots in 1315. It is a large town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common council. Its charter was granted by King John, and was renewed by Elizabeth, but it never sent any member to parliament. It has, at a former period, been very strongly fortified, by nature and art; by natural limestone rocks on the east and south-east; and on the other parts by a strong chain of wall, with towers and butments, of well-hewn stone, across the isthmus (on the north) on the west, and on the south, which is now in ruins. On the Moor near the town are two batteries, with a few pieces of ordnance and the breast-work of an entrenchment. Within the walls was formerly a fine basin of water, used as a harbour, where the vessels lay in perfect safety from the unruly elements, and from a destroying enemy; which could be locked in by means of large iron bars, or chains, which opened between two large round towers: but all is ruin! one of the towers is fallen, and the other is much lower than in its original state. This harbour is now choaked up with mud and rubbish, although overflowed every tide more or less. The town consists chiefly of one principal street, one back street, and several cross-streets. There are only four ways into the town (excepting where parts of the walls have fallen): the former passage for ships to the west; two arched carriage-ways through the walls, one on the south, and the other on the north-west; the other a smaller gate-way for foot-passengers, by a ferry-boat on the west. In the middle of the town is a good hall, where the mayor is chosen (on the first Monday after the feast of St. Michael the archangel), and other public business is transacted. In the reign of Edward III. this town furnished five ships, and those large ones, at least for those times, to their monarch's navy. It is the next town in rank, in the bishopric of Durham, to the city of the same denomination. If we consider it in a commercial light, it is reputed a member to the opulent port of Newcastle, without having any creek belonging to it. Here are several opportunities of healthy and agreeable pleasures, as walk-

ing, or riding on the moor or sands, sailing, rowing, fishing, shooting, &c. Here are some singularly striking natural views, of rugged and arched rocks: they are seen to the greatest advantage from a boat on the water. The church is a very good building; there has also been a methodist meeting. Here is a free-school, with a charity, for schooling a certain number of poor children: also a small charity for the poor; and a custom-house. This place is much frequented by genteel people, for sea-bathing, during the summer months, and has been considerably increasing in buildings and accommodations. During the summer months it is a pleasant place, and has several agreeable and delightful walks, as the town-wall, the pier, the moor, the sands, &c. The prospects are sublime: the undescribable crescence of the German ocean, on the east; a grand chain of Yorkshire high lands, at a few miles distance on the south; the bay between; the great extent of diversified country on the west; and the beautiful sight of numbers of vessels passing and repassing. Here is a hard mineral spa-water, which, in certain cases, is drunk with great success. The present harbour lies on the south of the town; the entrance is easy, safe, and good, for vessels of a small draft of water, in which the light collier vessels find a safe retreat, when stopped short of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland. It is presumed, that here is an opportunity of having one of the best dry harbours on the east coast. The exports of corn formerly were considerable; but at present it finds a sale at the different markets in the neighbourhood. The coal-works at a little distance, and a large flour manufactory, carried on near the town, form the only exports, except lime. The imports are equally trifling. Market-day, Saturday, (but the charter mentions Thursday). Fairs, May 14, Aug. 21, Oct. 9, and Nov. 27; both market and fairs are much fallen away. A regular post. Principal inns, *Angel* and *King's Head*.

HARTLEY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Cranbrook 1 m.

HARTLEY, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Great Mintern, and belonging to that parish.

HARTLEY, or HARTLEY PAVE, (*Northumb.*) sea-port, dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 16 m. N. E. and from Shields about 6 m. N. on the sea-coast of Northumberland. This place is the property of Lord Delaval, where he ships his coals, well known in London and elsewhere by Delaval's Hartley-main. Besides his considerable coal-works here, he has very extensive salt, copperas, and glass works, in which he employs several hundred people. The harbour is now rendered safe, convenient, and commodious, by the noble exertions of Lord Delaval, who some years ago undertook, at his own private expense, to cut through a solid rock an inlet into the harbour, of 900 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 32 feet deep, by which vessels of great burthen not only pass in and out with the greatest safety, but, when in, lie in the utmost security. This undertaking not only reflects honour, but contributes greatly to the advantage of Lord Delaval, as well as the adjacent country. About 1 m. N. is *Seaton Delaval*, (Lord Delaval). This is a most magnificent structure, built of beautiful

beautiful stone; besides the magnificence of this noble building, its rooms, furniture, and decorations, have been always considered equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. At a little distance is the family chapel, and near it a very elegant Mausoleum, built by the present Lord Delaval, to the memory of his late only son, the Hon. Blyth.

Hartley Row, (*Hants*) dist. from London 36 m. 1 f. Fairs, Shrove Tuesday and June 29.... On the left, at Elvetham, near Hartfort Bridge, is the seat of Lord Calthorpe, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Hertford, by whom Queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained in her progress, in the year 1591. Near this is *Bramshill Park*, (Sir R. Pope, bart.) At the dist. of 1 m. on the right is *West Green*, (Major Hawley); also the seat of Sir Robert Sloper. On the left is *Vinchfield*, (——— Beauclerk, esq.) At the dist. of 5 m. ditto is *Dagmersfield Park*, (Sir Henry St. John Mildmay).

Hartley Wintney, (*Hants*) near Hartley Row; S. E. Here was a priory of Cistertian nuns, founded by Roger Colvith, in the reign of the Conqueror.

Hartlington, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Skipton about 9 m. Here is a twist manufactory.

Hartlip, (*Kent*) vil. near Sittingbourne.

Hartmire, (*Surry*) near Godalming, and belonging to that parish.

Harton, (*Devon*) v. near Hartland, which see.

Harton, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 280 m. 2 f.

Harton (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Flaxton.

Hartbury, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Gloucester about 4 m. N. W.

Harts Hill, (*Warw.*) between Nuneaton and Atherstone.

Hartshead, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Halifax, E.

Hartsholm, (*Linc.*) v. near Lincoln.

Hartshorn, or Hartshorn, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Bretby, 2 m. E. and was the native place of Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, in 1560.

Hartwell, (*Bucks*) vil. dist. from Aylesbury 2 m. going to which, on the left, is *Eythorp*, (earl of Chesterfield). Here is *Hartwell House*, (Sir W. Young, bart.) See Walton.

Hartwall, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Olney, Bucks.

Harty, (*Kent*) island, dist. from Elmely 2 m. E. is small; separated from the main land of Kent by the Swale, and from the Isle of Shepey by a narrow channel, which, to the west, is called *Caple Creek*, and to the east *Muswell Creek*. It is entirely pasture land, and maintains about 4000 sheep. It is also a parish, and contains a church. There is a ferry across the Swale, both to Elmely and this place.

Harvard, (*Midd.*) near Shepperton.

Harum, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Helmesley.

Harwardale, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Whitley.

Harwell, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from London 58 m. 2 f. On the right, near 1 m. is a turnpike-road to Abingdon: on the left to Newbury. At the dist. of 3 m. ditto, on the right, to Abingdon: on the left to Hungerford.

Harwell, (*Nott.*) vil. near Bawtry, Yorkshire, but which is partly in Nottinghamshire.

HARWICH, (*Essex*) m. t. dist. from London 71 m. 5 f.; is a sea-port, and derives its name from *harewic*, the Saxon word for a haven or bay, and has no great claim to antiquity. It is situate at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay, soon after falling into the German Ocean, by a strait near 3 m. wide at high-water, but not in every part deep enough for ships of burden: the E. side is defended by Languard Fort. This fort seems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a lovely prospect of the coasts of both counties... It was erected and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over-against it. It is placed on a point of land so surrounded with the sea at high-water, that it looks like a little island, at least, 1 m. from the shore. The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expense. It was built in the reign of King James I. when it was a much more considerable fortification than now, having 4 bastions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a 28-lb. ball over Harwich. Here is a small garrison, with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the conveniency of the officers of the ordnance, engineers, and matrosses; and a barrack built for the soldiers. Harwich was fortified, heretofore, on the land-side; but, in the reign of King Charles I. the fortifications were demolished, and a small platform made instead thereof by the water-side; but, as the particular current of the channel, which ships must keep in, obliges them to pass just by the fort, the harbour is sufficiently defended, on the sea-side, from any sudden invasion of an enemy. June 3, 1665, a battle was fought off this place, wherein 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed. The harbour, which, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient, is of vast extent; for the river Stour, from Manningtree, and the river Orwell, from Ipswich, empty themselves here: the channels of both are large and deep, and safe for all weathers; and where they join they make a large bay, or road, able to receive the largest ships of war, and the greatest number ever seen together. In the Dutch war great use was made of this harbour; and there have been a 100 sail of men of war, with their attendants, and between 3 and 400 sail of colliers, all riding in it at a time with great safety and convenience. The church of Harwich, ever since the reformation, has been a chapel to the mother-church at Dover-court. The town is not large, but well built and populous; has a good maritime trade, is almost encompassed by the sea, and has strong works... It is walled in, and the streets paved, for the most part, with clay, which, tumbling down from the cliff, where is a petrifying water between the town and Beacon-hill, soon grows as hard as stone; and the inhabitants boast the wall is as strong, and the streets as clean, as those that are of real stone. Here is a very good dock-yard for building ships; also two hot and two cold salt-water baths, of elegant structure and curious contrivance, with private dressing-rooms for gentlemen and ladies,

ladies, separated from each other. The buildings stand in a large reservoir, containing many hundred tuns of pure sea-water, renewed by every tide from the sea: from this reservoir the baths are continually supplied with pure running sea-water, at every hour of the day, by a contrivance that exactly resembles a natural spring. For the convenience of such as have not strength or courage to plunge themselves into the water, there is a crane chair, of particular contrivance. There are, also, vapour-baths, either for immersing the whole body, or any particular limb or limbs, in the steam or vapour of hot sea-water. Here is, also, a partial large bathing-place, for which a curious machine is provided to throw sea-water, either hot or cold (in a continual stream, and any desired velocity), upon any part of the body. This place was first made a free borough, and had a grant of its market in the reign of Edward II. Its government was settled by charter of K. James I. in a mayor, chosen yearly, November 30, out of eight aldermen, who, with 24 capital burgesses, the electors, and the recorder, make the corporation. It first sent members as early as 17 Edw. III. when it discontinued, until it was restored by James I. anno regni 12. The right of election (April 6, 1714,) is in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, or headboroughs, of the said borough, resident within the same. The number of voters is 32. Returning-officer, the mayor; who has also the power to hold admiralty-courts. In the pension-list of Charles II. it appeared, that Thomas King, esq. a member for Harwich, had a pension of 50l. a session, besides meat, drink, and, now and then, a suit of clothes. In the year 1793 this town was much enlivened by a small, but beautiful, camp being formed in its neighbourhood. The position chosen was on the right of the road leading into Harwich, about ½ m. from the town, on an elevated dry spot; the main ocean in front, within 20 yards of the quarter-guard tents; in the rear an arm of the sea, that joins the Manningtree and Ipswich rivers; on the left, the town of Harwich; forming, together, the most charming picturesque scene that can possibly be imagined. Being the chief port for packets to Holland, it is, in time of peace, a place of considerable trade; and many vessels are employed in the North-Sea fishery. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, May 1, and Oct. 18; each for three days. The post comes in every morning at nine o'clock, Mondays excepted; and sets off for London at six, Saturdays excepted. Principal inns, *Three Cups*, and *White Hart*.

HARWOLDE, see HARROLD.

HARWOOD, (*Bucks*) vil. near Winslow.

HARWOOD, (*Herts*) near Watford.

HARWOOD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Lanc.*) villages, near Blackburn.

HARWOOD DALE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Scarborough.

HARWOOD GRANGE, (*Derb.*) near Chesterfield, S. W.

HARWOOD HEAD, (*Northumb.*) dist. from London 299 m. 4 f.... About 4 m. S. are the ruins of *Wallington Castle*, an ancient seat of the Fenwicks. In pulling down the house, in 1775, the workmen found several hundred gold nobles of Edward III. At *Harwood*

Gate, on the right, is a turnpike road to Morpeth.

Harwood House, (*Warw.*) dist. from London 86 m. 1 f.

Harworth, (*Nott.*) vil. near Bawtry, being on the borders of Yorkshire, where an hospital was founded by Robert Moreton, for a chapel and poor people, before the year 1316, which yet exists under the patronage of the archbishop.

Hascomb, (*Surry*) vil. near Godalming. From *Castle Hill*, in this parish, (where are the remains of a Roman camp,) there is a prospect over the whole co. of Surry, and a part of Sussex.

Hasilbury, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 129 m. 2 f. Here is a church.

Haseldon, (*Glouc.*) dist. from Tetbury 5 m. N. in the parish of Redmarton. Here was a Cistertian abbey, removed to Tetbury, and afterwards to Kingswood... The abbey barn is now remaining.

Hasley, (*Warw.*) vil. near Wroxhall.

Hasley, Great and Little, (*Oxf.*) villages, near Cuddesdon. The former has a charity-school, and is a rich rectory, annexed to the deanery of Windsor.

Hasfield, (*Glouc.*) par. dist. from Gloucester about 6 m. N. and is 7 m. in compass.

Hasketon, (*Suff.*) vil. near Woodbridge.

Hasland, (*Derb.*) vil. distant from London 150 m. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the left, about ½ m. is *Wingerworth*, (Sir R. H. Hunlocke, bart.)

Hasleburv Hill, (*Wilts*) dis. from London 98 m. 4 f. leading to Bath.

Haslemere, (*Surry*) m. town dist. from London 42 m. 7 f. on the borders of Sussex, and is an ancient town, that was once destroyed by the Danes. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. who are chosen by a bailiff and burgage-teners. It is said to have had seven parish-churches formerly, (or five,) though there is but one now, which is a chapel of ease to Chidingfold; and that it stood heretofore upon a hill, more to the south than the present town, which is most probable, because of the many wells often discovered hereabouts. A bailiff and constable are annually chosen by the inhabitants of the borough: the bailiff is the returning-officer at the elections to serve in parliament, but does not act as a justice. The number of voters is about 60. There are two mills for making paper, and one for grinding corn, at *Shotter-mill*, near this town. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, May 12, and Sept. 25. The post-office opens about 7 in the morning, and shuts about 9 at night. Through Haslemere, on the right, is a turnpike road to Petersfield. Principal inn, *White Horse*.

Hasleton, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Gloucester about 17 m. E.; and from Northleach 3 m. N. W.

Haslewood, (*Yorksh W. R.*) near Abberford, N. W.; has a pleasant prospect of the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, though 60 miles asunder; and a remarkable quarry, called *Peter's Pit*; because St. Peter's cathedral at York was built with the stones dug out of it. Some historians assert, that Dr. Tunstall, bishop of Durham, affirmed to K. Henry VIII. when he made his progress

n York, that the country, for 10 a. round this place, was the richst that ever he found in all his ravels through Europe; as it conained, then, 165 manor-houses, 75 woods, 32 parks, and 2 chases or deer; 7 navigable rivers, &c.; nd, within these limits, as much port for hunting, hawking, fishng, and fowling, as any parts of England. Here is *Haslewood Hall*, Sir Walter Vavasour, bart.)

HASLEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. list. from Arncliffe 2 m. S. W... Here was a castle, the ancient eat of the Lawsons.

HASLINGDEN, (*Lanc.*) m. t. list. from London 203 m. 4 f. situate under the mountains, on the E. side of the county. The church s neat, with a square tower, 3 ells, and a clock; there are also Methodist and a Dissenting neeting. The town lies in a valey, and the houses are all built vith stone. The manufactures arried on are for cotton and woollen. Market-day, Wednesday; fairs, May 8, July 1, and Oct. 10 The post arrives from Bury on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 in the morning; nd is dispatched to Bury the same lays at 2 in the afternoon. The anal joins the Bury and Bolton anal from Manchester on the W. ide of Bury, and, taking a N. ourse, passes Walmsley, Tottington, Haslingden, Accrington, nd joins the Leeds and Liverool canal at Church; being a ourse of about 13 m. On the ight a turnpike road to Burley; n the left to Blackburn. On the ight, about 1 m. is *Carter Place*, John Taylor, esq.) Inns, *King's Arms*, and *Old Hare and Hounds*.

HASLINGFIELD, (*Camb.*) vil. list. from Cambridge 4 m. S. S. W. Here was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by pilgrims and devout persons. Among other votive offerings was a pair of iron fetters, given by Lord Scales, on being delivered from prison.

HASLINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Norwich, E.

HASLINGTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dis. from Sandbach 3 m.

HASLINGTON, (*Suss.*) v. near Hastings. Fair, second Monday in July.

HASON, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Alnwick, E.

HASSAL, (*Cheshire*) vil. near Sandbach.

HASSELBECH, (*Northamp.*) v near Naseby.

HASSELBURY BRIAN, (*Dorsetshire*) near Sturminster.

HASSELER, (*Warw.*) vil. near Alcester, E.; situated on an eminence, and among hasels, whence it takes its name.

HASSOBURY, (*Essex*) near Stanstead Mountfitchet, which see.

HASSOP, (*Derb.*) vil. dis. from Bakewell 3 m. Near it, going to Leek from Chesterfield, on the right, a turnpike road to Sheffield; on the left to Bakewell. Going to Bakewell, on the left, a turnpike road to Chesterfield. Here is the seat of Francis Eyre, esq.

HASTINGLEIGH, (*Kent*) near Ashford, N. E.

HASTINGS, (*Suss.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Robertsbridge, 64 m. 3 f.; and by Tunbridge Wells 65 m. 6 f. one of the original and principal cinque ports; is situated between two hills, and is supposed to have derived its name from one Hastings, a Danish pirate, who built a small fort on his landing here, in order to cover his men, and secure his retreat, after he had pillaged the country. It is so ancient, that, in the year

294, it had a mint. As chief of the cinque-ports, it was formerly obliged to find 21 ships, within 40 days after the king's summons, well furnished and armed for service, and to maintain the crews a fortnight at its own charge; but, if their attendance was required longer, they were to be defrayed at the king's. This port had charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. Henry II. Richard I. Henry III. Edward I. and Charles II.; but it was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II. after having been plundered by them. It has sent members ever since Edward III. The number of voters was usually 20; but, at present, only 12. Here was fought that famous battle between Harold king of England and William duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066, in which the former was defeated and killed; and by his death William, surnamed the Conqueror, became king of England. The night before the battle, the aspect of things was very different in the two camps. The English spent the time in riot, jollity, and disorder; the Normans in prayer, and other duties of religion. In the morning the duke divided his army into three lines; the first, headed by Montgomery, consisted of archers and light-armed infantry: the second, commanded by Martel, was composed of his bravest battalions, heavy armed, and ranged in close order: his cavalry, at whose head he placed himself, formed the third line; and were so disposed, that they stretched beyond the infantry, and flanked each wing of the army. He ordered the signal of battle to sound; and the whole army, moving at once, and singing the hymn or song of Roland the famous peer of Charlemagne, advanced, in order and with alacrity, towards the enemy. After a battle which was fought from morning till sun-set, William duke of Normandy gained the great and decisive victory of Hastings. He had three horses killed under him: and there fell near 15,000 men on the side of the Normans. The loss was still more considerable on that of the vanquished; besides the death of the king and his two brothers. The dead body of Harold was brought to William, who restored it, without ransom, to his mother. About two miles W. of the town is a large broad stone, on which, it is said, K. William the Conqueror dined on his landing. See BATTEL. K. William made this town (now governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen,) one of the five ports, as the Lord Coke, in the fourth part of his Institutes, affirms, and, as tradition tells us, fortified it with a castle, built on the top of a hill near thereto, a part of the ruins of which are yet to be seen. The area of this castle is about an acre and a half; and the walls, which are no where entire, are, in some places, 8 feet thick. On approaching it, it appears two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, with the points rounded off. The base, or S. side, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, about 400 feet long, which required no other fortification. This town gives the name to the easternmost of the six divisions of the county of Sussex called *Rapes*; the barony whereof, and of the castle, were given by William the Conqueror to John de Britannia, (as Speed's Chronicles testify;) and

and since, Edward IV. conferred, with other royalties, the title of Lord of Hasting on William Hasting, one of his bed-chamber, in the first year of his reign. This hath added to the honourable titles of the earl of Huntingdon, who enjoyed the honour and profit thereof till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the then Henry earl of Huntingdon, in the 23d year of that queen's reign, sold the profits of the Rape, &c. to Thomas Pelham, esq. By the charter of King James II. it was incorporated by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the town and port of Hasting, in the county of Sussex; and under this charter the corporation now exercises its franchises, probably for political reasons; for, in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, a charter was granted, but the government of the borough under this charter, whatever may be the reasons, is not attended to. This town now contains three parishes, viz. St. Clement, All Saints, and St. Mary of the Castle. Between the two former runs a fresh-water stream called the *Bourne*, serving chiefly for the use of the whole town. There is a place called the *Priory*, near the town, but the foundation of which tradition leaves but few traces. According to Leland, a priory of black canons was founded here by Walter Brisel, and, according to others, by George Pelham... Here are two churches, and, by a certain costumal, it seems, there was formerly another, called St. Michael, and an hospital, called St. Mary Magdalen. Within the last half century, St. Clement's and All Saints have been united into one rectory; yet the living is still very inconsiderable. The churches are both ancient fabrics. In St. Clement's, commonly called the Lower Church, are several monuments and curious inscriptions, with a neat altar-piece, by Mortimer. On the ceiling is a representation of the heavenly regions; and underneath, at the corners, are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. All Saints, or the Upper Church, is a large and lofty building, but contains nothing remarkable, except the pulpit cloth, which was part of the canopy held over Queen Anne, at her coronation. It is very remarkable, that there is not a single dissenter from the church of England; nor is there a copyhold tenure, in the town. Government have, at this place, a custom-house; a custom-house boat, under pretence of watching the smugglers, the crew of which are all landmen, but taken from amongst the freemen; an ordnance-fort, of no utility whatever; and an establishment of 12 riding-officers; besides the usual retainers of the excise and of the post-office. A complaint was exhibited to the commissioners of the customs against the patrons of this borough, by the town-clerk, in 1787, for quartering freemen, at 5, 10, and 20ls. a-year each, upon the revenue-officers of this port; in consequence of which, the then surveyor-general of the riding-officers was deprived of his place. The harbour, though formerly so famous, is now a poor road for small vessels, it having been ruined by the storms which, from time to time, have been so fatal to the neighbouring ports of Rye and Winchelsea; and it still continues a very indifferent one, though great sums have been laid out in order to recover it. The town is endowed

endowed with two noble charities, under the wills of James Saunders and William Parker, by which are founded two free-schools for the instruction of 130 scholars in the several branches of literature and religious education, placing poor boys apprentice, &c. The salubrity of the air, the situation of the town (being near the sea), and the accommodations, render it equal, if not preferable, to any place on the coast for sea-bathing, and, of course, it is become a favourite watering-place.——The bathing machines, which amount to nearly 20, stand to the westward of the town, close to the parade, on which is a small building, called the Bathing-room... At low-water, a fine level sand extends for a great distance, and the shore has such a gentle ascent, that bathing is safe at any time of the tide. The sea, also, is perfectly clear and free from weeds, or any thing disagreeable. The town has many handsome modern houses, and others are yearly rising in the most eligible situations. It is well paved, and, from its inclination towards the sea, is easily kept neat and clean. The number of houses is now about 800, and the inhabitants about 4000; about 300 of whom follow fishing, or some other maritime employment. There is a great fishery at this place, particularly for herrings and mackarel. London is supplied from hence with abundance of fish that are taken on the coast. Here is an elegant assembly-room, with a gallery for the music, at the Swan inn. The assemblies are weekly during the season. Cards, and tea-drinking, with other innocent amusements, fill up the remainder of the time. Here is also a respectable library, near the Parade, furnished with newspapers, &c. and a billiard-room over it. The surrounding country abounds with pleasant walks and rides; and from the castle is a variety of beautiful and extensive views. The town-hall, or court-house, was erected in 1700, with a market-place under it. In the hall is a shield, bearing the arms of France, brought from Quebec by General Murray, who resided in this neighbourhood, and presented the shield to the corporation. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, when provisions of all kinds, excellent in quality, may be purchased here as reasonably as at any other town on the coast. Fairs, July 26, (called Rock fair;) and Oct. 23 and 24, (town fairs.) The post goes out every day (except Sundays), at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and comes in about 10 in the morning. Inns, *Swan*, and *George*, which furnish excellent entertainment.

HASWELL, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgwater 2 m.

HASWELL, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Durh.*) villages near Durham, N. E.

HATCH, (*Bedf.*) v. near Biggleswade, N. W.

HATCH, (*Devon*) near South-Molton, and belonging to that parish.

HATCH, (*Kent*) v. near Canterbury, W.

HATCH BEAUCHAMP, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 142 m. 4 f. Here is *Hatch Court*, (John Collins, esq.)

HATCH END, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London, 12 m. 2 f. between Stanmore and Pinner Green.

HATCHGATE, (*Suss.*) dist. from Cuckfield, 5 f. Through it on the left is *Butler's Green*, (General Penning-

Pennington): opposite which is *Bowrover*, (James Cook, esq.)

HATCHET LANE, (*Berks*) dis. from London 24 m. 2 f. On the right a turnpike-road to Windsor. On the left is *Ascot Place*, (D. Agace, esq.) On the right a seat of J. Godwin, esq. Within ½ m. ditto is *Fern Hill*, (F. Knollys, esq.); and a little further on the left is *Lovell Hill*, (C. Shard, esq.)

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, (*Herts*) m. m. dist. from London 19 m. 4 f. was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was bestowed, by Edgar, on the monastery of Ely. At the conquest, it was found to be in the possession of that great house; in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence it was called Bishop's Hatfield. Theodore archbishop of Canterbury held a synod here, in 681, against the Eutychean heresy. The manor and palace was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. The palace had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III. was born here. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary; and hence on the death of Mary, she was conducted to ascend the throne. James I. exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury. Here is only one church; but there are two charity-schools, one for boys, the other for girls. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, April 23 and Oct. 18. The post-office opens at eight o'clock in the morning, and shuts at ten in the evening. Through it, on the right, is a turnpike-road to Hertford; on the left, to St. Albans. Near it, on the right, is *Hatfield House*, (marquis of Salisbury) built on the site of the ancient episcopal palace, by Robert, first earl of Salisbury. This magnificent seat is of brick, and of vast extent, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611. The noble founder inclosed two parks; one for red and the other for fallow deer; and in the first he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I. was conveyed here a prisoner to the army. James, the fifth earl, suffered this venerable palace to fall into decay; but the late earl was employed, for some time before his death, in restoring it to its pristine magnificence, after the designs of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the river Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful and picturesque scenery of modern gardening. In this house are several fine paintings; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in one hand of which is this flattering motto, *Non sine sole iris*; and a portrait of the celebrated Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription, *Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha.* On the left is *Miller's Park*, (marquis of Salisbury). At the dist. of 2¼ m. ditto is *Brocket Hall*, (Viscount Melbourne) between this town and Welwyn, erected on the site of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family of Brocket. The mansion, begun

begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his son, the present proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the most elegantly picturesque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewise executed the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water that enriches the enchanting scenery. In this seat are many paintings by the first masters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horse. *See Plate 9, fig. 2.* Principal inn, *Salisbury Arms.*

HATFIELD, *(Yorksh. W. R.)* t. dist. from London 157 m. 2 f. formerly called Heathfelth. Here a battle was fought in 933, between Edwyn, the first Christian king of Northumberland, and Cadwalla, king of the Britons, assisted by Penda, king of Mercia, in which Edwyn and his son Offrid were both slain. Near the town are many entrenchments. William, second son of Edward III. was born here in 1335. It is pretended that no rats are seen here. *Hatfield Chace,* the largest in England, containing within its limits above 180,000 acres, one half of which, yearly drowned and surrounded with water, was, by Charles I. sold to Col. Vermuyden without the consent of the commissioners and tenants, to discharge, drain, and cultivate; which, to the general surprise and advantage, he at length effected, at the expense of 400,000l. and drained above half. In the middle of *Hatfield Waste,* lived an hermit, named William of Lindholme. His stud-bound cell was remaining in the year 1747, with a well of clear spring water. At the east end stood an altar of hewn stone; and at the west end was the hermit's grave covered with a free-stone slab, 8½ feet by 3, and 8 feet thick. Under it were found the skull, leg, and thigh-bones, and a small piece of beaten copper. The morass is covered with gale, an odoriferous herb, and silk or cotton grass. Here is the seat of Capt. Gossip.

HATFIELD, *(Heref.)* vil. near Leominster, E. Fairs, April 23 and Oct. 18.

HATFIELD, *(Wilts)* v. dist. from Marlborough 2 m.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or HATFIELD REGIS, *(Essex)* t. dist. from London by Epping 29 m. 5 f. and by Ongar 32 m. called Broad Oak, from some spreading oak in the town; and Regis, or King's Hatfield, from having been a royal demesne before the conquest. It is a small place, but had formerly a market on Saturday, now discontinued. Here was a priory of black friars, first founded by Aubrey de Vere, the second of that name; first cell to the abbey at Redon in Normandy, and afterwards made independent; granted to Thomas Noke. Fair, Aug 5. Here is *New Barrington Hall,* (Sir John Barrington). On the left 4 m. is *Bassingbourne Hall,* (Sir Peter Parker).

HATFIELD HEATH, *(Essex)* dist. from London 27 m. 3 f. leading to Hatfield Broad Oak.

HATFIELD PEVEREL, *(Essex)* v. dist. from London (measured from Whitechapel church) 34 m. 5 f. on the Witham river, so called from its owner Ranulph Peverel, who married the greatest beauty of her time, the daughter of Inglerick, a Saxon nobleman, and concubine to William the Con-

Conqueror. This lady founded here a college of secular canons, which was changed by her son to a priory of Benedictines, under the abbey of St. Alban. The site was granted to Sir Gilbert Leigh, and on it a handsome house was built, some years ago, by Mr. Wright, a coach-maker, of Long-Acre. The learned Edmund Castel, author of the Lexicon, was vicar of this parish. In the windows of the church is much painted glass, and its spires are visible in the high road to Witham... Near it, on the right, is *Hatfield House*, (—— Shaen, esq.); beyond which is a seat of William Walford, esq. Through it, on the left, is *Terling Place*, (John Strut, esq.) Inn, *Crown*.

HATFIELD WOODHALL, (*Herts*) manor, near Bishop's Hatfield, to which it is subordinate. It takes its name from the quantity of wood growing on and about it.

HATFIELD WOODHOUSE, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) dist. from London 159 m. 2 f. See HATFIELD.

HATFORD, (*Berks*) v. near Faringdon, E. See STANFORD.

HATHER, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, N. E.

HATHERDEN, (*Hants*) v. near Andover, N. W.

HATHERLAND, (*Devon*) v. near Tiverton, N. by the Exe.

HATHERLEIGH, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London 200 m. 3 f. It is seated on a branch of the river Towridge, near its conflux with the Ock. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory and agriculture, it being esteemed a very good soil for the improvement of the latter. To the borough belongs a large common or waste plot of land, which is very beneficial, and which was given to the said town about four centuries ago. The borough business is transacted by a portreeve and two constables, chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court, as are also other inferior officers, respecting the rights of the said borough. This is a remarkable good country for game, fowling, and fishing, and is bounded by the notable rivers Torridge, Ockment, and Lew. Market-day, Friday, formerly Tuesday; also an annual market, held on the Friday nearest March 21, which hath been but of late years, when a considerable quantity of cattle is sold. Fairs, May 21, June 22, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8: should any of these days fall on a Sunday or Monday, the fair is held on the succeeding Tuesday. The post from Crediton arrives Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, by eight o'clock in the morning, and waits while a post goes from here to Stratton, which returns by seven o'clock in the evening, and by which letters, &c. are conveyed from thence to Exeter, where they are delivered next morning by seven o'clock. On the right a turnpike-road to Torrington. On the left 2 m. ditto to Launceston. Going to Torrington, on the right, a turnpike-road to Exeter. On the left to Holsworthy. Inns, *New*, *London*, and —— (*Post-Office.*)

HATHERNE, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from London 112 m. 2 f. Here was a preceptory of knights hospitallers, founded by Ralph de Gresley, before the reign of King John. Beyond, on the left, a turnpike-road to Ashby de la Zouch; ditto, 1½ m. is the seat of Edward Dawson, esq.; and on the right, of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. Inn, *Anchor*.

HATHEROP, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Northleach about 7 m.

HATHERSAGE, *(Derb.)* v. dist. from Bakewell about 8 m. where mill-stones of a superior quality are procured.

HATLEY, *(Bedf.)* v. near Potton, N. E.

HATLEY, EAST, *(Camb.)* vil. dist. from Cambridge about 12 m.

HATTERILL HILLS, *(Monm.)* near Old Town, the north-east boundary of Monmouthshire.

HATTERSLY, *(Chesh.)* v. dist. from Stockport 7 m.

HATTON, *(Shropsh.)* ham. dist. from Shiffnall 2 m. S. E. Here is *Hatton House*, (Slancy Robert, esq.)

HATTON, *(Warw.)* v. dist. from London 99 m. On the left is a turnpike-road through Shirley Street to Birmingham.

HATTON, *(Derb.)* v. dist. from Derby 10 m. 2 f.

HATTON, *(Linc.)* v. near Market Raisin, S. E. and has a charity-school.

HATTON, *(Yorksh. E. R.)* vil. near Pocklington, S. E.

HATTON HEATH, *(Chesh.)* dist. from London 176 m. 2 f. Near 3 m. beyond it, on the right, is the seat of Rev. Mr. Mostyn; and a little further, of Thos. Ince, esq.

HAUGH, *(Linc.)* v. dist. from Alford 2 m. W. Here a priory of Augustine canons was founded by King Henry II. about the year 1164, as a cell to the abbey at Cherburgh; which, as an alien priory, was given by Richard II. to the Carthusians at Coventry: Henry IV. restored it to Cherburg, but in the next reign it was given to the priory of Montgrace, in Yorkshire, and at the dissolution came with it to John Lord Russell.

HAUGH, *(Yorksh. W. R.)* vil. near Rotherham, N. W.

HAUGHAM. See HAGHAM.

HAUGHLEY, *(Suff.)* vil. dist. from Ixworth 8 m. Here are the ruins of a castle. Fair, Aug. 25. Going to Stow Market, on the left, a turnpike-road to Bury St. Edmunds. On the left is the seat of R. Ray, esq.; and on the right *Haughley Park*, (E. Solyard, esq.)

HAUGHTON, *(Shropsh.)* v. dist. from Shiffnal about 4 f.

HAUGHTON, *(Staff.)* vil. dist. from Stafford 4 m. 2 f.

HAUGHTON, *(Northumb.)* vil. dist. from Chollerton 1 m. N. W. Here is an ancient castle now the seat of —— Smith, esq.

HAUGHTON, *(Durh.)* v. dist. from Darlington 4 f. on the Skern river. Here is the seat of M. Hardcastle, esq.

HAUGHTON CONQUEST, *(Bedf.)* vil. dist. from Ampthill 2 m. N. where the Countess of Pembroke built a seat from the design of Sir Philip Sidney, in his Arcadia. It was some years since fitted up for the Marquis of Tavistock; but of late years has been neglected, and is now in a state of decay... Dr. Gray, editor of "Hudibras," was rector of this parish. At the dist. of 2 m. E. is *Houghton*, (Lord Carteret).

HAULGATE, *(Yorksh. N. R.)* near Richmond, N. W.

HAULTON, *(Linc.)* near Spilsby.

HAULTON, *(Linc.)* vil. near Tattershall, N. on the Bane.

HAULTON, *(Linc.)* vil. near Wragby, N. W.

HAULTON, WEST, *(Linc.)* vil. near Burton-upon-Trent, N. E.

HAULTWICK, *(Herts)* vil. near Puckeridge.

HAUSEGARTH, *(Yorksh. N. R.)* v. near Whitby, S. E. on the coast.

HAUTBOIS, *(Norf.)* vil. dist. from London 117 m. About 2½ m. on the left, is the seat of Sir T. Durrant, bart. On the right, 4 m.

m. is *Westwick Hall*, (J. B. Petre, esq.) See HORSTEDE.

HAVANT, (*Hants*) m. t. dist. from London 65 m. 6 f. is pleasantly situated, not far from the sea, on the borders of Sussex. Its church is an ancient building, with an organ and six very tunable bells. Here are also places of worship for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. This town consists of about 500 houses, and the air is salubrious, as is evident from the many instances of longevity here met with. About 1½ m. S.W. are the remains of an ancient mansion of the Warblingtons, called *Warblington Castle*. It appears to have been built with brick, and on the outside faced with stone. The ancient gateway and tower are still standing; the latter converted into a pigeon-house. A farm-house on the spot seems a part of the ancient building, or else formed of the ruins. The parish church is situated near these ruins, and was probably the family chapel. Market-day, Saturday, for all sorts of grain; and by an order of privy council in 1797, the corn returns are ordered to be delivered at this market instead of Gosport. Fairs, June 22 and Oct. 17. A receiving house for letters, which are forwarded to Portsmouth. Inn, *Bear*.

HAVELAND, or HALLAND, (*Suss.*) v. near Lewes, N. E.

HAVEN, (*Wilts*) v. near Evercy. Fair, St. Luke's day.

HAVERFORDWEST, (*Pemb.*) m. dist. from London, by Caermarthen and Narbeth, 264 m. 6. f. and by Caermarthen and Whitland 262 m. 4 f. called, by the Welch, Hwlffordd, is a large ancient town, descending, in several steep streets, from the top of a high hill to a branch of the haven, from whence it derives its commercial importance. It is governed by a mayor, twenty-four councilmen (out of whom the mayor is chosen), sheriff, &c. Here the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c. are held for the county of Pembroke, as well as for the town and county. It sends one member to parliament. It was made a county of itself, first by charter of Edw. IV. afterwards by Henry VIII. and lastly by James I. The right of election is in the freeholders, burgesses, and inhabitants, paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms; who are about 500. The mayor is the returning officer. It enjoys several privileges, besides that of keeping its own courts. The mayor is admiral, coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets within its precincts. Without the town was a priory of black canons, before the year 1200, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr, and liberally endowed, if not founded, by Robert de Haverford, lord of this place, who bestowed on it several churches and tithes within the barony, which were afterwards confirmed by King Edward III. About 80 years ago an effigy was found, supposed to be that of David Cherbury, bishop of Dromore in Ireland, and archdeacon of Brecknock, who, by his last will, desired to be buried here, and left a legacy towards rebuilding the cloisters of this priory. This town was formerly fortified with a rampart and castle, supposed to have been erected by Gilbert, earl of Clare; it was one of those possessed by the Flemings when they first came into Dyvet, or Pembrokeshire, the fortifications of which were destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I.

Their ruins still exist. There are three parish churches within the town, and one in the suburbs... Here is also a commodious quay for ships of burthen, a custom-house, and a fine stone bridge over the Dougledye, with a good free-school, a charity-school for boys and girls, and an alms-house. The town, which contains about 600 houses and 5000 inhabitants, is built in a beautiful and healthy situation, on the river Clithey, which is navigable to the town, and disembogues itself into Milford Haven. It has a good trade, but is particularly noticed as a place of residence for a great number of independent gentry. With all these advantages it has several ill-paved streets; but the houses are in general good. Here is likewise a parade commanding an extensive view of the neighbouring county, and the ruins of the ancient abbey. At the dist. of about 4 m. S. are the ruins of a priory called *Pulla*. See STANTON. Five m. N. W. are the remains of *Roch Castle*, which was founded by the Flemings. See ROSEMARKET.——Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday, which are abundantly supplied. Fairs, May 12, June 12, July 18, Sept. 14 and 24, and Oct. 18, these are in the town: May 1 and Sept. 29, in the suburbs, called Prendergast. The mail sets out for London every morning at nine o'clock. Principal inns, *Blue Boar* and *Castle*.

HAVERGATE, (*Norf.*) near Yarmouth, W.

HAVERHILL, or HAVERILL, (*Suff.*) m. t. dist. from London 58 m. 6 f. It is partly in Essex, and appears, by the ruins of a church and castle still to be seen, to have been of much greater consequence formerly than it is at present. Here is a charity-school. It contains about 300 poor clay houses, and one wide street not paved. Besides its church, which is large, are other places of worship for Presbyterians and Quakers. It has a considerable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fustians. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 12 and Aug. 26. Here is a post-office. On the right a turnpike-road to St. David's. Principal inn, *Bell*.

HAVERHOLM, (*Linc.*) v. between Sleaford and Anwick, was given, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, to the monks of Fountain's Abbey, about the year 1137, to build a monastery; but they disliking the situation, the bishop gave it to the Gilbertines, who settled here about 1139, and the Cistertians removed to Louth... At the suppression *Haverholm Abbey*, (now the seat of Sir James Wm. Gordon) was granted to Edward Lord Clinton.

HAVERING BOWER, (*Essex*) v. dist. from Romford 3 m. in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a seat of some of our Saxon kings; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. "It so abounded," says the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, like Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming spot, having an extensive prospect over a great part of Essex, Herts,

Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, some part of the walls of which are still standing. Besides this palace there was another, called *Pergo*, that seems to have been always the jointure house of a Queen Consort. Here died Joan, queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal seats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into Suffolk in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the seat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the site of the former is *Bower House*, or *Havering Bower*, (—— Milnor, esq.) an elegant villa; and near this is *Bedfords*, (John Heaton, esq.) See ROMFORD, HORNCHURCH, and HARESTREET.

HAVERSHAM, *(Westmorel.)* v. dist. from Kendal 7 m. 2 f. Near it is a mountain called *Arnside Fell*, and the vestiges of several towers and castles are found in the neighbourhood. Near it is also *Leven's Hall*, (earl of Suffolk.)

HAVERSHAM, *(Bucks)* v. near Newport Pagnell.

HAVERSTOCK HILL, *(Midd.)* dist. from London 3 m. 1 f. between Mother Red Cap's and Hampstead.

HAVIATES GREEN, (*Som.*) dist. from Bristol 10 m. 4 f.

HAVINGTON, (*Northamp.*) near Walgrave.

HAVINGTON, *(Worc.)* par. near Evesham, by the Avon, and on the borders of Warwickshire.

HAW, *(Surry)* near Abinger Hammer, S. W.

HAWAKDEN, HAWERDEN, or HARDEN, *(Flintsh.)* m. t. dist. from London 190 m. ¼ f. is large, well paved, and has a foundery of cannon. Between the town and the Dee are the remains of an old castle, called, in Welch, Pen-y-Llwch, or vulgarly Pennard-y-Cas, situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, about 1 m. south from the river Dee. This castle, built soon after the Norman conquest, (but by whom is unknown) has been very strong. In the year 1281, David, lord of Denbigh, on his reconciliation with his brother Lionel, or Llewellyn, prince of Wales, besieged and took it, in which was Sir Roger Clifford, a noble knight justiciary of Wales, whom he led captive, slaying all that resisted, and spoiling the country. This produced a war which ended in the total subjection of all Wales. Henry VI. granted it to Sir Thomas Stanley, in whose family it continued till the civil wars; when, according to Rushworth, "part of the English army that had served in Ireland, upon the cessation made with the rebels there, were brought over to serve the king in England, and landed at Mostyn in Flintshire, in Nov. 1643. Their first attempt was on Hawarden castle, to which they sent a *verbal* summons by a *trumpet*. After a fortnight's siege, and much ink, but little blood spilt, the castle, being in want of provisions, was surrendered to Sir Michael Erusley, on conditions to march out with half arms, and two colours of three, one flying and the other furled, and to have a convoy to Wem, or Nantwyche." It continued in the possession of the royalists till after the surrender of Chester, in February in the same year; and as Rushworth says, "it could not hold out," it was probably soon after taken; but its surrender is

294, it had a mint. As chief of the cinque-ports, it was formerly obliged to find 21 ships, within 40 days after the king's summons, well furnished and armed for service, and to maintain the crews a fortnight at its own charge; but, if their attendance was required longer, they were to be defrayed at the king's. This port had charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. Henry II. Richard I. Henry III. Edward I. and Charles II.; but it was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II. after having been plundered by them. It has sent members ever since Edward III. The number of voters was usually 20; but, at present, only 12. Here was fought that famous battle between Harold king of England and William duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066, in which the former was defeated and killed; and by his death William, surnamed the Conqueror, became king of England. The night before the battle, the aspect of things was very different in the two camps. The English spent the time in riot, jollity, and disorder; the Normans in prayer, and other duties of religion. In the morning the duke divided his army into three lines; the first, headed by Montgomery, consisted of archers and light-armed infantry: the second, commanded by Martel, was composed of his bravest battalions, heavy armed, and ranged in close order: his cavalry, at whose head he placed himself, formed the third line; and were so disposed, that they stretched beyond the infantry, and flanked each wing of the army. He ordered the signal of battle to sound; and the whole army, moving at once, and singing the hymn or song of Roland the famous peer of Charlemagne, advanced, in order and with alacrity, towards the enemy. After a battle which was fought from morning till sun-set, William duke of Normandy gained the great and decisive victory of Hastings. He had three horses killed under him; and there fell near 15,000 men on the side of the Normans. The loss was still more considerable on that of the vanquished; besides the death of the king and his two brothers. The dead body of Harold was brought to William, who restored it, without ransom, to his mother. About two miles W. of the town is a large broad stone, on which, it is said, K. William the Conqueror dined on his landing. See BATTEL. K. William made this town (now governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen,) one of the five ports, as the Lord Coke, in the fourth part of his Institutes, affirms, and, as tradition tells us, fortified it with a castle, built on the top of a hill near thereto, a part of the ruins of which are yet to be seen. The area of this castle is about an acre and a half; and the walls, which are no where entire, are, in some places, 8 feet thick. On approaching it, it appears two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, with the points rounded off. The base, or S. side, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, about 400 feet long, which required no other fortification. This town gives the name to the easternmost of the six divisions of the county of Sussex called *Rapes*; the barony whereof, and of the castle, were given by William the Conqueror to John de Britannia, (as Speed's Chronicles testify;) and

The road leads through Long Sledale to Kendal.

HAWKBURY, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from Chipping Sodbury about 4 m.

HAWKHURST, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Newenden 5 m. 2 f. and from Cranbrook 5 m. a dependent on the manor of Wye, is a very populous large parish, and had, before the destruction of its church in the civil wars, 1400 communicants; but now it is full of poor, and noted for smugglers. Fair, Aug. 10. Here were also formerly five crosses, or watch-houses, and a beacon; but they are all demolished, except two. Here are *Elford*, (S. Boys, esq.) and a small ancient building called the *Hall House*, (David Jennings, esq.) Near it is the seat of —— Mayo, esq.; also *Fowlers*, (—— Bridges, esq.); and *Tongs*, (W. Jenkins, esq.) Inn, *Queen's Head*.

HAWKSDALE, (*Cumb.*) dist. from Carlisle 6 m. Near it is *Holm Hill*, (George Sumner, esq.) beyond which is *Rose Castle*, (Bishop of Carlisle).

HAWKSHEAD, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London 274 m. is pleasantly situated at the northern extremity of Lancashire, near the head of the lake Estwaite, a charming piece of water, about two miles in length, and of a great variety of breadth, being deeply indented in several parts by bold promontories, and high swelling peninsulas (in high floods completely insulated), sweetly fringed with woods, and crowned with sheep or waving corn. The vale in which it stands lies exactly between the celebrated lakes of Windermere and Coningstone, and runs, as they do, nearly N. and S. but lies higher than either of them, and is remarkably healthy. The west-side of it, which rises gently from the lake, has probably a singularity of character, scarcely any where to be equalled; being entirely broken, from top to bottom, into smooth round-topped hills, which have a remarkable softness of appearance. This peculiarity of form, together with the hedge-rows intersecting them in various directions, and several patches of wood, in different positions, upon all of them, impress upon that side of the vale a most characteristic effect and form some of the most delicious and sheltered situations for houses that can well be imagined. It is the principal town of what is called *Furness Wells*, which is a very woody tract, bounded towards the north by the stupendous Fells of Coningstone and Langdale. These woods are chiefly charred, about the growth of fifteen years, for the use of the furnaces and forges in the neighbourhood, of which there are a considerable number; iron ore being to be raised, in the contiguous district of Low Furness, in any quantity that may be required. The wood proper for hoops, as ash, hasel, &c. is worked up for that purpose, being more valuable when so applied than in any other way; and the bark of the oak, which in most coppices constitutes a large proportion, furnishes an essential article in their trade to a considerable number of tanners, and this again to more, as curriers, shoemakers, &c. The mountains to the north, though so unpromising in appearance, are no less productive of industry and labour, and create and nourish perhaps no less trade, than the Woodlands. From their bowels are drawn slate and copper, and

over

over their rugged sides and towering heads browse innumerable quantities of excellent sheep, whose annual produce of wool is all wrought up in the country, and employs, amongst others, all the female part of the families engaged in the quarries and mines. The slate quarries are the most considerable in the kingdom; and, from the increased and increasing demand for that article, are now worked with uncommon alacrity and spirit. Here is a good free grammar-school, founded in the year 1585, by Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, a native of this place, and endowed by him with a revenue of about 30l. a year, to which sum the letters-patents of the above date, granted by Queen Elizabeth, limitted the endowment. It contains at present about 100 boys, and is deservedly in distinguished repute amongst the schools in the north. Though this town has no staple manufacture or trade immediately within itself, yet many local circumstances concur to render it a very considerable market. Market-day, Monday. Fairs, established by charter from King James I. Easter-Monday, Monday preceding Ascension-day, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 2. The tolls, granted to the town to be taken at these fairs, have for their encouragement been now for a long time discontinued. Post-days from Kendal, by which all letters for this place should be directed, are Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. The roads of the country are excellent. Inns, *Red Lion*, (excise and post-office) and *Sun*.

HAWKSTONE, (*Shropshire*) vil. dist. from Wem about 3 m. E.... Here are the ruins of *Castle Roun*, or *Red Castle*, belonging, anciently, to Lord Audley; they are situated in Sir Richard Hill's beautiful seat and park; near which is a square Roman encampment. See SANDFORD.

HAWKSTONE, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge about 3 m. 4 f. and has some oil mills.

HAWKSWORTH, (*Nott.*) v. near Bingham, N. E.

HAWKSWORTH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Otley.

HAWLEY, (*Kent,*) vil. distant from Dartford 1 m. 4 f. On the right, going to Farningham, dist. 3 m. 4 f. is *Hatley House*, (Mrs. Leigh); and, on the left, the seat of Hussey Fleet, esq.

HAWLEY, (*Hants*) vil. near Blackwater, S. E.

HAWLING, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Winchcombe about 6 m. S. E.

HAWNBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Helmesley, N. W.

HAWNE, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Bridgenorth, N. E.

HAWORTH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from Whiston about 1 m. Fairs, July 22, and Oct. 14.... Here is the seat of Miss Wrestley.

HAWSTED, (*Suff.*) vil. distant from Bury St. Edmund's about 3 m. 4 f. S. W. and is remarkable for having its bounds to pass through the N. and S. doors of Newton church. Its church is built of freestone and flint, which has a durable and pleasing effect, and though erected in 1521, is of excellent workmanship; the chancel is older. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross.

HAWSWORTH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Sheffield.

HAWTHORPE, (*Durh.*) v. near Hartlepool.

HAWTON,

Hawton, (*Nott.*) v. near Newark; and which suffered so much in the civil wars, that it is now, for the greatest part, enclosed.

Hawton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. near Settle and the river Ribble.

Haxby, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Gilling.

Haxey, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 154 m. 6 f. and leads to Crowle. Fair, July 5.

Haxton, (*Bedf.*) near Luton, N.

Haxton, (*Wilts*) vil. near N. Tudworth.

Hay, (*Brecks.*) m. t. dis. from London, by Hereford and Bredvardine, 136 m. 7 f.; and, by Hereford and Letton, 157 m. 6 f.; a small, situated on a high bank, which descends precipitately to the river Wye, over which was a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is, by the Britons, called *Trekethele*, or the town among the hazles, and lies on the very extreme part of the county. It seems to have been well known to the Romans, whose coins are frequently found here. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle, built by the Normans, near the parish church. In 1215, Llewellyn ap Gruffydd dispossessed Giles de Bruce, bishop of Hereford, of this castle, in consequence of his conspiracy against him; but when Llewellyn, in 1216, refused K. John his assistance against the French, he marched from Hereford here, and destroyed the castle. At present nothing more remains of it than a mound of earth, with intrenchments round it, about which the inhabitants have many traditions and ridiculous ideas. The castle, since its first erection, was removed to near the centre of the town, and has, at present, its Gothic gateway very perfect: but a large house, of the reign of James I. occupies the ancient site of the castle, and the few remains are converted into a modern house, (Richard Wellington, esq.) This town gradually fell into decay about the time the rebellious Owen Glyndwr committed devastations on this co. and burnt the town: but Leland says, there was, in his time, the remains of a strong wall, with three gates. Within the town were the remains of a gentleman's palace, called *Wallwine*; by whose means, it is said, Llewellyn was taken in the neighbourhood of Buallt. The whole of this small town formerly belonged to the duke of Buckingham. In the winter of 1794 it suffered a great loss by the resistless torrent of the Wye, carrying away its handsome bridge, mentioned above. The only thing worth the traveller's notice, here, is the view from the church-yard, which is extremely grand and beautiful. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, May 17, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10. A regular post. On the right is a turnpike road to Kington. At the dist. of 4 m. is *Treyoyd*, (Lord Viscount Hereford.) Inn, *White Swan*.

Hay, Little, (*Staff.*) v. near Litchfield, S.

Haydon, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Sherborne, and has a small church, which is an ancient structure.

Haydon, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Charminster.

Haydon, (*Kent*) v. near Tunbridge.

Haydon Bridge, (*Northumb.*) v. dist. from Hexham 6 m. W. on the S. Tyne river, and had formerly a market. About 1 m. S. W. is *Langley Castle*, which was a seat

a seat of the Derwentwaters, built on an eminence, in the form of the letter H, having four towers, one at the extreme of each wing. The walls are 7 feet thick, and the N. E. tower 66 feet high... Several of the rooms which are vaulted remain entire. Various ancient monuments have been dug up here. Beyond this place, across the Tyne, is *Unthank Hall*, (William Tweddle, esq.)

HAYES, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 11 m. 6 f.: it leads to Uxbridge. The church, situated about ½ m. to the left, is a handsome structure, (the chancel curiously ornamented,) and contains several ancient monuments, and some of a more modern date. In this parish is *Dawley*, once the seat of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, and afterwards of the earl of Uxbridge. The greater part of this ancient mansion has been pulled down; also *Hayes Park*, (Captain Joseph Fraine.) Inn, *Angel*.

HAYES, (*Kent*) v. near Bromley, where the great earl of Chatham had a seat, now belonging to —— Delaney, esq.

HAYES, (*Derb.*) near Wirksworth.

HAYHAM, (*Linc.*) near Burwell.

HAYFIELD, (*Derb.*) vil. distant from Buxton 8 m. 6 f.

HAY GATE, (*Shropshire,*) dist. from London 151 m. Beyond it, on the right, is *Orleton Hall*, (Wm. Cludde, esq.)

HAYLE, (*Cornw.*) vil. distant from London 272 m. 5 f.: it leads directly to St. Ives. A little beyond it, on the left, is *Trevethow*, (—— Praed, esq.)

HAYLES, (*Glouc.*) distant from Winchcombe about 2 m. N.

HAYLEY, (*Staff.*) vil. near Birmingham. Here Lord Littleton had an elegant mansion.

HAYLEY HILL, (*Yorksh.*) d st. from Halifax 5 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HAYLING, (*Hants*) island, E. of Portsmouth, and has a parish-church.

HAYLSHAM, see HAILSHAM.

HAYLSHOT, (*Surr.*) vil. near Cocking, E.

HAYNBYTHE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle, N. E. on the river Aire.

HAYNEFORD, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Norwich 5 m.

HAYNES YARD, (*Devon*) dist. from Honiton 3 m

HAYNTON, (*Devon*) vil. near Torrington.

HAYSEY, (*Linc.*) near Folkingham, N. W.

HAYSTHOP, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Kilham, situated near the ocean.

HAYTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. dist. from London 209 m. 7 f.. On the left is the seat of rev. B. Rudstone.

HAYTON, (*Cumb.*) v. near Aspatria, which see.

HAYTON, (*Kent*) near Hythe.

HAYWOOD, (*Staff.*) vil. distant from London 131 m. 2 f. Near it, on the left, is *Shugborough*, (—— Anson, esq.)

HAYWOOD, (*Heref.*) vil. near Hereford, S.

HEACHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from Snettisham 2 m. Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey at Lewes, founded by William Warren, earl of Surry, in the reign of William Rufus: granted, at the dissolution, to the duke of Norfolk.

HEADBOURN WORTHY, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 60 m. 6 f.: it leads directly to Winchester...

On

On the left is the seat of Sir Chaloner Ogle; and about 1 m. farther is *Avington*, (Earl Temple.)

HEADINGLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from London 198 m. where the shire-oak grew, from which it took its name. Beyond, on the left, is *New Grange*, (—— Buck, esq.); on the right is *Wectwood*, (Mrs. Wade.)

HEADINGTON, or HEDDINGTON, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from London 52 m. 2 f. said to have been a royal nursery in the Saxon times, and the residence of King Ethelred, father to Edward the Confessor, who had a palace here... Several people of fortune have houses on this spot. At the dist. of 1 m. is *Headington Hill*, and, on the left, is the old road to Wheatley.

HEADLEY, (*Hants*) vil. distant from Farnham 6 m. Here is *Holt Park*, (Oliver Laver, esq.)

HEADLEY, (*Northumb.*) near Hexham, S. E.

HEADLEY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dis. from Bramham 3 m. S. E. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey at York, founded by Hippolitus Bram, in the reign of Henry I.

HEADLEY'S CROSS, (*Worc.*) dist. from London 110 m. 1 f.

HEADON, see HEDON.

HEAGE, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 136 m. 5 f. On the right a turnpike road to Alfreton; on the left to Wirksworth. Four m. E. is *Cadnor Castle*, an ancient seat of the Lord Greys. To the left, 4 m. is *Alderwachpica Hall*, (Francis Hart, esq.) Inn, *White Hart*.

HEAL BRIDGE, (*Som.*) distant from London 164 m. on the river Exe. Near it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Dunster.

HEALEY, (*Derb.*) vil. dis. from London 162 m. 1 f. on the borders of Yorkshire.

HEALEY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Masham, W.

HEALTH HILL, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1 m.

HEANOR, (*Derby*) v. dis. from Derby 9 m. on the Erwash river. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is a turnpike road to Wirksworth and Alfreton.

HEANTON SACKVILLE, (*Cornw.*) near Padstow.

HEAPEY, (*Lanc.*) v. dis. from Chorley 2 m. divided by the Lancaster canal.

HEAPHAM, (*Linc.*) vil. near Gainsborough, S. E.

HEBBABY, (*Cumb.*) near Carlisle.

HEATH, (*Derb.*) vil. dist. from London 146 m. 2 f. On the left is *Hardwick Hall*, (Duke of Devonshire), an ancient mansion... Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Sutton Hall*, (Job Hart Price Clarke, esq.)

HEATH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Wakefield about 1 m. S. E. and, for situation, variety of elegant seats, and charming lawns, is justly esteemed the finest and pleasantest village in the kingdom. The principal seat (J. Dillon, esq.) was built about the reign of Queen Mary, by the family of the Lawsons; and the late Sir G. Lawson's only daughter was married to J. Dillon, esq. The next, in point of beauty, is the seat of John Smyth, esq.; beyond which is *Sharleston*, (earl of Westmorland); *Newland Park*, (Sir Edward Smith, bart.) situate on the banks of the Calder, a little below Heath; was anciently a religious house, and its annual income was about 244l.; but it is now demolished: the present is a charm-

a charming house. *Methley Park*, (Earl of Mexborough), which is about 5 m. dist. was built by Sir Robert Waterton, master of the horse to King Henry IV. See WAKEFIELD.

HEATH, (*Hants*) v. near Christchurch, S. W. Here is *Heath House*, (A. Matthews, esq.)

HEATH, EAST, (*Midd.*) v. between Acton and Ealing.

HEATH END, (*Kent*) between Charing and Ashford.

HEATH, LITTLE, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Hertford 1 m. 4 f.

HEATH, LITTLE, (*Chesh.*) vil dist. from Nantwich 6 m.

HEATHENCOTT, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from London 59 m. 7 f. on the Tow river; is in the parish of Paul's Purry, and had its name from the residence of the Danes here, who, in the Saxon annals, are called heathens. Near it, on the right, is *Stoke Park*, (Levison Vernon, esq.); on the left is *Whittlebury*, (Hon. and Rev. Henry Beauclerk.) Inn, *White Horse*.

HEATHER, (*Leic.*) v. near Ashby de la Zouch, S. E.

HEATHFIELD, (*Suss.*) vil. dist. from Hastings about 7 m. which gave title of Lord to General Elliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar. On the death of Lord Heathfield, F. Newbery, esq. purchased the seat, and, in the park, erected a tower, to the memory of the hero, on a spot which commands a rich and most extensive view by sea and land. See CROSS IN HAND. On *Heathfield Down* the decisive battle, between William the Conqueror and Harrold, was fought.

HEATHFIELD, (*Derb.*) v. near Chapel in le Frith, in the Peak.

HEATHORPE, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Chipping Norton about 2 m.

HEATON, (*Lanc.*) v. dist from London 200 m. 6 f.

HEATON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. between Bradford and Cottingley Bridge. Here is the seat of J. Field, esq.

HEATON, (*Northumb.*) v. near Biker, which see: it was the place of retreat for King John. And here are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient building, supposed to have been his palace; near which is *Heaton Lodge*, (Sir Mat. White Ridley, bart.)

HEATON, GREAT, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London 190 m. On the left is *Heaton Hall*, (Earl of Wilton): about 1 m. farther, on the right, is *Litchfield Hall*, (—— Braddock, esq.)

HEATON NORRIS, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from London, by Bakewell, 181 m. 5 f.; and, by Macclesfield, 181 m. near the Mersey river. Inn, *George*.

HEAVITREE, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 170 m. 7 f. a very pleasant place, remarkable, and justly recommended by the faculty, for the salubrity of its air: there are many genteel families reside here; and the inhabitants of Exeter (dist. 1 m. 7 f.) frequently resort hither, as well for pleasure, as the re-establishment of health. This village and churchtown is supposed to have derived its name from having been the common place of execution to the city of Exeter. Here is a plot of ground inclosed, for the interment of the bodies that are hanged on its gallows, and land appropriated to buy them shrouds.

HEBBURN WOOD, (*Northumb.*) near Glanton, where, 1 m. to the S. is an ancient entrenchment.

HEBDEN, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Skipton about 10 m.

and

nd has a twist manufactory... lere is a bridge (dist. from Halifax 7 m. 6 f.) over the river Hebden, which runs into the Calder. Near the bridge, on the left, is *Mitholm*, (James King, esq.); between it and Halifax, ditto, is *Warley House*, (J. Cook, esq.); near which is *Cliff Hill*, (T. Milnes, esq.), and, on the right, is *Willow Hall*, (D. Dyson, esq.)

HECK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Snaith, and is divided into *Great* and *Little*.

HECKFIELD, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Basing 6 m. Fair, Good-Friday. At *Heckfield Heath* are seats of C. Shaw Lefevre, esq. General Pitt, and Rev. Mr. Aubrey.

HECKINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. near Loddon, N. E.

HECKINGTON, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Sleaford 5 m.; is a compact place, and has some good houses. The fen part of it has been, some years ago, uninclosed, and frequently under water, but now produces large crops of oats.

HECKINGTON, (*Kent*) vil. near Canterbury.

HECKMONDWICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Wakefield 7 m.

HEDCORN, (*Kent*) parish, near Smarden, N. W. Fair, June 29. See MOTTENDEN.

HEDDINGLEY, (*Nott.*) v. near Southwell, N. W.

HEDDINGTON, (*Wilts.*) See EDINGTON.

HEDDON ON THE WALL, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne 7 m. In 1752 many curious Roman coins and medals were found in the ruins of the Roman wall; they had been deposited in wooden boxes, which were almost destroyed, but several of the coins as fresh as when first struck, and are said to have been a most valuable collection. There are some tumuli near it... *Heddon Hill* is worthy the traveller's attention, being like the ruins of a quarry. Here are *East* and *West Heddon*. Beyond it, 1 m. is *Close House*, (Col. Bowick); beyond which is *Wylam House*, (Charles Blackett, esq.)

HEDENHAM (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from Norwich 10 m. 5 f. On the right, going to Halesworth, dist. 11 m. 7 f. is a turnpike road to Harleston; on the left are *Hedenham Park*, (Chas. Garneys, esq.); *Ditchingham Park*, (J. Bedingfield, esq.); and *Broome Hall*, (Mrs. Fowles.) Within 1½ m. on the right, are *Woodston Hall*, (Miss Simmons); and *Bedingham*, (Geo. Stone, esq.)

HEDOR HOUSES, (*Heref.*) dist. from Bromyard 3 m. 6 f.

HEDGELEY, (*Bucks*) between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield, and has a park

HEDGELEY MOOR, (*Northumb.*) dist. from Glanton 4 m. N. Here is a stone pillar, called *Percy Cross*, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was killed here in 1463, in an engagement with Lord Montacute, before the battle of Hexham.

HEDINGHAM-CASTLE, see CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from London 47 m. 5 f. on the Cambridge road, and a very pleasant place.——In the church, built by some of the Hawkwood family, is a monument of Sir John Hawkwood, a famous adventurer in the reign of Edward III. who was the son of a tanner, and apprenticed to a taylor; but, serving K. Edward III. in his wars, obtained the honour of knighthood: he afterwards served as an adventurer

both for and against the Florentines; married the natural daughter of the duke of Milan's brother, and died at Florence. On the right a turnpike road to Sudbury; near it, ditto, is *Dynes Hall*, (H. Sperling, esq.) See CASTLE HEDINGHAM. Principal inns, *Bell*, and *Swan*.

HEDINGLEY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 194 m. 5 f. and had a priory. Between it and Cookridge, on the left, is *New Grange*, (—— Buck, esq.); on the right is *Wettwood*, (Mrs. Wade.)

HEDLEY, (*Surry*) par. distant from Epsom about 3 m. Near Leatherhead Down, upon the edge of this parish, (which has a great deal of wood about it,) there is a perfect Roman highway from London to Dorking, that appears, in several places, between Guildford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney. The shepherds of the downs, hereabouts, use what they call a half-horn, being a horn slit lengthways, and nailed to the end of a staff as long as crooks, with which they can hurl a stone a great way, and so keep their sheep within due bounds.

HEDNESFORD HILLS, (*Staff.*) dist. from Rugeley about 2 m. 4 f. where race-horses are trained, and, at the spring of the year, may be seen, on these hills, 30 or 40 noblemen's and gentlemen's horses.

HEDON, HEADON, HEYDON, or HEDDON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 178 m. 6 f.; is small, pleasant, and well built, in that part of Yorkshire called Holderness, situated on a river or creek about ½ m. from the Humber: it is a very ancient town; King John granted it to the earl of Albemarle for a free borough; so that the burgesses of it should hold in free burgage in as full a manner as the burgesses of York and Lincoln. It was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping. It makes no very great appearance now; which is ascribed to the neighbourhood of Hull, and to its harbour being choaked, the sea having so much encroached upon this shore as to have swallowed up many of its towns... There is a cut made on the south-east part of the town, which helps to scour that part of the haven which is left; but there are no hopes of rendering it as useful as formerly. The earl of Albemarle and Holderness was lord of this town, and had a great manor place at Newton, nearer the Humber, about 1 m. See NEWTON. It has now but one church; though there are the remains of two more. In this church is a painting of a king and bishop, and the same at Beverley. There is a remarkable inscription on a tomb-stone erected in the church-yard, viz. Here lies the body of William Trutton, of Patrington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97; who had, by his first wife, 28 children; and, by his second wife, 17; in all, 45: he was grandfather to 86, great grandfather to 97, and great great grandfather to 28: in all, had 251 descendants. It is a corporation; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 9 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs, who have the power of choosing sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. It sends two members to parliament. It returned members 23 Edward I. after which it ceased sending till 1 Edward VI. ..The right of election is in the burgesses of the borough, whose privileges are gained either by descent,

descent, by serving 7 years to a freeman residing only in the borough, or by an honorary gift, at the discretion of the chief officers for the time being; which latter power is seldom exercised, on account of the jealousy and opposition of the common burgesses... The number of voters about 140. The mayor is the returning-officer. In 1656 great part of the town was burnt down, as were, not many years since, many houses in the market-place; but the greatest part is rebuilt, and the town thereby rendered much more beautiful; and, of late years, it is grown richer, which is chiefly ascribed to its frequent fairs. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, March 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 17, Dec. 6, and every fortnight from Shrove-Monday to Midsummer. A bye-post passes through the town from Hull to Patrington every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday. History tells us, that a town, called *Ravensburgh*, stood somewhere this way; and it is memorable for Baliol, king of Scotland, having set out thence to recover his kingdom against Bruce, and also for the landing of Henry IV. when duke of Hereford, and the reception he met with there from the English nobility, against Richard II. and yet there are no vestigia or traces of this town to be now met with. This, therefore, must have been one of the towns which have been wallowed up by the encroachments of the sea. The *Spurncad*, a long promontory thrusting out into the sea, and making the E. point of the Humber, is very remarkable. It is supposed to be the Prætorium of Ptolemy. The Roman way from the Picts' wall ends here, as, indeed, it can hardly go farther, unless it should extend to Kelnsey, a little village standing at the head of the promontory. Spurnhead is likewise supposed to be the Occellum of Ptolemy, derived from the British word *uchel*, which signifies an high place. On the E. side of this promontory, on the German sea, the villages lie very thick.

HEDSON, (*Midd.*) near Pinner Green, which see.

HEDSOR, (*Bucks*) v. dis. from London 27 m. in a delightful situation, and possesses beauties sufficient to attract the visits of strangers, especially the gardens and park, with the woods adjoining, which are exceedingly picturesque and romantic. Here is *Hedsor Park*, (Lord Boston.)

HEDWORTH, (*Durh.*) vil. near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HEFFERLAW, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, N. E.

HEIGHINGTON, (*Durh.*) v. dis. from London 245 m. 2 f.

HEIGHINGTON, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, S. E.

HEILEY, (*Staff.*) near Betley, and belonging to that parish.

HEKINGTON, see HECKINGTON.

HELAGH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. dist. from Tadcaster 3 m. N... Here an hermitage, in the wood or park, with liberty to clear the ground, was granted to Gilbert, a monk of Marmoustier, by Bertram Haget, before the year 1202. A church was built, and some religious were placed here by his son: and, about the year 1218, a priory of regular canons was established and endowed by Jordan de St. Maria and Alice his wife, who was grand-daughter to Bertram Haget. The monastery, at the dissolution, was given to James Cage.

HELATHYRNE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull.

HELBECK, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Brampton, Cumberland, in the parish of Brough, and on the banks of the small stream of Gelt. Here a bloody battle was fought between the forces of Q. Elizabeth and those of Leonard Dacres, her rebellious subject; wherein the royal army gained the victory.

HELBOROP, (*Wilts*) v. near Marlborough.

HELEY, or HETHELEY, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Morpeth.

HELFORD, (*Cornw.*) v. between Helstone and Falmouth; has a small but good harbour, where the tin ships frequently go in to load for London: here are also a great number of fishing vessels for the pilchard trade; and abundance of skilful fishermen.

HELGAY, (*Norf*) v. dist. from London 80 m. 7 f.: it leads to Downham.

HELHOUSE, (*Hants*) near Kingsclere, E.

HELLABY, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Rotherham, E.

HELLAND, (*Cornw.*) near Bodmin, N. E.; and N. of which is *Hellegan*.

HELLENDON, (*Northamp.*) vil. dist. from Daventry about 5 m.

HELLEWSFORD, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Wetherby, where a Roman military way crossed the river Wharfe.

HELENSTOW, see ELSTOW.

HELLESDEN, (*Norf.*) vil. near Norwich, N. W.

HELLIFIELD COCHINS, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from London 226 m. 7 f. Near it is a chapel, with 8 alms-houses.

HELLINGTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Loddon, N. W.

HELLOUGHTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Fakenham, W.

HELMEDON, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Northampton.

HELMERTON, (*Wilts*) vil. near Calne, N.

HELMESLEY, HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) m. t. distant from London 218 m. 1 f.; is situated in a valley, called *Ridale*, on the side of the river Rye, and has a brook running through it, called *Borrow-bec*. The houses are built with stone, and covered with tile. It had formerly a castle, which was supposed to be one of the strongest inland castles in England; it was built by Sir Robert de Ross, (hence called *Ross Castle*,) from whom it descended to a branch of the family of Manners, and now belongs to the duke of Rutland. It was well fortified, and the moats were supplied with water by means of leaden pipes from Borrow-bec. It was besieged by General Fairfax, (who commanded the parliamentary army previous to Cromwell;) he endeavoured to batter it down, but, through the strength of the building, his efforts proved abortive. Search was then made to find out by what means the moats were supplied with water, which, when discovered, the pipes before-mentioned were broken up, and the moats thereby dried up. The enemy, now being enabled to undermine the building, blew it up; its remains are visible to this day. Here is a considerable trade in the manufacture of cottons and linen cloths. Market day, Saturday; fairs, May 19, July 16, Oct. ?, and Nov. 6. The mail comes in from York every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock in

in the morning, and sets off for York every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Near it, on the left, is *Duncomb Park*, (Charles Slingsby Duncomb, esq) About 1 m. N. of which stands a temple, at the end of a most beautiful terrace, situate above Rivaulx, called *Rivaulx-bank-top*. This temple is much noted for the beautiful paintings it contains. There are few seats in this county more worthy the attention of the curious traveller than this. The house is a very good one, the collection of pictures truly capital, and the ornamental grounds some of the most beautiful in England. Near it are the ruins of *Rivaulx Abbey*, founded, for Cistertians, by Walter Espee, in the year 1131: the site and ruins belong to C. S. Duncomb, esq. Beyond Helmesley, 4 m. on the right, is *Hall House*, (Rev. J. Robinson.) Inns, *Black Swan*, and *Excise-Office*.

HELMESLEY, GATE, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from York 6 m.

HELMINGHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. between Woodbridge and Debenham, near which is *Helmley*.

HELMSLEY, UPPER and LOWER, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Wilton, W.

HELNESTOW, (*Berks*) near Abingdon.

HELPERBY, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Boroughbridge, N. E.

HELPERTHORPE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near New Malton.

HELPRINGHAM, (*Linc.*) near Sleaford.

HELSBY, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Chester 8 m. 4 f.

HELSET, (*Cornw.*) near Haleworthy.

HELSINGTON, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kendal, and on the W. side of the river Kent. It has a neat chapel, founded in 1726, and a charity-school.

HELSTON, or HELSTONE, (*Cornwall*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bodmin, 276 m.; and by Camelford 229 m. 5 f.: it is situated on the river Loe, which, at its mouth, extends to a considerable width, and is called *Loepool*: the river is also called *Cober*. It is one of the towns appointed by the stannary laws for the stamping of tin; is large, populous, and has a good trade. It had formerly a priory and a castle, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but was not incorporated till the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor, to be chosen on Sept. 29, and four aldermen, who are to be of the common councilmen, and to choose 24 assistants. In 1774, the corporation being reduced to one alderman and eight freemen, (there being no mayor,) a new charter was granted, which appointed 31 freemen, but included the remaining corporators. This charter, however, was refused by six of the old corporation, who read a protest against it, and refused to act under it, which occasioned some curious proceedings on the ensuing general election. Petitions were presented by the two contending parties; and the result was, that the new charter was confirmed. The right of election is in the mayor, 6 aldermen, and sworn freemen of the new corporation, whose charter bears date Sept. 3, 1774. The number of electors were 70; but they are now reduced to 36 Here is a large market-house and a guild-hall, and four streets that lie in the form of a cross, with a little channel of water running through

each. The steeple of the church, with its spire, is 90 feet high, and is a sea-mark. A little below the town there is a tolerable good harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. King John exempted this place from paying toll any where but in their own borough. Its market and fairs were granted by Edward III. Market-day, Saturday; fairs, March 13, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, the second Saturday before St. Thomas's Day, and the Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday, Palm-Sunday, and Whit-Monday. Post arrives at four in the morning, and goes out at ten in the evening. By Camelford way, near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Bodmin. Near this town was a rocking-stone, called *Men Amber*, or *Men an Bur*, (i. e. the top stone:) it was 11 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 4 feet high, and so nicely poised on another stone, that a child might move it. This stone was undermined, and thrown down, by Shrubsal, governor of Pendennis Castle, under Oliver Cromwell. Near this town is a fortification of stones, piled up in a large circle, without cement, called *Earth Castle*. Beyond, on the right, is *Godalphin*, (Duke of Leeds.)-- Inn, *Angel*.

HELSWOOD, (*Staff.*) vil. near Leek, N.

HELTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) dis. from Melton Abbey about 1 m. and is a large parish.

HELTON, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Appleby, E.

HELTON, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Shap, N. W. near which are *Helton Bacon*, *Helton Dale*, and *Helton Fletham*, which anciently had a chapel.

HELVELLYN HILL, (*Westmoreland*) near Ambleside. A cataract, called the *head of Ullswater*, descends down the front of Swarth Fell, in Martindale Forest; behind many woody hills rises *Stone Cross-spike*, and, over all, steep Helvellyn, part of which fell down July 14, 1787. The western shore is various. At the upper end of Gobarrow Park it is scattered with small rocky islands. The shores here are bold, rocky, wooded, and much embayed. The ride along the banks is charming. Ullswater lake is deep, and breeds char, with a variety of other fish. Its water is clear, but not so transparent as Derwent water. The stones in the bottom and along the shores are coated with mud. The navigators of this lake are much amused with the curious effect of the echo of discharged guns. The higher end is 14 m. from Penrith, and 10 m. from Ambleside.

HELWARDEN, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Weymouth, E. on the coast.

HELWIN, (*Cornw.*) v. near Padstow, N. W.

HELWITH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Richmond, N. W. and the river Marske.

HEM, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Shiffnall 8 m. 4 f.; going to which, on the left, near it, is a turnpike road to Shrewsbury.

HEMBURY, HIGH and LOW, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. near Bridport.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London, by Watford and Belswains, 22 m. 6 f.; and by Watford and Two Waters 23 m. 5 f.; is situated among hills, on the river Gade, and, in the time of the Saxons, was called by the name of *Eanwsted*, or *Heau-Hempsted*, i. e. *High-Hempsted*; and, in William the Conqueror's

queror's time, by the name of *Hemelamstede*. Henry VIII. incorporated it by the name of a bailiff; and he empowered the inhabitants to have a common seal, and a piepowder-court during its market and fairs. The church has a handsome tower, with a tall spire and a very good ring of bells. Market-day, Thursday; and has been reckoned one of the greatest markets for wheat in this county, if not in England, 20,000l. a week being often returned in it only for meal. Fair, Thursday after Trinity-Monday. A receiving-house for letters. Eleven pair of mills stand within 4 miles of the place, which bring a great trade to it; but the road is thereby so continually torn, that it is one of the worst turnpike roads to London. Here is *Gadebridge*, (C. Tower, esq.) Principal inn, *Sun*.

HEMINGBROUGH, or HEMINGSBROUGH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from Howden 4 m. N. W. with an ancient church, and broach steeple; made collegiate by the prior and monks of Durham in the year 1426, for a provost, 3 prebendaries, &c. It is reckoned the handsomest church in the county... This was formerly a market-town, and is, at present, a large village, chiefly inhabited by farmers... Near it is *Wood Hall*, (J. Garland, esq.)

HEMINGBY, (*Linc.*) vil. near Horncastle.

HEMINGSTON, (*Suff.*) v. near Needham, E.

HEMINGTON, (*Leic.*) vil. near Castle Donington.

HEMLINGTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Norwich, N. E.

HEMMINGFORD ABBOTS, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from St. Ive's 3 m. and

HEMMINGFORD GREY, (*Hunt.*) dist. from St. Ive's 2 m. 2 f. It suffered by a hurricane in 1741. See BLUNTSHAM. Here is the seat of Rev. Charles Green.

HEMMINGTON, (*Northamp.*) v. near Barnwell, E. and has a small charity-school.

HEMPSTEAD, (*Essex*) vil. dist. from Saffron Walden, which see, 6 m. E.; it was the estate and burial-place of Dr. Wm. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

HEMPSTEAD, see HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

HEMPSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Devon*) villages, near Ashburton.

HEMPTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Fakenham. Here was an hospital, afterwards erected into a priory of Augustine canons, said to have been originally founded by Roger St. Martin, in the reign of Henry I. granted to Sir William Fermor. Fairs, Whitsun-week, and Nov. 22.

HEMPTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Bridgenorth, S. E. and near the Severn.

HEMPTON, (*Oxf.*) v. near Deddington, N. W.

HEMSALL, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Snaith, W.

HEMSBY, (*Norf.*) v. near Winterton.

HEMSTED, (*Kent*) v. near Cranbrook.

HEMSWELL, (*Linc.*) vil. near Normanby.

HEMSWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. distant from Ackworth Moor Top 2 m. Here is an hospital, founded in 1544, for men and women, by Robert Holgate, archbishop of York, who was deprived by Queen Mary, for being married. He was a native of this village.

HENBURY, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from

from Bristol about 4 m. 4 f.; is very pleasant and healthy: it abounds with good houses, and is the residence of many opulent families. Here is a free-school... Some Roman coins, and the foundation of an old chapel, have been dug up here: also, a vault was discovered, 10 yards long, and 6 broad, wherein were many human bodies, with their skulls entire, and their teeth white.

HENBURY, (*Chesh.*) vil. near Macclesfield.

HENDON, (*Midd.*) v. dis. from London 7 m. 1 f. situate on a rivulet, called the *Brent*, and contains about 240 houses. Here is a medicinal spring of a cathartic quality. Here is *Hendon Place*, (George Peters, esq.) This house belonged to the abbot of Westminster, and afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Hubert. It next came into the possession of the earl of Northampton, who pulled down part of the old house, and rebuilt it. It was then leased to ——— Aislabie, esq. who laid out 10,000l. on the house and gardens. At his death, in 1781, it was sold to the present owner, who is a merchant. Here was a remarkable cedar tree, which, according to tradition, was planted by Queen Elizabeth, and was blown down Jan 1, 1779. Its height was 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at 7 feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from 6 to 12 feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones. In Brent-street, near the church, is the ancient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the property and residence of John Cornwall, esq. In this parish are many agreeable villas: on the left of the bridge is the seat of —— Barnes, esq.; and, on the right, of —— Breach, esq.; a little farther, on the right, are the seats of —— Harvey, esq. and ——— Bigby, esq.; on the left, of —— Clive, esq.; and, about a ¼ m. farther, on the right, of Mrs. Cornwall... Inn, *Bell*.

HENDRED, EAST, (*Berks*) vil. dist. from Wantage 3 m. E. between it and Harwell; was formerly a considerable market town, though now containing about 150 houses. It stands upon the borders of the Vale of White Horse, at the foot of the downs under Cuckhamsley-hill. It is but a single parish, though situate in two hundreds, viz. Wantage and Reading, has three constables and three tithing men, and five manors, in all which is kept a court-baron, and in three of them a court-leet. The church is a handsome fabric, and here we see the remains of a chapel, now a pigeon-house. A Roman road, called the *Portway*, passes near it to Wantage. Roman coins have been dug up near it.

HENDRED, WEST, (*Berks*) vil near E. Hendred, S. from which a cart road leads to it, called *Peter-noster-Banoke*; on the N. side of which is that called *Chapel Furlong*, which was held by praying for the dead. A little brook from Ginge, above a mile to the S. W. runs from this to East Hendred.

HENFIELD, (*Sussex*) v. distant from London 48 m. 4 f. Fairs, May 4, and Aug. 1. A receiving-house for letters. On the left, 1 m. is *Woodmancote Place*, (J. Dennet, esq.); ditto, 4 m. is *Newtimber Place*, (Mrs. Newnham.) Inn, *George*.

HEN-

HENGISTBURY HEAD, (*Hants*) dist. from Christ Church 2 m. S.; is a headland, or cape, which forms the western boundary of Christchurch bay. About 1 m. W. is an ancient stone entrenchment, and some barrows.

HENGRAVE, (*Suff.*) v. distant from Bury St. Edmund's 4 m. N. W. Here is a house, built, in 1538, by Sir Thomas Kitson, who had been sheriff of London; and the gate is much admired for its singular beauty.

HENGSTON HILL, (*Cornwall,*) near Launceston, had formerly rich veins of tin; and the tinners, both of Cornwall and Devon, used to meet here in great numbers every seventh or eighth year, to consult their common interest. Here the Cornish Britons joined the Danes, to drive out the Saxons from Devonshire; but were totally defeated by Egbert in 831, which, it is conjectured, gives the name of Hengist to this hill, in commemoration of their first leader.

HENHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. between Blythburgh and Wangford. Here is *Henham Park*, (Lord Rous.)... This seat was burned down some years ago.

HENHAM, (*Essex*) v. near Thaxstead.

HENHAM, (*Glouc.*) v. between Bath and Bristol, with a chapel of ease, and is of great antiquity, having several ancient foundations and Roman camps near it. It is in the parish of *Bitton*, where there is a mineral purgative spring, several manufactures, and a handsome church, with an embattled tower and Gothic pinnacles.

HENLEY, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Ludlow, N. E.

HENLEY, (*Suff.*) vil. between Needham and Woodbridge.

HENLEY, (*Staff.*) v. near Wolverhampton, S. W.

HENLEY, COLD, (*Hants*) vil. near Andover.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, (*Warw.*) m. t. dist. from London 101 m. 4 f.; is situated in a forest, near the river Arrow; was once a member of Wotton Waven, and afterwards of Beldesert, or Beaudesert, where was a castle, (which has long been destroyed,) to which a market was granted by King Stephen, which was the occasion of building this town, for the reception of the people attending the market, on the bottom of the hill on which the castle stood, and which soon began to be populous. It was burned down about the time of the battle of Evesham; but recovered itself in the reign of Edw. I. and was called the borough of Henley. In the reign of Hen. VI. here was an hospital. It has a chapel of ease to Wäveney, the parish church; which chapel was built in the 41st of Edward III. ..Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, March 25, and Whit-Tuesday... A regular post. On the left is a turnpike road to Bromesgrove... On the left, 3 m. is *Barrels*, (Robert Knight, esq.); beyond which, 1 m. is *Umberslade*, (Heiresses of Lord Archer); and, on the right, the seat of the Rev. H. A. Pye. On the left, 6 m. is *Bcolay*, (T. Holmes, esq.) Principal inn, *Swan*.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, (*Oxf.*) m. t. dis. from London 35 m. 1 f.; is supposed to be the most ancient town in the county, as, according to Dr. Plott, it derives its name from *Hen*, old, and *Ley*, place. Camden says its ancient name was *Hanlegans*; and he says the inhabitants chiefly lived by carrying wood to London, and bringing

ing back corn. It formerly belonged to the Hungerfords. In Camden's time it had a wooden bridge. It was anciently a borough; but has long omitted sending members: it is, at present, a corporate town, governed by a high-steward, recorder, mayor, 10 aldermen, and 16 burgesses. It is exceedingly pleasantly situated on the W. end of the river Thames, over which has lately been erected an handsome stone bridge, in the place of the wooden one. On the key-stones of the centre arch are two well-executed heads in sculpture, (done by the hon. Mrs. Damer,) emblematically representing Thames and Isis. Dr. Plott, in his history of Oxfordshire, says, it is the most ancient town in the county, and notices there having been a glass-house here. It has, of late years, undergone very considerable improvements; the buildings in general being modernized, and the streets widened, paved, and lighted, so that few traces of its antiquity are now to be seen. Roman coins have been often found in its market-place. The Chiltern hills run in a ridge from hence, and separate this county from Bucks. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, but has nothing in it particularly worth attention except a monument to the memory of dame Elizabeth Periam. It has a handsome lofty tower, built by Cardinal Wolsey, and a good peal of 8 bells. Here are three free-schools: a royal grammar-school, founded and endowed by King James I, for educating 25 boys in the classics only. A blue-coat school, founded and endowed by dame Elizabeth Periam, for educating and clothing 20 poor boys, annually apprenticing the four senior boys, and allowing a fee of 5l. to each. And a green-coat school, founded and endowed by John Stevens, esq. for educating and clothing 4 boys and 4 girls, with an angual donation of 30s. to each. Here are also almshouses for 20 poor persons, founded by Dr. Longland, some time bishop of Lincoln, and others.—There are likewise various other benefactions, to a considerable amount, for the relief of the poor. A considerable trade is carried on from hence to London, by means of the Thames, in malt, grain, flour, and beech wood; about 30,000 quarters of the former being annually made here. The inhabitants are, generally, malsters, mealmen, and bargemen. The bounty of nature itself to this town is seen in the following articles, viz, a sort of marchasite; and a black flint, which, if polished, would serve as a touch-stone; it is used in making glass, and there is a sort of sand here which gives it a consistency and body. Market-day, Thursday; and it is thought that, on many market-days in the year, there are sold 300 cart-loads of malt and other corn. Fairs, March 7, Holy-Thursday, first Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and first Thursday after Sept. 21. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 8 o'clock in the evening. A bank is established here. On the left a turnpike road to Reading; on the right, ½ m. ditto, to Marlow... Here is *Paradise*, (late J. Palmer Boteler, esq.); on the left, *Park Place*, (Lord Malmsbury); and, 1 m. ditto, is *Badgmoor*, (Joseph Grose, esq.); beyond which is *Greys Court*, (Lady Stapleton); ditto, 3 m. is *Crowsley Park*, (J. Atkyns,

ıtkyns, esq.); beyond which is *Hunt's Court*, (E. Shaw, esq.).. ms, *Red Lion*, *White Hart*, and *Bell*.

HENLIP, (*Worc.*) v. dist. from Worcester 3 m. N. E. between it ınd Droitwich, on the Birmingham road, and has a mansion-ıouse worthy of remark, supposed o have been built by one John Habington, cofferer to Q. Elizabeth, the date in the parlour being 1572. Habington's son, who was concerned in various plots for releasing Mary Queen of Scots, contrived many secret places in different parts of this building... The access to some was through chimnies, &c.; others had trapdoors communicating to back staircases; the rooms on the outside appearing like great chimnies, the whole building being most uncommonly constructed.—In this mansion resided Mrs. Habington, who wrote the letter to her brother which discovered the Gunpowder-plot. Suspicion arising that persons concerned in it were concealed here, search was made, when two artificial conveyances in the main brick wall, ingeniously framed with great art, were found; and three about the chimnies, in one of which two of the traitors were placed. Three days after, two men, of their own accord, came from behind the wainscot of the galleries, being unable to conceal themselves any longer, having but one apple between both for sustenance. One was of the name of Owen, who afterwards killed himself in the tower of London; the other's name was Chambers. On the eighth day's search, the afore-mentioned place of the chimney was found, and out came Henry Garnet, provincial of the English Jesuits, and one Hall, who had lived upon marmelade and other sweetmeats; but their principal maintenance had been by a quill through a hole in the chimney, which backed another, and by that passage nourishment was conveyed to them... Four of these Jesuits were sent to London for trial; when Garnet was hanged in St. Paul's church-yard; and another, named Oldcorn, at Worcester, for justifying the lawfulness of the conspiracy.

HENLLYS, (*Monm.*) vil. near Caerleon, W.

HENLOW, (*Bedf.*) v. near Shefford, S. E.

HENNOCK, (*Devon*) vil. near Chudleigh, N. W.

HENNY, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Essex*) villages, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

HENSBURY HILL, (*Cornwall,*) near Lestwithiel, N. W. and had the principal beacon, it being the highest hill in the county, and commanding a view of both the North and South Sea, as well as above 30 miles into Devonshire, and almost to the Land's-end on the W. which is above 40 miles.

HENSINGHAM, (*Cumb.*) adjoining Whitehaven, to which parish it belongs.

HENSINGTON, (*Oxf.*) vil. near Woodstock.

HENSTRIDGE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from London 110 m. 7 f. Here is a church. Near it, on the left, is *Stalbridge*, (Earl of Uxbridge.) On the right is *Horsington*, (Sam. Bailward, esq.); and a seat of Sam. Doddington, esq.

HENTLAND, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ross, W.

HENTON, ANNOR, (*Hants*) v. near Alresford, S.

HENTON, CHARTERHOUSE, (*Som.*

(*Som.*) distant from Bath about 4 m.

HENTON, ST. GEORGE, (*Som.*) dist. from Crewkerne about 2 m. situated on a high plain, from whence is a prospect of both seas in a clear day.

HINVILD, (*Glouc.*) adjoining Westerleigh, to which parish it belongs.

HENWICK, (*Worc.*) vil. dist. from London 112 m. 3 f. Here is a turnpike-gate, and, ½ m. beyond, on the left, a turnpike road to Tenbury.

HENWICK, (*Berks.*) near Newbury, N.

HENWOOD, HEANWOOD, or HYNEWOOD, (*Warw.*) vil. near Solyhull, anciently Estwell, and had a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ketelburn de Langdon, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Higford.

HEPPLE, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Rothbury, on the river Coquet.

HEPTENSTALL, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Halifax, N. W.

HERDBY, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Tuxford 5 m. E.; is the place where Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died. Here was a chapel of ease, in which K. Edward founded a chantry, which was afterwards removed to Lincoln cathedral, where her bowels were buried beneath a grand cenotaph under the E. window: the king gave 200 marks more, to support this chantry, to the dean and chapter, who therewith purchased the manor of Naveby: crosses were erected to her memory at Herdby, Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Leicester, Geddington, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapside, Charing, and near Westminster Abbey.

HERDWICK, (*Worc.*) hamlet, near Tewkesbury, N.

HERDWICK, (*Warw.*) vil. near Dunchurch.

HEREFIELD, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Ripley, W.

HEREFORD, (*Heref.*) city, dist. from London, by Ledbury, 136 m. 6 f.; and by Ross 134 m. 7 f.; is situated on the left bank of the Wye, nearly in the centre of the county, in a rich and fertile spot. Its name, purely Saxon, signifies the ford of an army, which perfectly agrees with its situation, the Wye falling into the Severn, and forming part of the barrier between England and Wales. The Welch call it *Henfordd*, or, the *Old Way*, and *Trefawith*, from the beech-trees. Camden says, the Saxons called it *Ternlag*. As the two nations were almost constantly at war with each other, this town was generally the headquarters of such Saxon or English forces as were stationed in the country; and here both armies probably forded the river when they passed out of England into Wales, or out of Wales into England. Some, however, have supposed the name of Hereford to have been derived from *Ercinæ*, the ancient British name of the county; and others have imagined, that both the British and Saxon names were derived from Ariconium, an ancient town near this place, mentioned by Antoninus, which is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and Hereford to have been built in its room. It is likewise thought to have been founded by K. Edward the elder, though others suppose that it arose about the time when the Saxon heptarchy was at its height, and first became considerable, about the year 825, on account of a church built here by Milfred, king of the Mercians, to the

the memory of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by the queen of King Offa, while courting her daughter. He is said to have been murdered at Marden, about 5 m. N. from the city, and buried there. This church soon after became a cathedral, and Hereford was made the see of a bishop; but, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Griffin, prince of Wales, sacked the city, destroyed the cathedral, and carried the bishop away prisoner.... Hence this city was, at the Norman invasion, in ruins, and there were not above 103 men within the city and suburbs; the conqueror, however, rebuilt both the city and cathedral, and also erected a castle, which, though now in ruins, Leland says, was, in his time, the fairest, largest, and strongest, in England. This city was also formerly surrounded with a wall and a deep ditch; but a great part of the wall, and three of the gates, have shared the fate of the castle. The vicars of the cathedral were incorporated in the reign of Richard II.; their college stood in Castle-street till the reign of Henry VII. when it was removed by bishop Stainsbury. The beautiful octagon chapter-house was stripped of its lead during the civil wars, to cover the gateway of the castle, and, in consequence of the dilapidation, fell to ruin. The W. side of the great cloister was taken away, together with the magnificent cross in the centre, to make place for a modern music-room. Besides the cathedral, there are three other churches; All Saints, St Peter's, and St. Nicholas's.... There were, formerly, 5 churches; but, during the civil wars, two of them were demolished in the siege which this place stood against the Scotch army, in the year 1645.... In the year 1101, Hugh Lacy gave the church of St. Peter's, which his father had built from the ground, to the monks of St. Peter at Gloucester, with all its endowments. In the reign of Edward II. a dispute arising in the house between William de Irby, appointed by the king, and Thomas de Burghall, who claimed under another title, the estate was so wasted between them, that not sufficient remained to discharge the works of piety, for which the house was designed; and the house was running to ruin: the king, therefore, to prevent its final destruction, in the 15th year of his reign, directed the sheriff of Hereford to seize on the priory, with all its property, and hold the same till farther orders. The cathedral was founded about the year 825, by Milfred, the before-mentioned Saxon prince; and was rebuilt by bishop Athelstan, about the years 1012 and 1056; but the body of the present fabric, the pillars of which are Saxon, was certainly erected by bishop Robert de Losing, the second Norman prelate, in the reign of William I. in 1107, and the other parts of the church were added by succeeding bishops. Sept. 10, 1786, a large tower of the cathedral, at the western end, fell down, which is now rebuilt according to a plan of Mr. Wyatt. The members of the church, besides the bishop, are a dean, five canons, ten prebendaries, two archdeacons, the chancellor of the diocese, a chancellor of the church, a treasurer, a precentor, a lecturer, and a college of 12 vicars, with a custos. Besides the established churches,

there are places of worship for Roman Catholics and Dissenters. Without the N. gate was an hospital of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; in Leland's time, an alms-house and a chapel. Here was likewise an hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony; one dedicated to St. Thomas, and another to St. Ethelbert; a college of grey friars, founded by Sir William Pembrugge, in the reign of Edward I. which, at the dissolution, was granted to James Boyle; a house of black friars, begun first in the year 1275, by Sir John Daniel, but not finished till the reign of Edward III. the principal remains of which are some ruined offices, and a beautiful cross. On the site of the black friars an hospital was founded, in 1614, by Sir Thomas and Lady Penelope Coningsby, and endowed with estates in Leicestershire, for the reception of two most valuable characters in society,—the worn-out soldier, and the superannuated faithful friend. It consists of a corporal, chaplain, and 10 servitors; the corporal, or president, who collects the rents and registers the house, has 20l. per ann. and is allowed to marry: the others have 25l. each. The chapel windows are adorned with painted glass. Near it is a remarkable ancient stone pulpit, which never fails to excite the attention of the curious traveller... Here are, besides, another hospital or two, and a free grammar-school, with a head master and assistant, who are elected by the dean and chapter. This school is endowed with some scholarships and exhibitions at each of the universities. ..There are, also, two charity-schools; particularly one, called Blue-school, without Byester's Gate, supported by subscription, for the clothing and teaching a certain number of boys and girls: likewise a county infirmary, &c. About 1 m. from the city stands the hexagon shaft of a cross, called *Whitecross*, erected by bishop Charlton, on occasion of the plague, when the market was kept here. *See Plate 9, fig. 3* .. The civil government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, a common-council, consisting of 31 members, a high steward, and a recorder. Two members are returned to parliament, who are elected by the freemen (about 1200) of the city. The streets, in general, are wide, and the buildings, within the space of a few years, have been greatly improved. Some of the principal streets unite in a kind of a square, called the High Town, one side of which is formed by the shire-hall, where the assizes are held twice a year, and sessions for the town and county once a quarter. As this city stands on a gravelly soil, the air is consequently salubrious, and very favourable to longevity. The favourite walk of the inhabitants is on the ramparts of the ancient castle. These, together with the site of the castle, which is now a meadow, are known by the name of the *Castle-green*. The prospect of the river, the meadows on its banks, a hill called *Dinedor*, about 3 m. dist. on the top of which was formerly a Roman camp, a country in high cultivation, and the Welsh mountains, which terminate the scene on the western side, contribute to render it one of the most delightful walks in the southern part of the island. Among other amusements, such as concerts, assemblies, &c. a company of comedians

ans, who are accommodated with a neat little theatre in the Broad-street, furnish entertainments for the inhabitants every other winter. In a plain, known by the name of *Widemarsh*, is a horse-course, on which races are usually run in the month of August... These are succeeded by balls in the evening. About 2 m. from Eigne-gate is a house, called Archenfield-house, where a society of gentlemen assemble occasionally in order to exercise themselves in archery. They appear in a green uniform, and are styled the Bowmen of Archenfield... Once in three years, in the month of September, is held a meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, at which time are performed oratorios, and other pieces of sacred music, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the inferior clergy, by the gentlemen of the three choirs, assisted by some of the principal performers from Oxford and London. On the evening of each day there is a concert at the music-room. This is repeated during the course of three days. Some years ago there was carried on a considerable manufacture of gloves, but it is at present upon the decline. Cyder, grain, and oak-bark, are conveyed in large quantities down the river to Bristol and other places; and, by means of the same navigation, the city is supplied with coals from the forest of Dean... Almost the only drink here is Cyder, the very hedges in the country being planted with apple-trees. This city gives the title of Viscount to the family of Devereux, the creation of which title was in the reign of Edward VI. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, for poultry, butter, eggs, &c.; and Friday for live stock: also a great market on St. Andrew's day, for cattle, horses, &c. Fairs, first Tuesday after Feb. 2, Wednesday in Easter week, July 1, and Oct. 20. At this last, besides a great number of cattle, horses, &c. a considerable quantity of salted butter, is brought from the adjacent counties of Wales. The post to London goes out every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings, at 7 o'clock, through Gloucester; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, through Worcester; and comes in from London every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock. The post-office is in Milk-lane. On the right turnpike roads branch to Bromyard and Leominster; on the left to Ross, Monmouth, and Abergavenny. On the right, 1 m. are turnpike roads to Kington, through Pembridge and Weobley. Going to Leominster, on the right, is a turnpike road to Ross, Ledbury, Worcester, and Bromyard; on the left to Hay, Kington, and Presteign. Principal inns, *City Arms Hotel*, *Green Dragon*, and *New*.

HEREFORD, LITTLE, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from London 136 m. 4 f. Here is a church. On the right a turnpike road to Ludlow; also the seat of Richard Dansey, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE, co. bounded on the N. by Shropshire, on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, on the S. by Monmouthshire, and on the W. by Brecknockshire and Radnorshire. It was, anciently, inhabited by the Silenes; and, under the Romans, it made part of Britannia Secunda. During the heptarchy,

it belonged to Mercia: at present it is included in the Oxford circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford. It is an inland county, divided into 11 hundreds, in which are one city, (see HEREFORD,) 7 market-towns, and 391 villages. It sends 8 members to parliament; 2 for the county, 2 for the city, 2 for Leominster, and 2 for Weobley, and pays 3 parts of the land-tax. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 90,000. The soil is very different; and this difference often becomes striking in the space of a few yards only, from a strong clay to a kindly sandy mould; yet, all are rich, productive, and, excepting the borders on the S. friendly to vegetation. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage. On the borders of this county the produce of wheat is 160; and, on the richer lands, according to the general run, 200 gallons per acre; on Wye side 300 is not uncommon. This county is, in general, well wooded, and abounds in orchards. Hops form a very considerable article among farmers; yet a petition was presented, against the introduction of hops, to parliament; wherein it was called a most pernicious and wicked weed: but, in 1552, it gained more respect, and, in 1603, was taken under the protection of the legislature. The situation of the highways in this county is very bad: the bye roads are, mostly, sunk many feet below the surface of the adjoining lands, by the floods having carried away the soil in the course of ages. In such a situation no road can be made good; nor could it be kept so if it were made; because it is always liable to be destroyed by the floods: but the turnpike roads stand in a different predicament.—"These (says Mr. Clarke,) have all been made during the present century, (the 18th century); and the direction in which many of them are laid out exhibits marks of folly and stupidity uncommonly striking; or, more properly speaking, there seems to have been a malignant degree of ingenuity displayed by the persons, whoever they were, that laid out the roads, in entailing upon posterity so provoking an evil as that of unnecessary hilly roads." This county, as laid out by nature, is uncommonly favourable to level roads; the hills and swells are mostly detached; and all roads might easily have a sweep round their base, and have been rendered far more commodious. In many places belonging to this co. are some ancient encampments. The air is very good, especially in the vales; and the inhabitants generally live to a great age... We are told that a morris-dance was performed before James I. by 10 men and women, whose ages, together, amounted to 1000 years. The principal rivers are the Teme, or Temd, the Wye, the Lug, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, and the Herkney. Here are several castles, and other antiquities, which are noticed in those towns, &c. to which they belong.

HERFORD, (*Hunt.*) vil. near Huntingdon, N. E.

HERIOBY, (*Norf.*) near Yarmouth.

HERIOOT, (*Hants*) between Alton and Basingstoke.

HERINGSWELL, (*Suffolk*) vil. near Mildenhall, S.

HERLYNGFLEET, or HERRINGFLEET,

'LEET, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Fritton 2 m. S. where was a priory of black cannons, founded by Roger Fitz Osbert, in the reign of Henry III. granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Jerningham. See SOMERLEY and SAINT OLAVES.

HERMESTON, (*Nott.*) ham. near Blyth.

HERMITAGE, (*Northamp.*) vil. hist. from London 82 m. Between it and Little Bowden, on the right, is *Dingley*, (John Peach Hungerford, esq); and on the left is *Braybrook*, (Rev. Dr. Young).

HERMITAGE, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Sherborne, where, it is recorded, a large piece of ground was removed forty roods by a violent subterraneous wind in 1585. Fair, Aug. 26.

HERMITAGE, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, and seated on an eminence.

HERMITAGE, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull, on the Humber.

HERNE, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from Canterbury about 6 m. and was formerly a market-town. The church, which is 119 feet long, is a large ancient structure with a tower of flint, and has six stalls of the cathedral kind, with divisions of the choir from the nave, by a carved screen of oak. Here Dr. Ridley, the martyr, (who was burnt at Oxford in 1555, being then Bishop of London) was vicar.

HERNHILL, (*Kent*) near Harbledown.

HERON GATE, (*Essex*) dist. from Brentwood 2 m. 6 f.

HERONDEN (*Kent*) vil. near Staple. Fair, Sept. 21.

HERONS, (*Essex*) near Waltham Abbey, W.

HERRIARD, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Basingstoke 5 m. 4 f. Here is the seat of G. P. Jervoise, esq.

HERRINGSTONE, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Dorchester, S. which see; in the parish of Charminster.

HERRINGTON, EAST, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London 271 m. 3 f. On the left is the seat of William Beckwith, Esq.

HERRINGTON, MIDDLE and WEST, (*Durh.*) villages, adjoining East Herrington.

HERSFIELD BRIDGE, (*Kent*) near Maidstone, S.

HERSHAM, (*Surry*) vil. near Walton.

HERSTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Langton, in the isle of Purbeck.

HERTFORD, or HARTFORD, (*Herts*) bor. and m.t. dis. from London 20 m. 7 f. situated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges to this place, in a sweet air, and a fine pleasant country, surrounded by gentlemen's seats and a dry vale. It was of some note in the time of the ancient Britons, by whom it was called Durocobriva, or Red Ford, from the supposition that the gravel at the ford over the Lea was red; whence some have thought the present name derived from the Saxon Herudford, or Herotford, which has the same signification; but Dr. Gibson derives it from a hart, this country formerly abounding with deer; and the arms of the town, being a hart couchant in the water, seems to confirm the opinion; besides, the soil in this part of the county is not red; for these reasons some choose to write the name with an A, (Hartford,) but custom has long adopted the E instead; besides, the county must consequently be spelt *Hartfordshire*, and its contraction *Harts*. The Saxon kings often kept their court here; and, upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the

county town. King Alfred built a castle to defend the town and neighbourhood against the Danes, who in their light pinnaces came up from the Thames, by the river Lea, as far as Ware, and there erected a fort, whence they made frequent sallies to plunder and destroy the country. The manor of Hertford being invested in king Edward the Elder, he built a borough, and fortified it with a wall of turf, for the defence of his tenants. In 1216 the castle was taken by the Dauphin of France, from Waller de Godarvil, who held it for King John, and soon after retaken by Prince Henry. In 1345 it was granted, together with the Honour of Hertford, by Henry III. to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, as a mansion suitable to his rank; and John, king of France, who was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, was some time kept here confined. In 1362 Joan, queen of Scotland, and sister of Edward III. died here. During this reign the town received a charter for markets on Thursday and Saturday. The bailiff, underbailiff, and other officers, were annually chosen by the burgesses of the town; the bailiff was allowed by the king twenty shillings a year for a livery-gown, and the porter of the castle was nominated by the king, who paid him twopence a day: the burgesses chose a steward to keep courts for the borough, where rents were paid, controversies determined, wills proved, bye-laws made, offenders punished, and fines assessed; and the governors of the castle were usually the sheriffs of Hertfordshire and Essex. When Richard II. was deposed, the duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, becoming king, settled the castle and town on his queen for life; but she being deprived of his honours and possessions, for conspiring against the death of King Henry V. they were settled on the new Queen Catherine... In the reign of Richard III. the castle and honour of Hertford were claimed by the duke of Buckingham, as a descendant of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hertford. The castle at present consists of a gate-house, or lodge of brick, and a range of brick buildings, which seem of the time of James or Charles I. and also of a very ancient wall of rubble-stone, with angular towers, supposed to have been standing ever since its first foundation. It has been fitted up in an elegant style by the earl of Hilsborough, and is now the seat of Lord Pery. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of King Edward I. but after the 7th of Henry V. the bailiff and burgesses desiring to be excused on account of their poverty, this was discontinued till the 22d of James I. King Henry VI. who kept his Easter here in 1429, ordained by his charter, confirming their market, that no other should be kept on the same days, within seven miles, on pain of having the goods seised by the bailiffs of Hertford. This manor being then part of Queen Margaret's jointure, the courts were held in her name, and she appointed a horse-fair to be kept in what part of the town the bailiff and constables thought fit. In the reign of Henry VII. the standard of weights and measures was fixed here; and Queen Mary rendered this a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and sixteen burgesses. In the

he 25th and 35th years of Queen Elizabeth, when the plague raged n London, Michaelmas term was ept here, and a new charter was granted by the queen, by the tyle of a bailiff, eleven capital burgesses, and sixteen assistants. King James I. granted the town another charter, with the style of he mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, to have ten capital burgesses and sixteen assistants; the mayor to be chosen out of the burgesses, by both the burgesses and assistants; but the town is now governed by a mayor, a high steward, (who is generally a nobleman,) a recorder, nine aldermen, a town-clerk, a chamberlain, ten capital burgesses, sixteen assistants, and two serjeants at mace. The election for the knights of the shire is likewise at this town, where is a noble shire-house, built in the year 1780, by Mr. Adams the architect. The right of election in this borough differs from all others, it being in the inhabitants, householders, the freemen resident, and in the freemen non-resident; which last description must not exceed three. Number of voters 670: returning officer the mayor. There were formerly five churches, now reduced to two, All Saints, and St. Andrews. In St. Andrew's here is a seat only for the mayor and aldermen, but another for the governors of Christchurch-hospital in London, and they have built a gallery in the church, wherein two hundred of their children may be accommodated. Here are two meeting-houses for Dissenters, and one for Quakers. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. Albans, founded by Ralph de Limesay, in the reign of William the Conqueror, granted at the dissolution to Sir Anthony Denny and others. Here was likewise a house of friars, subject to Mottinden, granted to Sir A. Denny. Here is a free-school well endowed; also a large school called the Buildings, for the boys and girls belonging to Christ Hospital in London; to it belong a master, two mistresses, twenty nurses for the boys, and a proportionate number for the girls. The masters and mistresses have each a good dwelling-house, as have also the nurses. There are generally four hundred boys and sixty girls in this school. The inhabitants of the town have lately established a Sunday-school, which is liberally supported, as is also a charity-school for boys and girls, under the management of the mayor and aldermen. At one end of the town is the county gaol and penitentiary house, newly erected. The assizes for the county are holden here, as are the quarter-sessions and county courts. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, the second Saturday before Easter Sunday, Old May-day, Old Midsummer, and Nov. 8, all for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. Between it and Hoddesdon are *Hailey Bury*, (Wm. Walker, esq.) *Jennings Bury*, (Edward Calamy, esq.) and *Balls*, (Lord John Townshend). Near it are many other handsome villas, particularly *Bayfordbury*, (W. Baker, esq.) and *Colegreen*, (Earl Cowper) built by the Lord Chancellor Cowper... Principal inns, *Bell*, *Half Moon*, *Falcon*, and *Angel*.

HERTFORDSHIRE, county, generally contracted *Herts*, is bounded on the north by the counties of Bedford and Cambridge; on the east by Essex; on the south by Middlesex; and on the west by the counties of Buckingham and

and Bedford: it is an inland co. the form tending to oval, but with many indentations, about 36 m. from N. E. to S. W. 28 m. broad, and 130 m. in circumference... During the heptarchy a part of it belonged to Essex, a small part to Kent, and the rest to Mercia. It is now included in the home circuit in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Loudon and Lincoln. It is divided into eight hundreds, in which are 19 market towns, 949 villages, and about 95,000 inhabitants. It sends six members to parliament, two for the shire, two for Hertford, and two for St. Albans. The air is pure and wholesome; the soil for the most part fertile, bearing excellent wheat and barley, which form the chief produce of the country, as well as the principal export, being manufactured into meal and malt. Here are some ancient camps, and the Ermine, or Heremin street, passes through it, from which some suppose it derived its name. See HEREFORD: it is universally allowed that Verulam was a Roman Municipium, and stood on the Watling Street; the ancient Durolitum is supposed to be at Cheshunt, and Casaromagus at Braughin. The principal rivers are the Lea, the Colne, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River. It abounds in corn, river fish, sheep, and fat cattle. Here are some castles, but the antiquities are chiefly churches, for which see the respective towns, &c. See also *Plate* 9, *fig.* 2.

HERTINGFORDBURY, or HARTINGFORDBURY, (*Herts*) vil. dist. from Hertford 1 m. 2 f. and is small; near it a seat of Earl Cowper, built by his father, the lord chancellor of that name, who erected in the church-yard, by his mother's desire, a tomb for her, with an inscription to her honour. Near the church is *Hertingfordbury Park*, (Sam. Baker, esq.); the house is pleasantly situated in a park: here are the portraits of the members of the Kit-Kat club. See BARN ELMS.

HERTLEY MAWDET, (*Hants*) near Alton, S. E.

HESELBRIDGE, (*Northumb.*) near Wooler, N. E.

HESHEY, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N.

HESKET, HIGH, (*Cumb.*) vil. dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 292 m. 7 f. and by Lancaster 296 m. 7 f. it was formerly a market-town. On the right, about 2 m. is *Armathwaite Castle*, (Wm. Milburn. esq.); and on the left is *Petteril Bank*, (Robt. Collins, esq.)

HESKET, LOW, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 294 m. 2 f. and by Lancaster 298 m. 2 f. Here is a charity-school. On the left is *Low House*, (J. Graham, esq.)

HESKEW, (*Cumb.*) near Aldstone Moor.

HESLEY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) vil. near Hull.

HESLINGTON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near York.

HESSEL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Hull, S. W. and near the Humber.

HESSELTON, COLD, (*Durh.*) v. near Easington, N. on the coast.

HESSELTON, MONK, (*Durh.*) near Durham, E.

HESSELSKUGH ASH, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Beverley, S. W.

HESTERCOMBE, (*Som.*) v. near Taunton, N. Here is the seat of John Tyndall Warre, esq.

HESTERTON, EAST and WEST, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) villages near New Malton, E.

HESTON, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 10 m. 4 f. The soil (in general a strong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says, it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the mamlets for her highness's own diet" from Heston. In this parish is *Osterley Park*, (earl of Westmorland) which belonged to the convent of Sion, on the suppression of which it was granted to Henry, marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edw. VI. granted it to the duke of Somerset. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Augustine Thaier. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thos. Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth. This mansion afterward passed into several hands, and was the seat of Sir Wm. Waller, the celebrated parliamentary general. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was purchased by Sir F. Child; and in 1768, rebuilt by Francis Child, esq. the banker, who rendered it a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south, and whose daughter is, by marriage, Countess of Westmorland.

HESTON, or HEATHSTONE, *Devon*) v. near Moreton Hampstead.

HETHERTON, (*Devon*) v. near Exeter, W.

HETHCOTE, (*Warw.*) vil. near Warwick, S. E.

HETHEL, (*Norf.*) near Hetherset. Here is the seat of Sir Thos. Beevor, bart.

HETHERSET, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 103 m. 3 f. Here is a charity-school. On the right are the seats of Thomas Harling Norgate, esq.—and J. F. Iselin, esq. On the left, of John Buckle, esq. and Rev. Edward Hetherset. Beyond it, ditto, is the seat of John Brown, esq. Inn, *Queen's Head*.

HETHFELTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Stoke about 2 m. N.W. on the N. bank of the river Frome.

HETHFIELD, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Taunton about 4 m. W.

HETHMORE, (*Somerset*) near Brent, E.

HETT, (*Durh.*) near Durham, E.; and S. W. is *Hetton-on-the-Hill*.

HEVED, or EYWODE, (*Herts*) dist. from St. Albans about 1 m. S. where an hospital was founded for leprous men, dedicated to St. Julian, by Geoffry the sixteenth abbot. Between this and St. Albans was *Sopewell*, a convent of Benedictine nuns, nothing of which remains but a part of the walls.

HEVENINGHAM, (*Suff.*) v. near Halesworth, S. W. Here is *Heveningham Hall*, (Lord Huntingfield).

HEVER, (*Kent*) near Penshurst, N. W.

HEVERINGLAND, or HEVERLAND, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Cawston about 2 m. Here, at Mountjoy, Wm. de Gisnes founded a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, in the reign of King John, and gave it to the priory of Wymondham, as a cell for two or three monks.

HEVERSHAM, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from London 256 m. 1 f. on the Ken river. It was greatly damaged,

damaged, and the church destroyed, by a fire in 1601; it was rebuilt in 1603, and its free-school in 1613. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Leven's Hall*, (Vicountess Andover). Near it, on the right, is *Plumtree Bank*, (John Johnson, esq.)

HEVINGHAM, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 117 m. 4 f.

HEUGHWELL, (*Durh.*) near Durham.

HEWELSFIELD, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Colford about 7 m. and has a church.

HEWICK, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Boroughbridge, N. W.

HEWISH, (*Som.*) near Langport.

HEWISH, (*Devon*) v. between Hatherleigh and Torrington.

HEWISH, (*Wilts*) near Chippenham, N. W. and near the Avon.

HEWISH, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Devon*) v. near Brent, S. on the Aune.

HEWLEY, (*Shropsh.*) near Much Wenlock, W.

HEWORTH, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near York.

HEWORTH, (*Durh.*) near Gateshead, and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

HEWTHORPE, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Market Harborough, S. W.

HEWTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Easingwold, S.

HEXHAM, (*Northumb.*) m. t. dist. from London 282 m. 5 f. situated at the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne, anciently called Hagustald and Hextoldesham, from the river Hextold, which runs by the town, and sometimes overflows suddenly. Ethelreda, wife of King Egfrid, gave it to St. Wilfaid, in the year 675, for a bishop's see. He built a church here, for which workmen were brought from Italy, and which, for elegant workmanship and extraordinary beauty, exceeded all the monasteries in England; but the town and church being destroyed by the Danes in 821, it was united to Lindisfarn, and after to Durham. After the conquest, upon some difference between Henry I. and the bishop, the town, with the country about it, called Hexhamshire, was given to the church of York, whereupon the archbishop placed here a prior and convent of Augustine canons regular, who continued till the general suppression, when the site was granted to Sir Reginald Carnaby; to whom also was given an hospital for lepers, founded as early as the reign of King John. In the ninth century this town suffered frequently by the Danes. In the year 1296, the town and priory were destroyed by the Scots, and pillaged again in 1346. In 1461 a remarkable and bloody battle was fought near this town, between the houses of Lancaster and York, wherein the former were defeated, chiefly by the extraordinary bravery and conduct of John Nevil, lord Montacute, who was for that reason created earl of Northumberland. This defeat, which followed in the train of many other calamities, rendered the cause of Queen Margaret entirely desperate, as the cruelties practised upon all her adherents rendered it very dangerous to befriend her. After some months concealment, the king (Henry VI.) was taken prisoner; and the unfortunate queen, with her son, retired to Flanders. This town has been unhappy in civil bloodshed; the slaughter made by the Richmondshire militia on the colliers, in their insurrection,

tion, is remembered with horror; no troops in the world could have stood with greater steadiness and military propriety than they did, sustaining the insults of an enraged crew of subterranean savages, whilst the timorous magistrates delayed their command for defence, till the arms of the soldiers were seized by the insurgents, and turned on themselves; and an officer was shot at the head of his company, as he was remonstrating with the mob. It was in 1571 annexed to the county of Cumberland: but only in civil matters; for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of York. The present church possessed that ignominious privilege called sanctuary, till taken away by Henry VIII. but the stool of peace is still preserved here. Whoever took possession of it was sure of remission, and its privilege extended a mile from the church, in four directions, the extent of which was marked by a cross, and heavy penalties were levied, with the utmost severities of the church, with excommunication, on whoever should dare to violate the sanctuary. In the choir was a beautiful oratory, now converted into a pew. On the screen, at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. The interior ornaments of the church are highly finished in the gothic taste; the pillars clustered, but heavy. In the vault are several Roman altars, &c. that have been used in the walls and ceilings; which supports the idea of a Roman station having occupied this spot. At the west end of the church are the remains of the priory. It was a spacious building with an adjoining cloister. The refectory is now perfect, and serves as a room of entertainment at public times: it is spacious, with a roof of oak-work. The remains of the cloisters shew them to have been elegant, richly embellished with pierced-work of fruit and foliage. This town is not incorporated, but governed by a bailiff and the jury of the manor. It has a charity or grammar-school. Here are two ancient stone towers, the one used as a court or sessions house, anciently an exploratory tower, and belonging to the bishops and priors of Hexham; the other situated on the top of the hill towards the Tyne, of remarkable architecture, leading to the above-mentioned priory. The number of inhabitants is only about 2000; the chief manufactures are tanning leather for shoes and gloves. The streets are narrow and ill-built. Here is, however, a fountain of good water. The approach to the town is very pleasing, the cultivated vale spreading itself on every hand, painted with all the happy assemblage of woods, meadows, and corn-lands. At the conflux of the river lies the sweet retirement of *Nether Warden*, defended from the north-west by lofty eminences, and facing the valley towards the east, hallowed to the churchmen, as being the retirement of St. John of Beverly, a bishop of Hexham, in so distant an age as 685. A little further, and opposite to Hexham, on an eminence, stands the church of St. John Lee, beneath whose site the banks for near a mile are laid out in agreeable walks, formed with a happy taste, appertaining to the mansion of the

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Jurin family, a modern building seated at the foot of the descent, and fronting towards Hexham, having a right lawn of meads between it and the river: from thence the vale extends itself in breadth, and is terminated with a view of the town of Corbridge. The hills which rise gradually from the plain on every hand are well cultivated, and adorned with the seats of many distinguished families.—Here is abundant business for an antiquary; every place shews you ruined castles, Roman altars, inscriptions, monuments of battles, of heroes killed, armies routed, and the like. The market-place, near the centre of the town, is a large square, in which is a convenient piazza for the butchers' market, the stalls being moveable. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, Aug. 5, and Nov. 8. A regular post. On the right a turnpike-road to Newcastle; on the left to Carlisle. Across the Tyne river is *Beaufront*, (J. Errington, esq.) Near this town is *Stawards Castle*. Little remains of it but a ragged gate-way, which was defended by a drawbridge, a portcullis, and some ruined walls to the W. It is remarkably situated, being on a peninsula formed by the Allen and Harsingdaleburn. About 1 m. from it is a water-fall. Principal inns, *Black Bull* and *Golden Lion*: several others.

HEXLEY, (*Northumb.*) near Alnwick, N. E.

HEXTON, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Barton-in-the-Clay 2 m. E. being on the borders of Bedfordshire. Here a battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons, some remains of which are visible between this place and Luton, as large barrows, &c. A statue is erected over a fountain near the churchyard called *St. Faith's Well*, to which saint their church is dedicated. The place stands at the foot of rocks, from whence issue many springs. Half a mile to the south of this town is a fortified piece of ground called *Ravensborough Castle*. The camp is a sort of oblong, containing about sixteen acres; the fortification entire. Nature has so well encompassed it with a valley, and a very steep hill, that it is inaccessible by an army any where but at the point of entrance, which is by a gradual ascent of a quarter of a mile. Near Hexton is a square Roman camp upon a promontory just large enough for the purpose, and under it is a fine spring.

HEYBRIDGE, (*Essex*) dist. from Maldon 6 f. on the river: it was granted by King Athelstan to St. Paul's cathedral in London; and had this privilege in the reign of Edward II. that no purveyor in the king's household should take any corn in its precincts.

HEYDON, see HEADON.

HEYDON'S ELM, (*Glouc.*) dist. from London 98 m. 1 f.

HEYFORD, UPPER and LOWER, (*Northamp.*) vil. near Northampton. In this parish is a meadow, called *Horsestone Meadow*, about ½ m. from the Roman Watling-street, where a most curious chequered pavement was discovered in 1699.

HEYNINGS, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Gainsborough 2 m. S. Here was a convent of Cistertian nuns, founded by Reyner Evermore, in 1180; granted to Sir Thos. Heneage.

HEYNOR, (*Derb.*) near Alfreton, S.

HEYTESBURY, (*Wilts*) bor. dist. from London, by Amesbury and Codford, 93 m. 3 f.; and by Amesbury

Amesbury and Shrewton 9½ m. 5 f. situated on the river Willy, on the S. E. part of the county. It has been variously written, viz. Haresbury, Heightsbury, Heytsbury, and Hatchbury. It was formerly the residence of the Empress Maud, when she contended with King Stephen for the crown of England. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Bartholomew lord Burghers, and was afterwards the residence of the barons Hungerford. Thomas Lord Hungerford, about the year 1400, built the church; and his successor, Walter Lord Hungerford, lord high-treasurer of England, founded the hospital for 12 poor aged men and one woman; is also a house for a school-master, who was to be a priest, and not only teach grammar, but to oversee the poor men. Margaret, his widow, obtained a licence from Henry IV. to perfect this charity, and settle a chaplain in it, to celebrate divine service every day in the parish-church, for the souls of herself and others. Here is also a free-school: The church is collegiate, having four prebends in it belonging to the cathedral church of Salisbury... The building is spacious and strong, in the form of a cross, in the centre of which is a tower with six tunable bells. Here was formerly a market. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It did not send till 27 or 28 an. reg. Henry VI. The right of election is in the burgage holders. The lord's bailiff is the returning-officer. This place, as well as Westbury, which are both little better than villages, have a right to send members to parliament; while Warminster, which is one of the largest towns in the county, has no such privilege... Great part of this town was burned in the year 1766; it is now in an improving state, owing, principally, to a large manufactory of woollen cloths of every description. It consists, chiefly, of one street, in an open healthy part of the country, just on the edge of those extensive downs called Salisbury Plain.——Fair, May 14, for sheep and cows; it had, formerly, two. The post for London goes out every day, except Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and comes in every day, except Monday, at one o'clock. Near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Salisbury; beyond it, ditto, about ½ m. ditto to Bruton. Here is the seat of Sir W. P. Ash A'Court, bart... Here are two or three small inns.

HEYTHROP, (*Oxf.*) near Kiddington, where is a seat of the earl of Shrewsbury, which stands on an eminence, in a delightful part of the country, and has every charm that can result from a diversity of wood, water, eminences, and vales. An avenue of above 2 m. planted on each side with forest trees of advanced growth and beautiful verdure, interspersed with clumps of fir, leads from the N. to the grand area before the house, and, by its length and variety, forms an exceeding magnificent approach. The house is a regular edifice, consisting of four fronts, built in the most elegant style of architecture, and is joined to the offices by open arcades, which have a pleasing effect.

HEYWARDS HEATH, (*Sussex*) dist. from Brighthelmston 13 m. 4 f.

HEYWOOD, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist.

from Rochdale 3 m. 4 f. On the left, going thereto, is *Heywood Hall*, (—— Starkey, esq.); beyond which is *Bamford Hall*, (W. Bamford, esq.)

HEYWOOD, see HAYWOOD.

HEYWOOD COMMON, (*Wilts*) distant from Warminster 5 m. 2 f. On the left, going thereto, is *Heywood House*, (Dr. Ludlow.)

HEXLEYSIDE, (*Northumberl.*) near Bellingham, which see, on the opposite side of the river, and situated on a woody eminence, commanding a fine prospect.

HIBALSTOW, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from London 148 m. 7 f. on the Ancholme river. Between it and Brigg, or Glaudford Bridge, on the left, is *Scally*, (Sir Henry Nelthorpe, bart.) Inn, *Wheatsheaf*.

HICKFORD, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Poole, N.

HICKHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln, S. and near the Witham river.

HICKLETON, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. distant from Doncaster 4 m. Going from thence to Barnsley, on the right, is *Bilham House*, (William Hewitt, esq.); near which are *Belvidere*, (from which are seen York and Lincoln cathedrals, and 120 churches); and *Hutton Pagnell*, (St. And. Ward, esq.); on the left is *Hickleton Hall*, (G. Wentworth, esq.); beyond which is *Bamborough Grange*, (F. Fawkes, esq.) Beyond, on the right, near 2 m. is the seat of Charles Palmer, esq.

HICKLING, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from North Walsham 8 m S. E. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Theobald de Valoines, in 1185, settled by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. on the see of Norwich, but soon after alienated to Sir Wm. Wodehouse. This was formerly a market-town, and is situated in a marshy ground.

HICKLING, (*Nott.*) vil. near Over-Broughton, on the borders of Leicestershire, where a great number of Roman coins were dug up in 1786.

HICK's HILL, (*Cornw.*) dist. from London 217 m. 7 f. near the Inny river. Near it is *Trestale*, (E. Archer, esq.)

HICKSON, (*Staff.*) v. near Stow.

HIDE, (*Glouc.*) near Minching Hampton.

HIDE, see HYDE.

HIGHAM, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from London 142 m. 7 f.; going to Chesterfield, on the right, a turnpike road to Mansfield; on the left to Matlock. Fair, first Wednesday after New Year's day. On the left are *Ford House*, (John Holland, esq.); and *Ogston*, (William Turbutt, esq.) On the right, at a distance, is *Hardwick Hall*, (Duke of Devonshire.)

HIGHAM, (*Kent*) v. dist. from Rochester 4 m. N. and has been, by some writers, rather improperly, styled *Lillechurche*, for Lillechurche was a distinct parish... There is, about 1½ m. from Higham church, and near the road to Cliffe, a farm-house that still retains the name of Lillechurche; and there being, behind the garden of the house, a field called *Church-place*, in which human bones have been found, there can hardly be a doubt that this is the spot where the church was situated. The time of the union of the two parishes of Higham and Lillechurche is not known; but, most probably, it was after Henry III. had granted the manor of Lillechurche, with all its liberties and customs, to a nunnery of the Benedictine order in Higham... This

This convent was founded before the year 1151, by King Stephen, whose daughter Mary seems to have presided over it before she became abbess of Romsey. For some time the society consisted of 16 nuns; but, at its dissolution, it was reduced to 3 or 4. In the year 1515, Bishop Fisher visited them in the chapter-room of their convent, and the persons who appeared before him were the subprioress, two more of the nuns, and the old prioress. They were accused of a scandalous behaviour, nor did they deny the charge... They, however, with the most humble submission, repeatedly prayed that confinement within their house might be the punishment inflicted upon them; and, for certain just and lawful causes, they entreated his lordship to direct their nunnery should be surrounded with a stone wall. The reasons why this precaution ought to be used may be easily surmised, and it was probably owing to the want of it that the conduct of the members of this sisterhood became notoriously abandoned. But they had rendered themselves so infamous, that, in the year 1521, it was judged necessary to suppress the community. Bishop Fisher, after its suppression, obtained from the crown, for the lately-founded college of St. John's in Cambridge, a grant of the manor of Higham, the site of the nunnery, the appropriation of the rectory of that parish, and the advowson of the vicarage; and all of them are still possessed by that learned body. By a final sentence of consolidation, dated in May 1523, the college were always to provide a priest to officiate daily in the chapel of the convent, and to celebrate, on the four chief quarter-days of every year, exequies and a mass of requiem for the souls of their founders and benefactors; and, lest the needy and infirm might seem to be neglected in this solemn act of union, it was decreed, with the consent of the master, fellows, and scholars, of the college, that 12d. should be by them distributed on every Michaelmas-day in the said priory to the poor of Higham. The church is much larger than is necessary for the accommodation of the parishioners, there not being above 40 families in the district; there is, however, reason to believe that, formerly, the inhabitants were more numerous. In the N. chancel, by the N. wall, is an altar monument, and, on the wall over it, a brass tablet, with an inscription to the memory of Rob. Hylton, (yeoman of the guard to K. Henry VIII.) who died Dec. 3, 1523. Opposite the E. end of the church there is a farm-house, of which the sides and back part are of stone, and discover marks of antiquity, having Gothic windows. This is thought to be only a small portion of one of the offices belonging to the nunnery, there being in the great field, on the S. side, many vestiges of foundations. Between Tilbury and this village there was a ferry for many ages; and accounts of it are given as late as the reign of Henry VIII. before which Higham was a place much used for shipping and unshipping of corn and goods in large quantities. In the reign of Q. Elizabeth there seems to have been a fort or bulwark at Higham, for the defence of the river Thames; the yearly expense of which, to her majesty, for the pay of the captains, soldiers,

diers, &c. maintained in it, was 28l. 2s. 6d.

HIGHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from Norwich 1 m. 4 f. N. W... In the church is a plain monument, to the memory of Bishop Hall, who died here in 1656, aged 82. This place is chiefly inhabited by tanners.

HIGHAM, or HECHAM, (*Leic.*) vil. dist. from Hinckley 3 m. W. Under a large stone, in this part of Watling-street, above 250 silver coins of Henry III. a gold ring, with a ruby, another with an agate, and a silver one, with an Arabic inscription, were found in the year 1607.

HIGHAM, (*Essex*) near Neyland, N. E.

HIGHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Sherburn, S. E.

HIGHAM, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater.

HIGHAM FERRERS, (*Northamp.*) m. t. distant from London 64 m. 6 f. and derives its name (signifying Highhouse of Ferrers) from the ancient family of Ferrers, who had a castle here. In the 10th year of Henry V. that prince granted a licence to Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, to found a college here, (this being the place of his birth,) for 8 secular chaplains, 4 clerks, and 6 choristers. It was incorporated by the name of the college of the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward the Confessor. The bishop endowed it with lands in his life-time, and these were increased after his death by his brothers Robert and William, aldermen of London, his executors. Its annual value, at the suppression, according to Dugdale, was 155l. 9s. Here is a handsome church, with a lofty spire. The church, rectory, chapel, and greatest part of the college lands were granted by Henry VIII. to Rob. Dacres; but the house remained in the crown till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was granted to John Smith and Richard Duffield. This town, which is small, clean, dry, and healthy, is a royal manor, as part of the duchy of Lancaster. In the reign of Philip and Mary, it was made a borough and corporation, consisting of a mayor, steward, recorder, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, and commonalty, with power to send one member to parliament. The right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and freemen, being householders, and not receiving alms. Number of voters 84. Returning-officer, the mayor. Here is a free-school, besides an almshouse for 12 men and one woman. ..Market-day, Saturday; fairs, Feb. 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Aug. 5, Oct. 10, and Thursday before Dec. 17. Here is a post-office. On the right a turnpike road to St. Neot's. Near it, on the left, ditto to Wellingborough. Principal inn, *Green Dragon.*

HIGHAM GOBIONS, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from Silsoe 3 m. S. E. the rectory and residence of the learned Edmund Castell, author of the Lexicon Heptaglotton.

HIGH BRIDGE, (*Som.*) distant from Bridgewater 8 m. 6 f. on the Brue river. Between it and Rook's Bridge is *Somerset House,* (Gabriel Stone, esq.) Inn, *High Bridge.*

HIGHCLERE, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Andover 12 m. On the left is *Highclere House,* (Earl of Carnarvon.)

HIGH CROSS, (*Leic.*) distant from London 95 m. 6 f. It had, formerly,

formerly, a high cross, which was succeeded by a high post, as a beacon to alarm the country in case of an invasion. This place is thought to be the centre and the highest ground of England, (though Camden supposes Penn, in Bucks, to be so;) for from hence rivers run every way... Here are divers Roman antiquities: its ancient appellation was *Benonæ*. The late earl of Denbigh and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood erected here, in 1712, a cross of a handsome design, but of mouldering stone, through the deceit of the architect. It consists of four Doric columns, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and cross at top, upon a sun-dial. On two sides, between the four Tuscan pillars, which compose a sort of pedestal, are Latin inscriptions, in memory of the peace of Utrecht. It is at present inclosed in a little garden, to prevent any farther injury but what may be occasioned by the weather, of which it feels the effect so as to require repair.

HIGH FIELD, (*Lanc.*) near Lancaster, E.

HIGHFIELDS, (*Glouc.*) distant from Tetbury 1 m. 3 f.

HIGH GARRET, (*Essex*) dist. from London 42 m. 6 f. near the Colne river. On the left, going to Halstead, a turnpike road to Haverhill; going to Haverhill, on the right, ditto to Halstead. Beyond, 1¼ m. is a distant view of the marquis of Buckingham's seat at Gosfield. See GOSFIELD.

HIGHGATE, (*Midd.*) vil dist. from London, by Islington, 4 m. 1 f.; and by Kentish Town 4 m. 3 f. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-inn-lane to Barnet being turned through that bishop's park. On the top of the hill there was anciently an hermitage; and, on its site, the present church or chapel (which, with two-thirds of the village, belong to Hornsey,) is said to have been erected. Near it a free-school was built and endowed in 1562, by the lord chief baron Cholmondeley, which was enlarged by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and a chapel added to it. Below the village was an hospital, founded by Wm. Poole, in the reign of Edward IV. One of the hermits had the causeway made between Highgate and Islington. It is remarkable that most of the public-houses here have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, "that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white;" and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article the words "except I like the other better." On the right, by Islington way, a turnpike road to Enfield; on the left to Kentish Town. Entering it from Kentish Town, on the left, is a house, (Thomas Walker, esq.) built by Sir William Ashhurst, lord-mayor of London, 1694.

HIGHGATE, (*Kent*) vil. dist. from London, by Maidstone, 5 m. 5 f.; and by Tunbridge 47 m. 7 f. On the right is a turnpike

road to Wadhurst. Going from Brighthelmston to Cranbrook, on the right, a turnpike road to Rye; on the left to Tunbridge Wells. At the entrance, on the right, is the seat of —— Mayo, esq.; on the left, ½ m. is *Fowlers*, (Mrs. Bridges); beyond it, ditto, is *Tongs*, (W. Jenkins, esq.); also, about 1½ m. ditto, is the seat of Ward Collins, esq. Inn, *Queen's Head*.

HIGHGATE, (*Flintsh.*) v. dist. from Bangor 1 m.

HIGH GATE, (*Derb.*) distant from Buxton 8 m.

HIGHGATE LANE, (*Yorkshire*) dist. from London 183 m. 7 f. between Flockton and Huddersfield. On the left a turnpike road to Sheffield.

HIGH HILL, (*Yorkshire*) near Settle; where are vestiges of two Roman fortifications; and, a little to the E. is *Malham Cove*, a curious amphitheatre of lime-stones; also *Malham Tar*, a curious lake, at the top of a moor, abounding with trout.

HIGH HALDEN, see HALDEN.

HIGH KNIPE, (*Westmoreland*) near Shap, N. W. in the parish of Bampton; where was born Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, the translator and editor of Camden's Britannia.

HIGH LEIGH, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 181 m. 2 f. On the right is *High Leigh Hall*, (George Legh, esq.)

HIGHLEY, (*Northumb.*) v. near Morpeth, N.

HIGHLEY, (*Devon*) near Bampton.

HIGH MEDLEY, see MEDLEY.

HIGHNAM, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from London 106 m. 1 or 3 f... Here is a small chapel. Going to Ross, on the left, about ½ m. is a turnpike road to Newnham. Going to Newnham, on the right, are turnpike roads to Worcester, Ledbury, and Newent, and, about ½ m. farther, to Ross. Near it, on the right, are *Highnam House*, (Lady Guise), which is a fine building, with gardens; and *High Grove*, (Chas. Evans, esq.)

HIGHON, (*Staff.*) near Eccleshall, S. W.

HIGH ONGAR, see ONGAR.

HIGHOVER, (*Herts*) near Hitchin, N. E.

HIGH SIDE, (*Cumb.*) distant from London 297 m. 3 f. Between it and Little Crosthwaite, on the left, is *Mire House*, (Thos. Storey, esq.)

HIGH-STREET, (*Herts*) near Hemel Hempstead.

HIGH-STREET, (*Glouc.*) near Stanley.

HIGHTINGTON, (*Worc.*) vil. near Abberley, and has a chapel.

HIGH TOWN, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Belly Bridge 1 m. 3 f. between it and Mill Bridge.

HIGHWAY, (*Cornw.*) vil. dist. from London 235 m. 1 f. between St. Teath and Wadebridge.

HIGHWAY, (*Wilts*) near Calne, N. E.

HIGHWAY SIDE, (*Chesh.*) dist. from London 176 m. 3 f. Inn, *Golden Lion*.

HIGH WEEK, (*Devon*) near Newton Bushel, on the river Teign.

HIGHWICH, (*Herts*) near Sawbridgeworth.

HIGHWOOD HILL, (*Midd.*) dis. from London about 11 m. in the parish of Hendon. Here is a mineral spring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly inclosed at the expense, it is said, of Lady Rachael Russel, who had a villa in the neighbouring parish of Totteridge.

HIGHWORTH, (*Wilts*) m. t. dist.

dist. from London 75 m. 5 f.; it stands on a hill, near the vale of White Horse, in Berks, and was formerly a borough. It is governed by a mayor and an alderman. Market-day, Wednesday, (for cattle); fairs, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10. A regular post. Entering it, on the right, a turnpike road to Lechlade; on the left to Swindon. Beyond it, 1 m. is the seat of Mrs, Freke; and about 2 m. farther is *Luckill Hill*, (William Peek, esq.) No inn.

HIGH WYCOMBE, see WYCOMBE.

HILCOT, (*Staff.*) near Eccleshall, which see.

HILDERSHAM, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge about 7 m.... Here is the seat of Thomas Fawcett, esq.

HILDERSKILL, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) vil. near New Malton, S. W. and has received the name of *Hundred Well* from the several fountains springing in it. Here was a castle, which, having been burnt down, *Howard Castle* was built in the room of it.

HILDERSTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 140 m. 2 f. On the right a turnpike road to Draycott. Between it and Cellar Head are the seats of Walter Hill Coyney and Thomas Parker, esqrs.

HILDERSTON, (*Norf.*) v. near Sandon, which see. Here is *Hilderston Hall*, (G. Vernon, esq.)

HILDITCH, (*Linc.*) near Boston, N.

HILDON GREEN, (*Kent*) dist. from London 28 m. 6 f. It leads to Tunbridge.

HILFARENCE, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

HILFIELD, (*Dorsetsh.*) hamlet, near Cerne Abbas; and has a small chapel.

HILL, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from Birmingham 9 m. 2 f.; and is so called from its lofty situation... Inn, *White Lion*.

HILL, (*Hants*) near Southampton.

HILL, (*Heref.*) near Ross.

HILL, (*Herts*) near Watford, N. E.

HILL, (*Som.*) near Taunton.

HILL, (*Lanc.*) near Chorley, on the river Yarrow.

HILLBISHOP, (*Som.*) near Wellington, N. E.

HILLBOROUGH, (*Norf.*) v. dis. from London 87 m. 3 f. On the right is the seat of John Micklethwaite, esq. Between it and Mundford, on the left, is the seat of Robert Wilson, esq.

HILLBOROUGH, (*Warw.*) vil. near Bitford, E. and near the Avon.

HILLBURY, HILL-BREE, or ILLBRE. See NESTON, GREAT.

HILL CASTLE, see CASTLE HILL.

HILL, DERBY, (*Wilts*) distant from Chippenham 2 m. 2 f.

HILL END, (*Glouc.*) near Twining, to which parish it belongs.

HILL END, (*Herts*) near St. Alban's, S. W.

HILL HOUSES, (*Oxf.*) distant from London 63 m. 4 f.

HILLINGDON, GREAT, (*Midd.*) vil. dist. from London 13 m. 3 f. The church is a vicarage, to which the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet; and, in the church-yard, is a remarkable high yew-tree, which, by the parish book, appears to be near two centuries and a half old. On the left of *Hillingdon Heath* a very elegant house has been lately erected, (Count de Salis.)

HILLINGDON, LITTLE, (*Middlesex*) vil. adjoining Great Hillingdon.——Here is *Hillingdon House*, (Marchioness of Rockingham).

ham): the grounds are picturesque, and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HILLINGTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London 113 m. 1 f. Here is a cross. On the right is the seat of J. Bailey, esq. Beyond, on the left, is *Hillington Hall*, (Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.) See LYNN.

HILLINGTON, (*Worc.*) v. near Whitley.

HILLMARTON, (*Wilts*) v. dist. from Calne 3 m. 4 f.

HILL MORTON, (*Warw.*) t. dist. from London 82 m. 7 f. and had lately a market, on Tuesday. It stands on a rivulet that comes from Creek, in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon, below Clifton; part of it is on a hill, and part on moorish ground, from whence it has its name. Beyond, on the left, 1 m. is a turnpike road to Coventry.

HILL POUND, (*Hants*) distant from London 65 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HILL, RED, (*Wilts*) dis. from Chippenham 2 m. 6 f.: going to which, on the right, a turnpike road to Calne.

HILL RIDWARE, (*Staff.*) dist. from London 125 m. 2 f. It leads to Abbots Bromley.

HILL TOP, (*Yorksh.*) distant from Sheffield 3 m. 4 f.

HILL, WEST, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Burford 2 m.

HILPERTON, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London, by Andover, 99 m. 6 f.; and by Devizes 97 m. 1 f. On the right a turnpike road to Bradford. It leads to Trowbridge.

HILSEA, (*Hants*) v. dist. from London 69 m. 1 f. On the right is *Porchester Castle*, which was built by Gungunstus, son of Beline, who lived 375 years before the Christian æra. It is very large, and has lately been used as barracks, and for the reception of prisoners of war. On the left is *Gatcomb*, (Sir R. Curtis, bart.); also *Stubbington House*, (John Palby, esq.)

HILLSHAW HILL, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) near Ripon, E. Here is a pile of human skeletons, laid up in regular order, but on what account is uncertain.

HILSLEY, (*Glouc.*) vil. near Tewkesbury, and belonging to that parish. It had, formerly, a chapel of ease; now converted into tenements.

HILSTON, (*Mons.*) near Monmouth.

HILTON, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London 55 m. 6 f.

HILTON, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Derby 8 m. Going from which to Uttoxeter, beyond, 1½ m. on Hatton Moor, on the left, is a turnpike road to Burton-on-Trent; also *Tutbury Castle*, which was very large, and stood on an alabaster hill, which was demolished by Henry III.; but there are several of the towers and the walls still remaining. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, afterwards built the gatehouse and walls about it. The castle was given, by William the Conqueror, to Henry Ferrers. The monastery stood lower, on the same hill. At the W. end of the church is a magnificent and beautiful Saxon arch.

HILTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Bridgenorth 4 m. 7 f. On the left is the seat of T. Smith, esq. Through it, on the right, is *New Inn*, (Mrs. Chapman.)

HILTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Newcastle-under-Lyne 3 m. N. E. Here was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by Henry

de

le Audley, in the year 1223, granted, at the suppression, to Sir Edward Aston.

Hilton, (*Cornw.*) near Stratton.

Hilton, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Masham, S. W.

Hilton, High and Low, *Yorksh. N. R.*) near New Malton.

Hilton, Little, Middle, and Upper, (*Lanc.*) villages, near Bolton, S.

Himbleton, (*Worc.*) near Droitwich, S. E.

Himley, (*Staff.*) par. distant from Wolverhampton 5 m. 4 f.... In this parish is a blade-mill, at which scythes, reaping-hooks, axes, hatchets, and the like tools, having been forged by the whitesmiths, are ground to a fine edge. All these instruments are made of iron first, softened with fat unctuous bodies, as butter, oil, wax, suet, &c. for that use, as irons for carts, plough-shares, horse locks and shoes, nails and buckles, ire of iron, hardened by art... Near it is *Himley Hall*, (Viscount Dudley and Ward.)

Hinam, (*Glouc.*) distant from Gloucester about 2 m.

Hingaster, (*Westmorel.*) near Heversham.

Hinchington, see Nun's Bridge.

Hinckley, (*Leic.*) m. t. dist. from London 100 m. 3 f. It is built on a rising ground, nearly on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It has been much larger than it is at present; the back lanes between the orchards were evidently streets, originally. The traces of the town wall and ditch are, in many places, yet visible. There are vestiges of two Roman works, viz. the mount near the river, and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas church... Tesselated pavements have been dug up, the largest in 1750.... The Jewry wall is said to have been the temple of Janus. An ancient castle was in ruins in Leland's time: it was inhabited by John of Gaunt, but is now no more, the place being converted to a gardener's ground, and the Castle-hill considerably lowered, and a gentleman's house erected on the spot in 1770. The steeple of the present church was built with some of the stones of the castle. Here was a priory for two Benedictine monks belonging to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, founded by Rob. Blanchmaines, earl of Leicester, before the year 1173. Is was afterwards given to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrave, in Yorkshire, by Richard II.; and, at the dissolution, to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Here are two churches, one chapel, and a place of worship for the Roman Catholics, besides four meeting-houses. The old town-hall and school-house remain, but are ruinous. The bull-house is an old structure.——The church is a neat large old structure, with a modern tower and a spire; the body of it was built in the 13th century: near it are three mineral springs. This town is said to be the middle and highest ground in England, and from it 50 churches may be seen, besides gentlemen's seats. It received great damage by a fire, Sept. 5, 1728. It is now divided into the borough and the bond without the liberties, and is said to contain about 750 houses. The chief manufacture is stockings, and fine ale-

ale.——Market-day, Monday; fairs, first, second, and third Monday after the Epiphany, Easter-Monday, the Monday before Whit-Monday, Aug. 26, and the first Monday after Oct. 28.—Here is a post-office. On the right a turnpike road to Ashby de la Zouch; and on the left, about 1½ m. farther, to Nuneaton. Between it and Witherly, on the right, is *Lindley Hall*, (Bracebridge Abney, esq.); on the left is *Weddington Hall*, (—— Crawford, esq.) Principal inns, *Bull's Head*, and *George*.

HINCKNOL, (*Dorsetshire*) near West Milton, W.

HINDCOMBE, (*Dorsetsh.*) ham. adjoining Chidiock, and near the borders of Devon.

HINDERCLAY, (*Suffolk*,) near Botesdale.

HINDERTHWAITE, (*Yorkshire. N. R.*) near Bernard's Castle, Durham.

HINDERWELL, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Runswick, W. on the coast.

HIND-HEAD HILL, (*Surry*,) dist. from London 41 m. 1 f.

HINDLEP, (*Worc.*) par. near Worcester, N. E.

HINDLEY, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Wigan 2 miles, between Smithy Green and Castle Hill.

HINDON, (*Wilts*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 96 m. 1 f.; is a general thoroughfare, in the road to the S. parts of Somersetshire. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgesses. The right of election is in the bailiff and inhabitants paying scot and lot, the number of whom is 210. It sends two members to parliament. The returning-officer is the bailiff... There was a precept issued to it, 6 an. reg. Richard II.; but no answer was made to it.——The church is a chapel of ease to East Knowle, where Sir Christopher Wren was born. July 2, 1754, a fire destroyed 150 houses here. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 29, for cattle, cheese, &c. This is no post-town, but has a receiving-house under the post-office of Shafton. Letters are brought from London every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, about 10 o'clock, and are sent the same days, for London, about 12. Through it, ¼ m. on the left, a turnpike road to Shaftesbury. From it, 1 m. on the right, ditto to Warminster; on the left to Shaftesbury. Principal inn, *Lamb*.

HINDRINGHAM, (*Norf.*) vil. near Walsingham.

HINGHAM, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London 98 m. 2 f. formerly written *Hincham*, was the head town of the deanery, and at first contained 43 parishes; the deanery was taxed at 30s. and it was in the bishop's collation. It was then a considerable town, with a market on Saturday. The church is a good pile, the tower being very tall and large: the whole was rebuilt by Remigius de Hetherset, rector here, in the time of Edward III. with the assistance of John le Marshall, his patron, who contributed much to the perfecting the work: it is dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, and had several chapels in it, of which the most remarkable were at the ends of each aisle, that on the N. side being dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and that on the S. side to the Holy Virgin; the others were dedicated to

› St. Nicholas, the Nativity of ıe Virgin, and to her assumption. There was also a chapel, called t. Mary's, by the rood altar, nd another, named St. Mary of ity: and there were no less than even guilds held in the church, ach having a stipendiary chapain, serving at their altars in the hurch, which constituted a choir. n 1484, Robert Morley, esq. of his town, was buried in the hurch, and gave seven surplices › the choir of Hingham; the holy ood or cross stood on the roodoft, between the church and hancel. There are several handome monuments in the church. n 1506, John Pyshode, alderman of Norwich, ordered, in his vill, that his executors should nake a cross of free-stone, to be et up in the cross-way in the field of Hingham wood, at the expense of five marks. The church chanel, two aisles, and square tower, ire covered with lead; there is a clock and 8 bells; the N. vestry s down. The new parsonageouse was built by the rev. Mr. John Brewse, M. A. and stands a little south-west of the church. It has since received many improvements by succeeding incumbents. This town is remarkable for being the source of the river Yar or Yare. The houses are neatly built, but the streets are irregular. Here is an assembly-room and bowling-green at the White-Hart inn, and a monthly book-club. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 2. The turnpike-road from Norwich to Watton passes through here, and also the cross road from Attleburgh to E. Dereham, &c. Letters and parcels are sent three times a week to Attleburgh for conveyance by mails and other carriages. Between it and Watton is *Carbrook Hall*, (J. Barker, esq.) Inns, *White Hart*, and *Angel*.

HINKSELL, or HINXHILL, (*Kent*) dist. from Ashford 2 m. S. Here, in the year 1727, a field was observed to be on fire, and continued to burn for near six weeks, till it had consumed about three acres of ground to ashes. It yielded a smoke and strong smell like a brick-kiln. The soil was of a marshy peat-like texture.

HINKSEY LAWRENCE, and HINKSEY, SOUTH, (*Berks*) dist. from Oxford about 2 m. W.

HINNOCK, (*Bedf.*) near Harold, N. W.

HINSTOCK, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from London 146 m. 1 f. Through it, on the right, is a turnpike road to Drayton. Going to Drayton, on the left, ditto to Whitchurch.

HINTLESHAM, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Ipswich 4 m. 4 f. between it and Hadleigh, dist. 5 m. 4 f... Near it is the seat of Richard Savage Lloyd, esq.

HINTON, (*Hants*) village, near Christchurch, which see.

HINTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from Gloucester about 23 m. N. E.

HINTON, (*Glouc.*) vil. distant from Pucklechurch 2 m.

HINTON, (*Suffolk*) near Dunwich.

HINTON AMPTNOR, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from Alresford about 3 m. S. Here is *Hinton House*, (J. C. Middleton, esq.) belonging to the Legge family, lately rebuilt on a new site.

HINTON, BROAD, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from Marlborough about 5 m. W.; and, from Trowbridge, 4 m. E. Here was a convent of nuns,

nans, founded by Ella, Countess of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III.

HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, (*Somerset*) vil. dist. from Bath 5 m. 3 f. It owes its latter name to a monastery of Carthusians, which William Longespé, or Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, founded here, in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution it was granted to John Bartlet, and afterwards came to the Hungerfords. The present manor-house was erected out of the ruins of the abbey, of which several parts remain, as the chapel, anti-chapel, charnel-house, and granary. Near it is *Farley Castle*, (——— Houlton, esq.); also the seat of S. Day, esq.

HINTON CHERRY, (*Camb.*) dis. from Cambridge about 8 m. and near Gogmagog hills.

HINTON, LITTLE, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Wimborn Minster, S. of the following.

HINTON MARTEL, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near Cranbourn, and has a very ancient church.

HINTON, ST. GEORGE, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Crewkerne 2 m. N. W. Here is the seat of the right hon. Earl Poulet, an old pile of building, which has been greatly improved by the Earl. The parks, which are very extensive, are adorned with many woods and groves, and display many delightful prospects of hill and dale.

HINTON UNDERHILL, (*Glouc.*) near Breedon, Worcestershire.

HINTON WALRIDGE, (*Berks.*) v. near Faringdon, N. E. See PUSEY FURZE.

HINTS, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Litchfield about 6 m.; and from Weeford 1 m. E. The Blackbrook runs below it into the Thame, on the W. side of Tamworth... There is a large Roman tumulus near it, turned into a hard rock. The church is prebendal.——In 1772, a pig of lead was found here, weighing 150lbs. and measuring 22½ inches long, with the following inscription:

IMP. VESP. VII. T. INP. V. COS.

HINWICK, (*Bedf.*) v. near Paddington, to which parish it adjoins. Here is much thread lace made.

HINXHILL, see HINKSELL.

HINXTON, (*Camb.*) vil. distant from Cambridge about 9 m. and near Linton, S. W. at the head of Flemsdyke.

HINXWORTH, (*Herts*) v. near Baldock. Between it and Ashwell, a neighbouring village, several Roman antiquities were dug up in the year 1724. Workmen digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, struck upon some earthen vessels, or large urns, full of ashes and burnt bones, but rotten; near them a human skeleton, with the head towards the S. E. the feet N. W. Several bodies were found in the same position, not above a foot under the surface of the earth, and with urns, great or small, near them, and pateras of fine red earth, some with the impression of the maker at the bottom; also six lacrymatories, ampullas, a brass tribulus, six small glasses, two large beads, of a green colour, and other fragments.

HIPPORD, (*Essex*) v. near Halstead, N. W.

HIPPERHOLM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) vil. dist. from Halifax 2 m 2 f.

HISHAM, (*Northamp.*) between Wellingboro' and Kettering.

HISTON, (*Camb.*) vil. distant from Cambridge about 3 m. N. W.

W. and is divided into *Andrew Histon* and *Ethelred Histon*.

HITCHAM, (*Suff.*) vil. distant from London 68 m. 1 f. On the left is a good new-built parsonage-house. Here is a handsome church of some antiquity. Fair, Aug. 3. Two m. on the left, is *Bretteuham*, the ancient Combretonium of Antoninus; and *Brettenham Park*, (John Wanyeve, esq.) where are the remains of a Roman camp.

HITCHENDON, or HUGHENTON, (*Bucks*) vil. distant from High Wycomb about 1 m. 4 f... Here is the seat of the right hon. Countess of Conyngham.

HITCHIN, (*Herts*) m. t. distant from London 34 m.; is pleasantly situated at the foot of a great hill, which secures it from the cold easterly winds. This town, now large and populous, was parcel of the possession of the Mercian kings; it was called *His*, from the name of the river which passes through it, but was afterwards changed to Hitchin. Mr. Norden, who wrote in Queen Elizabeth's time, says it is properly called *Hitchend*, because of its former situation at the end of a wood called *Hitch*, which does not reach so far now. There was then about the town a stony marle, fitter for lime than manure, which being mixed, however, with a softer marle, that also abounded here in his time, was a great help to the corn-fields. It was a place of note when King Alfred divided the county into hundreds; it remained in possession of the Saxon kings, and continued in the crown until King Edward the Confessor gave it, with several other places, to Earl Harold, who held and enjoyed it as long as he lived; but when he was slain in battle, nine miles from Hastings, in Sussex, it came to King William the Conqueror, who reserved this manor in the crown. Henry VIII. bestowed this vicarage (which was then valued, in the king's books, at 35l. 6s. 8d.) on his own foundation, dedicated to the Holy Trinity in Cambridge, and the master and fellows of Trinity college are the present patrons. In this town John Blomvill, Adam Rouse, and John Cobham, founded a priory of white carmelites, of the order of St. Benedict, dedicated it to the honour of our alone Saviour and the blessed Virgin, and King Edward II. confirmed the grant. These friars held this house until the 9th of May, in the 21st of Henry VIII. when they surrendered it into the hands of that king, who suppressed the fraternity of the Carmolites, and granted, by patent, dated the 22nd of *July*, in the 38th of Henry VIII. the site of the house to Edward Watson and Henry Herdson in fee, who conveyed it, in or about the year 1536, to Ralph Radcliffe, son of Thos. Radcliffe, descended from a younger brother, sprung from Radcliffe Tower, or, as some say, from Ordshall, in Lancashire... The only seat in the town is *The Priory*, (Lady Fernuhy Ratcliffe,) built by John Ratcliffe, esq on the site of the old family mansion. Near the church was a priory of Gilbertines, called *Newbiggin*, which was converted into a school. The church, which is an ancient and noble building, stands nearly in the centre of the town; it is 153 feet long, and 67 broad, has a ring of 8 bells, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consists of the nave and two aisles, with two chapels or chancels. In the north-aisle window

are paintings of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and of the Four Cardinal Virtues; and, in the next N. window, the Beatitudes. In the front are the Twelve Apostles; but they suffered by the zealots of the 17th century. In the N. and S. chancels are some ancient and curious monuments. One of which, to the memory of a gentleman, who, by his many benefactions to this town and neighbourhood, in his life-time and at his death, has left to the poor many comforts, and to the wealthy a great example of true Christian charity, first strikes the attention; it is in the N. chancel, and is as follows: "To the pious memory of Ralph Skynner, gent. who died June 17, 1697, in the 90th year of his age. He was for many years a public blessing, not only to his parish, but the neighbourhood. So truly good, that the most censorious could spy out no occasion for detraction: his charity so great, public and private, and so well placed, that he was, indeed, the patron of the poor; the widow and the fatherless were his wife and children, for whom, as in his life, so at his death, he made a bountiful provision. In the communion of the church of England he lived sincerely up to his profession, and deserved the character of a true primitive Christian, and as such he died, in modest, humble, and longing expectation of eternal bliss, through the merits of Jesus. Oh, Saviour! may we live and die like him!". At the E. end of the middle chancel stands the communion-table, and over it is placed an altar-piece, done by Rubens; the subject the offerings of the wise men; it was given by the late J. Radcliffe, esq. and is esteemed one of the capital performances of that great master. The Quakers, the Presbyterians, and the Anabaptists, have each a meeting-house. Here is a free-school for the education of 45 poor boys; adjoining to which is a house for the residence of the master. Also a charity-school for the education (and clothing in part) of 56 girls... Here are sixteen alms-houses for the residence of as many ancient men or women; eight of which were built and endowed by John Skynner, gent. and the other eight by Ralph Skynner, gent. both of whom gave several other sums to be applied to the benefit of the poor of Hitchin. Near the church stand six other little houses, which, in 1760, were rebuilt by Mr. Daniel Warner, of this town, turner, for the residence of six poor widows belonging to Hitchin. This town, which has many respectable inhabitants, is governed by a bailiff and four constables, two for the town and two for the out-parts. It is reckoned the second in the county for number of streets, houses and inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the staple commodities of the kingdom, and divers merchants of the staple of Calais resided here, since which that trade is lost; yet the market (by prescription free from the payment of toll for any sort of corn or grain,) has long been, and still is, accounted one of the first in the county for corn, but more particularly so for the quantity and quality of its wheat. The town has no manufactory, but the inhabitants make a great deal of malt. Market-day, Tuesday; fairs, Easter-Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary-ware... The post comes in every morning except

except Monday, and goes out every night except Saturday; the office is open from eight to eight. Hours of business at the bank are from nine to five in winter, and from nine to six in summer. On the right, a turnpike road to Stevenage and Baldock. Going to Baldock, from Oxford, on the right, a turnpike road to Stevenage, Barnet and London; on the left to Bedford. Near it are *Preston Castle*, (J. V. Hinde, esq.) and *Temple Dinsley*, (Joseph Darton, esq.) Beyond, on the left is *Offley Place*, (Lady Salisbury); on the right, 1½ m. is *Icleford House*, (Thomas Coctayne, esq.) On the left, about 3 m. is *High Down House*, (Emitus Henry Delme, esq.) About 8 m. dist. is *Southill House*, (S. Whitbread, esq.) Principal inn, *Sun*.

HITCHIN, (*Norf.*) near Snetisham, on the coast, a haven for small vessels.

HITH, (*Hants*) dist. from Southampton, about 3 m.

HITHE, see HYTHE.

HITON, (*Lanc.*) near Liverpool, W.

HITTESLEY, (*Devon.*) dist. from Crediton, about 6 m.

HOATH, (*Kent*) near Reculvers, which it is a chapel of ease.

HOATHLY, (*Suss.*) v. near East Grinstead, S.

HOATHLY EAST, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Lond. 46 m. 4 f. On the right, *Halland Park*, (Lord Pelham.)

HOBBER GATE, (*Staff.*) dist. from Cheadle, 7 m. 7 f. and from Stone, 2 m. 1 f.

HOBBIES, see HAUTBOIS.

HOBCROFT'S HOLT (*Oxf.*) dist. from London, 65 m. 3 f. On the right, a turnpike road to Bicester; on the left to Chipping-Norton.

HOB'S POOLE, (*Devon.*) near Crediton, N.

HOBY, (*Leic.*) near Melton Mowbray, N. W.

HOCKERIL, (*Herts*) v. dist. from London, 30 m. 4 f. See BISHOP'S-STORTFORD. On the right, a turnpike road to Dunmow; going to Bishop's Stortford on the right, ditto, to Cambridge, and Newmarket; on the left to Epping. Inn, *Crown*.

HOCKERILL, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. near Weymouth.

HOCKERING, (*Norf*) vil. dist. from Dereham 5 m. 5. f. between it and Norwich, dist. 8 m.

HOCKLETON, (*Shropsh.*) dist. from Shrewsbury, 17 m. 2 f. near the river Camlet.

HOCKERTON, (*Nott.*) v. near Southwell, N. E.

HOCKET, (*Kent*) near Maidstone.

HOCKHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Norf.*) villages, near New Buckingham, W... Fair, Easter-Monday.

HOCKLEY, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London, 35 m. 7 f. between Billericay and Rochford, and has a common.

HOCKLEY, (*Warw.*) vil. dist. from London, 106 m. 2 f. On the right, a turnpike road to Warwick. About 1 m. ditto; is *Packwood House*, (Thomas Feathers tone, esq.) Inn, *White Lion*.

HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE, (*Bedf.*) Beyond Dunstable, about 5 m. in a miry road to Coventry, and is a long range of houses, chiefly inns.

HOCKLEY STREET, (*Warw.*) dist. from London, 118 m. On the right, about ½ m. is a turnpike road to Walsall.

HOCKLIFFE, (*Bedf.*) 4. dist. from London, 38 m. 1 f. anciently *Occleve*, where was an hospital, founded as early as the reign of King John. It is only a thoroughfare, being in four parishes. About the middle, are two

roads, that on the left from London goes to Brickhill, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford, Towcester, and so on to Liverpool, which is called the Chester road; and that on the right, called the north road, leads to Woburn, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, &c. Here is regular post-office. The Leighton Buzzard post bag arrives at the White Hart, every morning, except Saturday, in order that the same may be conveyed to the mail coach; and the Leighton post-boy comes from Leighton to the White Hart, every morning, except Sunday, to fetch the letter bags left by the mail coach. Here is a turnpike gate. On the left, a turnpike road to Coventry; on the right to Northampton. On the left is *Hockliffe Lodge*, (R. Gilpin, esq.) beyond it, ditto, is *Battlesden House*, (Sir G. Page Turner, bart.) abounding with many beauties. Between it and Woburn, on the right, is the seat of Sir Hugh Inglis, bart. Inns, *Bull*, *Red Lion*, *King's Arms*, *Swan*, *White Horse*, *White Hart*, and *Star*.

Hocklough, (*Northumb.*) near Allandale.

Hocksted Green, (*Kent*) dist. from Tenterden, 2 m. 4 f. and from Canterbury, 24 m.

Hockwold, (*Norf.*) v. near E. Dereham.

Hockworthy, (*Devon*) par. near Tiverton, belonging to Bampton.

Hoddesdon, (*Herts*) m. t. dist. from London, 16 m. 7 f. on the river Lea; is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and chiefly inhabited by genteel families. It consists principally of one street, three-quarters of a mile in length. Being a hamlet in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourn, it has a chapel of ease; but marriages, &c. are solemnized at Broxbourn church. Queen Elizabeth granted a grammar school to be kept here, and incorporated it with privileges. Here is a clock-house, the remains of an ancient chapel. An alms house was founded here in the reign of Henry VI. In the middle of the town is a fine fountain, which supplies it with plenty of water. A large cotton mill is the only manufactory. Here is a large market-house, much out of repair. Market day, Thursday. Fair, June 29. A regular Post. Through it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Hertford. Beyond it 1 m. ditto, is *Haly Hall*, (—— Leake, esq.) Principal inns, *Black Lion* and *Bull*.

Hodge Court, (*Surry*) near E. Grimsted, N. W.

Hodge Wood, (*Bucks*) between Amersham and Chesham.

Hod-Hill, (*Dorset*) near Cranbourn, W. on which is an old fortification in form of a Roman D. consisting of a double rampart and a fosse. On the inside are several round pits, near each other. It has five entrances. In the area, which consists of several acres, are many large circles, four or five yards in diameter bounded by a shallow trench.

Hodnet, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Shrewsbury, 5 m. 6 f. It stands near the river Tern, and has a church. From Wellington, (dist. 11 m. 4 f.) to Whitchurch, (dist. 10 m.) on the left, is a turnpike road to Shrewsbury; on the right, to Drayton; and on the left is *Hodnet Hall*, (R. Heber, esq.) Fairs, May 4, and Oct. 9.

Hodsokes (*Suff.*) near Blyth, and has a manor of 4000 acres.

Hodson, (*Wilts*) v. near Swindon, S. E.

Hoe,

Hoe, (*Norf.*) v. dist from London. 104 m. between East Dereham and Keepham.

Hoerbooth, (*Linc.*) near Tattershall, N. W. and near the Witham river.

Hoes, (*Leic.*) near Walthamon-the-Woulds, N. W.

Hoffe, Upper and Lower, (*Westmor.*) villages, near Appleby, S. W. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scotts, in 1389, and great quantities of bones have been dug up near the bridge.

Hopton, St. John and St. Peter, (*Norf.*) villages, near Worstead, N. W.

Hoggeston, (*Bucks*) near Winslow.

Hoggestorp, (*Linc.*) v. near Alford, S. E. on a river that runs into the sea.

Hoggington, (*Camb.*) near Cambridge, N. W.

Hoghton Lane, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Preston, 4 m. 7 f. and from Blackburn, 3 m. on the river Derwent. Here is *Hoghton Tower*, Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart.)

Hoghurst, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Bridport, and is a hamlet of Chidiock.

Hognaston, (*Derb.*) near Virksworth.

Hogshaw, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from Winslow, about 2 m. W.; in the parish of E. Claydon. Here was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as early as the reign of Henry II.

Hoke. (*Dorsetsh.*) dist. from Bridport, about 4 m. N.

Hoke, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) see Hook.

Hoke-Norton, (*Leic.*) near Wycross, on the N. W. of Market Bosworth.

Hoke Norton, or Hog's Norton, (*Oxf.*) dist. from Chipping Norton, about 5 m. N. N. E. anciently a royal village. Here the Danes were defeated with great slaughter, by the Saxons, under Edward the Elder, about 914. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 28.

Holbeach, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist. from London, 105 m. is seated in a flat amongst the dykes, and is an indifferent town, but of great antiquity, as appears from the remains of walls and pavements that have been dug up, together with urns and coins. The church is a noble Gothic building, with a lofty tower and spire. Near it was an hospital, founded by Sir John de Kirketon, for a warden and poor men, in the year 1351. Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was rector of a village, called Tydd St. Mary's 6 m. S. E. from this town. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, May 7, and the second Tuesday in September. A receiving house for letters. Inns, *Checquers* and *Talbot*.

Holbeach Thurn, (*Linc.*) near Holbeach, S. E.; in the marshes.

Holbeck, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) near Leeds.

Holborough, (*Kent*) v. near Halling.

Holbrook, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Duffield, about 2 m. Here is the seat of Francis Bradshaw, esq.

Holbrook, (*Suff.*) near Ipswich, S. and near the Stour.

Holburton, (*Devon*) near Modbury, S. W.

Holcliff, (*Kent*) near Canterbury.

Holcombe, (*Devon*) v. near St. Mary Ottery.

Holcombe, (*Som.*) v dist. from Frome, about 3 m. W.

Holcombe Burnel, (*Devon*)

v. dist from Exeter, 6 m. S. W. and near the source of the river Ken, which falls into the Ex.

Holcomb Regis, (*Devon.*) v. 6 st. from Bampton, 6 m. and N. E. of Tiverton. Here is *Holcombe Court*, (P. Bluett, esq. to whom the manor belongs.)

Holcot, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Northampton, about 5 m.

Holden Cliff, (*Yorksh.*) dist. from Leeds, 6 m. 2 f.

Holderness. See Yorkshire.

Hole, (*Devon*) dist. from Hartland, about 4 m. off the coast; the birth-place of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mehennet, in Cornwall, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. taught his parishioners the Lord's Prayer, creed, and decalogue, in the English tongue.

Hole, Great and Little, (*Linc.*) between Sleaford and Donnington.

Hole of Ellel, (*Lanc.*) dist. from London, 233 m. 5 f. between Garstang and Lancaster. About 3 m. S.W. near the mouth of the Coker, was *Cokersand* hermitage, which was afterwards an hospital, and finally, in the year 1100, erected into an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, granted at the dissolution, to John Kechin. About ½ m. beyond the Hole of Ellel, is *Ellel Grange*, (Edmund Rigby, esq.) See Golgate.

Holford, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London, 149 m. 4 f.

Holford (*Chesh.*) v. near Northwich, N. E.

Holgate, (*Shropshire*) v. dist. from Much Wenlock, 6 m. S.S.W. Here was a castle, which King John took from Thomas Mauduit, then in rebellion, and gave to Hugh de Mortimer; it was however restored to Mauduit's submission. It was given by Henry III. to the Duke of Norfolk, after the battle of Floddon. In the reign of Edward I. there were three portionists in the church, of which the Bishop of Hereford was patron.

Holgate, (*Linc.*) v. near Spilsby.

Holgaver Moor, (*Corusw.*) near Bodmin, where a wake, or carnival is held annually; the sports of which, it is said, so much amused Charles II. when he passed this way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which they pretend had its origin before the conquest.

Holiborn, (*Hants*) near Alton.

Holiwell, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London, 1 8 m. 4 f. between Marston Bigot and Layton.

Holker Gate, (*Lanc.*) distant from Cartmel, 2 m. Here is *Holker Hall*, (Lord F. Cavendish, which contains a valuable collection of pictures. At the top of the hill is a fine view, of Furness.

Holkham, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from London, 132 m. 4 f. A salt marsh extends from hence to Stiff-Key. Here is *Holkham House* and *Park*, (William Thomas Coke, esq.) This magnificent seat was begun by the earl of Leicester, in 1744, and finished by his widow, who also endowed six alms houses, and repaired the church, which is a sea mark. See Houghton.

Hollacomb, (*Devon*) v. near Holsworthy, which see.

Holland. See Lincolnshire.

Holland, (*Derb.*) near Bolsover.

Holland, (*Lanc.*) near Wigan, W.

Holland, Great and Little, (*Essex*) v. near Harwich.

HOLLESLEY, (*Suff.*) near Orford.

HOLLICK, (*Midd.*) near Tottenham.

HOLLIMILL CROSS, (*Westmorel.*) near Kirkby Stephen, on the borders of Yorkshire, N. R.

HOLLINGBORN, (*Kent.*) near Maidstone, E.

HOLLINGS GREEN, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Warrington, 6 m. 4 f. Near it is *Mill Bank*, (Isaac Blackburne, esq.)

HOLLINGTHORPE, (*Yorkshire, W.R.*) v. dist from Wakefield, about 3 m. and has a coal mine.

HOLLINGTON, (*Derb.*) v. between Derby and Ashborn.

HOLLINGTON, (*Staff.*) near Checkley.

HOLLINGTON, (*Sussex*) v. near Hastings. Fair, second Monday in July.

HOLLINSIDE, EAST and WEST, (*Durh.*) villages, near Durham, N. W.

HOLLIN WOOD, (*Lanc.*) dist. from Manchester, 5 m. 4 f.

HOLLINWORTH, (*Chesh.*) near Stockport, N. E.

HOLLIWELL, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Cranbourn.

HOLLIWELL, (*Linc.*) v. near Market Deeping.

HOLLOWAY, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London, 8 m. 5 f. It leads to Bromley.

HOLLOWAY, (*Midd.*) ham. dist. from London, 2 m 3 f. is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, and belongs to the parish of Islington, (which see) situated between it and Highgate. Here is a turnpike gate.

HOLLOWAY, (*Som.*) street, belonging to Bath. Here is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel, with the capital messuage at Holloway, was given to the monastery of Bath, by Walter Hosate, upon condition that the monks should repair and raise the said chapel; and in 1332, an indulgence of 20 days was granted to the benefactors thereto. The present building was founded by John Cantlow, prior of Bath: it is 46 feet long and 14 wide, vaulted and ceiled. At the W. end is a small tower with one bell. Adjoining the chapel is a burial ground, in which are some monuments and grave-stones. This chapel was repaired and fitted up for divine service, in the year 1760. In the eastern window of the chancel are the remains of some good painted glass. The window is divided into three compartments. Near the chapel is a small hospital for lunatics, rebuilt in the year 1761. Fair, May 14, but probably discontinued. The fairs of Bath are very insignificant, viz. Feb. 3, and June, 29.

HOLLOWAY DOWN, (*Essex*) dist. from London, about 4 m. near Stratford.

HOLLOWFIELD, (*Essex*) near Waltham Abbey, N.

HOLLOW-WAY HEAD, (*Chesh.*) dist. from Northwich, 1 m. 2 f.

HOLLYHURST, (*Warw.*) ham near Coventry, belonging to the parish of *Bulkington*, which is very extensive, and contains many other hamlets.

HOLM. (*Hunt.*) v. near Stilton, and has a charity school.

HOLM, (*Bedf.*) near Potton.

HOLM, (*Camb.*) between Arrington and Caxton.

HOLM, (*Lanc.*) near Manchester.

HOLM, (*Norf.*) near Downham, N.

HOLME, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near New Malton.

HOLME, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. dist. from

from Market Weighton, 7 m. Here was a monastery, which after the reformation became a seat of the Constables. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was created a peer. This place gives name to one of the divisions of the E. Riding.

HOLME, (*Nott*) ham. belonging to N. Muskam, which see. It is situated on the Trent, and has a chapel as large as many parish churches.

HOLME, (*Westm.*) v. dist. from London, 252 m. 1 f. on the Beloo, and dis. from Burton, 1 m. 4 f.

HOLME, (*Lanc.*) ham. dist. from Burnley, 4 m. 2 f. and belongs to that parish. Here is the seat of the Rev. D. Whitaker.

HOLME, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) dist. from Holmfirth, 3 m.

HOLME, EAST and WEST, (*Dorset.*) villages, near Wareham. The former had a monastery, and about 1 m. E. of it, is *Holme Mount*, a little hill with an imperfect fortification on it.

HOLME ABBEY, or HOLME CULTRAM, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London, 310 m. 4 or 5 f. situated on a creek or small arm on the Irish sea, and was formerly a market town. Here was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by Henry, son of David King of Scotland, in 1150. The Abbot was mitred and sat in parliament. Near it stood *Wulstey Castle*, a strong place, moated round; built, it is said, by the monks, to preserve their writings and their treasure in. This part of the country was at the conquest a wide forest. Here is a large Gothic church. Fair, Oct. 29.

HOLME, KIRTON, (*Linc.*) dist. from Boston. 5 m.

HOLME LACY, (*Heref.*) dist. from Callow, 2 m. S. E. the ancient seat of the Scudamores. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by William Fis-Paine, in the reign of Henry III.

HOLME LANE, (*Nott*) dist. from Nottingham, 4 m. 1 f.

HOLMER, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Hereford, 1 m. 5 f.

HOLME'S CHAPEL, or CHURCH HOLME, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London, 165 m. is large, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dane river, over which is a good stone bridge. Being a great thoroughfare it has several good inns. Between it and Knutsford, on the right is *Peover Hall*, (late F. Mainwaring, esq.) and on the left, is *Toft Hall*, (G. Leycester, esq.)

HOLMESDALE, (*Surry*) dist. from London, about 20 m. is a rough and woody tract, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it is said to take its name from the holm-oak, with which it abounds. See RYEGATE.

HOLMES, FLAT and STEEP, (*Glam.* and *Som.*) islands, dist. from Cardiff, about 3 leagues, S. and to the W. of Weston Super-Mare, in the Bristol Channel. On the former is a light-house, and a good dwelling, where pilots frequently wait to conduct ships up to the Bristol Channel. This island contains 60 acres of land and is well cultivated. The latter is a small island between the coast of Somersetshire and Wales. This island is a vast rock rising above 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about 1½ m. in circumference, in many places overhanging the water, and inaccessible

ible except by two passages, which themselves are steep and dangerous. The top is a sandy, unfruitful soil, bearing very little grass or any other vegetables, except a few weeds, privet, elder, and brambles. Here are a few rabbits, and in the summer vast numbers of sea fowl frequent the rocks, and build their nests in the crevices. To this solitary island, Gildas, the ancient British historian retired when the country was over-run by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, and wrote his treatise "de Excidio Britanniæ;" but a band of pirates, who fled thither as an asylum from justice, in a little time robbed him, and at length compelled him to leave the island and retire to Glastonbury. The Danes likewise took refuge here, in the year 918. In 1776, a house was built for the convenience of the fishermen: a little to the W. of those islands is a small one called *Sully*, and 3 m. to the westward of that is the island of *Burry*, so called from St. Baruch, who is said to have been interred here.

HOLME-UPON-WOALD, (*York E. R.*) near Market Weighton, N. E.

HOLMFIRTH, or HOLMFORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist from Kidersfield 6 m. Fair, Oct. 30.

HOLM HALL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) dist from London, 183 m. It reads to Pocklington, dist. 9 m. f.

HOLMSTED, (*Suss.*) v. near Uckfield.

HOLMWOOD, (*Suss.*) v. near Hickling, N. E.

HOLMWOOD, (*Surry*) near Dorking, S.

HOLNEST, (*Dorsetsh*) v. dist. from Dorchester, 12 m. 6 f. and from Sherborne, 5 m. 6 f. Its chapel, is a neat structure. Near it is *Holnest Lodge*, (Mark Davis, esq) Between it and Dorchester, are *Minstern Magna*, (Admiral Digby,) *Forston*, (John Wyldbore Smith, esq.) *Grange House*, (Charles Sturt, esq,) *Castle Hill*, (Mrs. Foy) and *Buckland Newton*, (Earl Paulet.)

HOLSDON, (*Norf.*) v. near Norwich.

HOLSDON GREEN, (*Midd.*) dist. from London, 4 m. 4 f.

HOLSTON, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from London 179 m. 2 f. between Acton and Stoke.

HOLSWORTHY, HOULSWORTHY, or HOLDSWORTHY, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London, 213 m. 7 f. is a large place, situated between two branches of the Tamer. A navigable canal from the harbour of Bude, to pass through this town to join some others, was begun in the spring of 1794. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, April 2, July 9, 10, and 11, (which is a very large fair) Oct. 2, and the first Wednesday in November. The post comes in from Hatherleigh, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, about noon, and returns at four in the afternoon of the same days. Inn, *White Hart*, (post office).

HOLT, (*Norf.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Brandon and Dereham, 119 m. 6 f.; by Norwich, 133 m. and by Thetford and Durham. 124 m.; so called from being anciently surrounded with wood, is a neat town and the principal in the hundred of the same name. Its situation, which is on a hill, rising considerably above the level of the surrounding country, renders it remarkable healthy. Here is a free school founded about 1546, by Sir Jon Gresham, knt. Lord Mayor of London

don, with a handsome endowment, for thirty free scholars. The house is substantial and commodious, and situate in the market place. The patronage and government of it is in the Fishmonger's company, London, under whom are also twenty-four visitors, appointed by the company for life, from among the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. To this school belong a scholarship and fellowship in Sydney College, Cambridge. There is a handsome building for the reception of the poor, who are governed agreeable to the tenor of Mr. Gilbert's act. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here by adjournment twice a year, viz. at Michaelmas and Christmas; and the sessions-house is used as an assembly-room for the monthly assemblies, and other public amusements. The hundred of Holt abounds in incomparable, picturesque, and extensive views; particularly from Edgfield windmill; Melton, Belle Vue, and Saxlingham, hills; Waybourn Hoop; Holt windmill, &c. Market day, Saturday, (the original grant was for a market on Tuesday, by Edward II.) Fairs, April 23, and Nov. 25, which continue two days each. The London post comes in every day (except Monday) at two o'clock in the afternoon, and goes out every day (except Saturday) at eleven o'clock in the morning. Principal inns, *Feathers*, (here is the post-office, and the excise meetings are held here eight times a year, and likewise the quarterly meetings for receiving the land tax) and *Lion*.

HOLT, (*Wilts*) vil. dist. from London 98 m. 6 f.; has a parish church, and is noted for its mineral waters, discovered in 1718, which are an excellent remedy for the scurvy and king's evil.

HOLT, (*Denb.*) vil. dist. from Wrexham 4 m. N. E. on the W. bank of the Dee; was once a considerable market-town, and a place of some importance, and, according to ancient custom, is still governed by a mayor and alderman, agreeable to the charter granted by the Earl of Arundel in 1410. It is divided by the Dee from *Farndon*, another village, of no note, but has a communication by a bridge of 10 arches, built in 1345. The church, or, more properly, the chapel, is built of *red stone*, and seems to be of the same antiquity as the bridge.... The scenery about this village is rather unpleasant, consisting of the river Dee, which takes its course through low and uninteresting meadows. Here was anciently a castle, called *Leon's Castle*, probably from the Roman Castra Legionis. In the reign of Henry III. and the beginning of Edward I. this castle, and lands about it, were the property of Madoc ap Gryffydd; but, upon the murder of his two sons, granted by Edward I. in 1281, to Earl Warren and his successors; at which time it was called *Lion Castle*. Richard II. on his departure from Ireland, deposited here his valuable jewels; which, on his deposition, were surrendered to the Duke of Hertford, in 1399. Henry VIII. gave the lordship to his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, in the year 1534.——Thomas Seymour, the lord-admiral, brother to the Protector, had it in the next reign; and formed here a magazine of warlike stores, but forfeited it at his execution. The parliament seized

seised it in 1643; but the royalists recovered it; and, in the year 1645, it was surrendered and demolished, with four others. The lordship now belongs to the crown, under the direction of a steward. Of this castle little remains, except its site, and a moat near the river, which originally formed a small out-post to Deva; some famous outworks are yet visible about it; and, on the opposite side of the river, Roman coins have been found. The castle was defended on three sides, by a trench 40 or 50 yards wide, cut out of the solid rock: indeed, from the colour and grit of the stones used in the building, the whole was probably taken from this trench to erect the superstructure. The fortress consisted of five bastions, four of which were round, and the remaining, next the river, square, having its entrances by a draw-bridge over the trench, on the W. side; but, by its present appearance, it is impossible to form any idea of its ancient strength or mode of defence... Fairs, June 22, and Oct. 29.

Holt, (*Hants*) dist. from Morested, which see, 3 m. Here is the seat of J. T. Bladworth, esq.

Holt, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. near St. Leonard's, N. W. Fair, Aug. 6.

Holt, (*Surry*) near Guildford, and has a medicinal spring.

Holt, (*Warw.*) near Studley.

Holt, or Neville's Holt, (*Leic.*) dist. from Slawston 2 m. E. A medicinal spring was discovered here in 1728, particularly recommended in hæmorrhages. Here is the seat of Cosmar Neville, esq.

Holt Heath, (*Worc.*) distant from London 117 m. 5 f. A little to the left are the remains of *Holt Castle*, belonging to the Beauchamps. Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt, baron of Kidderminster, is said to have been the first peer created by the king's letters-patent. Only a tower and some walls remain of the castle. The church is the completest remains we have of Saxon architecture. On the left is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Foley. Ditto, 3 m. is *Whitley Court*, (Lord Foley,) seen 3 m. before you reach it.

Holtby, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near York, N. E.

Holton, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 110 m. 5 f. On the left is a turnpike road to Sherborne. On the right, 2 m. ditto, to Bruton.

Holton, (*Oxf.*) v. near Wheatley, which see.

Holton, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. dist. from Wareham about 3 m. N. E.

Holton, (*Cornw.*) near Saltash.

Holton, (*Suff.*) near Halesworth.

Holton, (*Suffolk*) near Hadleigh.

Holway, (*Dorsetshire*) distant from Catstoke about 1 m. N.

Holwel, (*Som.*) distant from Frome 3 m. 5 f.

Holwel, (*Oxf.*) vil. dist. from Burford 2 m. 4 f.

Holweil, (*Dorsetsh.*) distant from Sherborne about 4½ m. S. E.

Holwell, (*Herts*) near Hertford, S. W.

Holwell, (*Leic.*) near Melton Mowbray.

Holwellslade, (*Som.*) distant from London 156 m. 6 f.

Holwoodborough, (*Surry,*) near Dorking, S.

Holwood Hill, (*Kent*) dist. from London 14 m. 2 f. between Bromley and Westerham. Here is the seat of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt;

his son, that is, about the former part of the 12th century: it was certainly in being before the year 1291, because rated in the Lincoln taxation. The head of this college was called Pendas, or Pencolns, and was one of the three spiritual lords of Anglesea: the archdeacon of the isle, and the abbot of Penmon, were the two others. After the dissolution it became the property of Rice Gwyne, esq.; who, in the year 1648, bestowed it on Jesus College, Oxford, the great tithes for the maintenance of two fellows, and as many scholars; and, since that time, the parish has been served by a curate nominated by the college. On the S. side of the church is a small building, having its E. front included in a large Gothic arch: this is said to have been part of a chapel called Eglwys y Bedd, or the church of the Grove and Capel Llan y Dwyddel, or the chapel of the Irishman, because erected over the body of Sirigi, the Irish general, slain by Caswallon, the long-handed, as before observed. The remains of this chapel were converted into a public school by Dr. Wynn, who, in the year 1748, left the interest of 120l. for the education of six boys. Formerly this town was frequently visited by Irish rovers, and was defended as a place of consequence. A salt-house was erected on an island in the harbour in Queen Anne's reign, but it is now in ruins. This town is small; but, being the chief resort of passengers to and from Ireland, is become very populous. The distance from hence to Dublin is about 20 leagues. His Majesty's packet-boats are stationed here, for the purpose of conveying the mail to and from Dublin; and sail regularly six times a week, wind and weather permitting. On Tuesday no packet sails, as no mail is sent from London on Sunday. The shortness and safety of the passage between Holyhead and Dublin, (being, in general, only about 12 hours,) the elegance and admirable accommodations of the packets, the superior skill and polite attention of the commanders, joined to the acknowledged activity and cleverness of the Welch sailors, will, with those travellers who consult expedition, ease, and safety, ever point out Holyhead as the best place of communication between England and Ireland. A bath and assembly-room were erected here in 1770; and, during the season, there is a regular market. There is no fresh water here, except from rain, nor any bread but what comes from Ireland. Under the mountains that overhang the town is a large cavern in the rock, supported by natural pillars called the *Parliament-house*, accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. The commodities are, butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whitings, whiting-pollacks, cole-fish, sea-tenches, turbots, soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fish. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. The salt-water here is in a state of the utmost purity, the air, in general, remarkably clear and salubrious. Fish is plenty, fresh, and consequently good; mutton

small, but delicately flavoured. In short, Holyhead, in the summer months, is by nature possessed of every advantage which may induce the valetudinarian or the economist to make it a temporary retreat. Market-day, (when the season,) Saturday, for butchers' meat, poultry, butter, eggs, oat and barley meal, potatoes, &c. Wake, July 25, which continues three days. The mail-coach arrives here every evening, in the summer season, about 5 o'clock; and, in the winter, about 7 o'clock; and goes out every morning at 6. At a small distance to the W. N. W. of the town is a large hill, or rather mountain, about which are many natural and artificial curiosities. Within about half a quarter of a mile of the top, are the rude remains of a strong wall, in one part of which is discoverable the form of a grand gate-way... There are various conjectures respecting this wall, the most probable of which seems to be, that it formerly served as a defence for the harrassed Welch against the frequent and severe incursions of the Irish. To the W. S. W. of the top of the mountain, and nearly under it, in a situation awfully romantic, yet stand the solitary remains of a chapel; of which Mr. Rowlands gives some account in his "Mona Antiqua." From the top of this mountain, in a clear day, may be seen, with the naked eye, the Isle of Man, the Hill of Hoath, with other mountainous parts of Ireland, and part of the Highlands of Scotland. In the winter season, particularly when the weather is severe, here is abundance of wild fowl. Hares, rabbits, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, &c. are likewise in tolerable plenty. There is a small island called *Skirries*, on which is a light-house, lying N. N. E. of Holyhead harbour, which, in the months of May and August, is resorted to in astonishing numbers by the puffin, a most curious and beautifully-plumaged bird, which, when pickled and put up in small barrels, similar to those made use of for pickled oysters, is bought up with great avidity by the epicure, as a most incomparably delicate morceau. It is remarkable, that puffins are known to a certainty all to come to this island in one day, and to depart in the same sudden manner...On a small island called the *Salt Island*, forming one side of Holyhead harbour, is a capital light, which may be seen four leagues at sea. Near it are *Penrhos*, (Lady Stanley,) *Penrhos Bradwen*, (John Jones, esq.) and *Llandfair*, (Mrs. Vickers.) Inn, *Eagle and Child*.

HOLY HILL, (*Shropshire*) near Bridgenorth, S. W.

HOLY ISLAND, (*Durham*) dist. from Fenwick, 4 m. E. is by Bede called Semi-island, being twice an island and twice a continent in one day; for at the flowing of the tide it is encompassed by water, and at the ebb there is an almost dry passage for both horses and carriages, to and from the main land; from which if measured on a straight line, it is distant about 2 m. E. but on account of some quicksands, passengers are obliged to make so many detours, that the length of the way is nearly doubled. The water over these flats, in spring tides, is only seven feet deep. This island was by the Britons called Inis Nebecante; also Landisfarne, from the small rivulet of Lindi, which here runs into the sea.

sea, and the Celtic word fahreen, or recess; also on account of its being the habitation of some of the first monks in this country; it afterwards obtained its present name of Holy Island. It measures from E. to W. about 2½ m. and its breadth from N. to S. is scarcely 1½ m. At the N. W. part there runs out a spit of land of about 1 m. in length. This island, though really part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham, and all civil disputes must be determined by the justices of that county. At the S. W. corner of the island is a village or town, inhabited by fishermen; and near it are the remains of a monastery, first founded by Oswald, King of Northumberland, and soon after erected into a bishopric. In the year 793, the monastery was almost totally destroyed by the Danes, but was soon rebuilt. In the year 867, the monks quitted the place on account of fresh incursions of the Danes, and removed to Chester-le-Street, with the body of St. Cuthbert, who had been their prior and bishop, and there fixed the episcopal see, but soon afterwards removed to Durham, where it remained. On the flight of the monks, the Danes a second time demolished the edifice. By whom the last house was built is not known, though probably constructed at different times, great part of it seems very ancient, the arches being circular and the columns very massy, and much like those at Durham, but richer; on the N. and S. walls there are pointed arches, which prove that part of it, at least, was built since the reign of Henry II. Various fragments of the offices of this monastery, built with reddish stone, are still standing; the foundations of buildings are scattered over a close of near four acres; but its chief remains are the church, whose main walls on the N. and S. sides are standing, though much out of the perpendicular, inclining outwards so considerably as to make the horizontal distance between them at the top exceed, by near two feet, that at the bottom; a few winters seem to be the utmost they can stand. The W. end is likewise pretty entire, but the E. is almost levelled with the ground. In this convent Coelwolph, King of Northumberland, in the year 729, having abdicated his throne, became a monk, but not being able to bear the abstemious manner of living there practised, he obtained permission for his monastery to drink wine, and ale. This opened the way for the same allowance to other monks, which afterwards terminated in every luxurious indulgence. The castle was, in the beginning of the civil wars, garrisoned by the king's troops; but in the year 1643, taken by the parliament. In the year 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize it for the Pretender, by one Launcelot Errington, a man of good family in Northumberland. It is now garrisoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick. See BAMBOROUGH.

HOLYWELL, (*Flintsh.*) m. t. dist. from London, by Bridgenorth, 207 m. 5 f. and by Chester, 207 m. 6 f. was formerly an insignificant village, though now a flourishing well built town, consisting principally of one long street, running from E to W. and upwards of 2000 inhabitants. Its situation is pleasant and healthy.

[illegible] ping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed: from whence it was miraculously conveyed to this holy man, through the waves of the sea.—On the decease of St. Buenos, this holy virgin was warned by a voice to call upon St Dexter at Badvari; by St. Dexter she was directed to go to St. Salurnus, at Henllan, and by St. Salurnus, to seek a final retreat with St. Elerius, at Gwytheria. Hither she repaired, founded a convent of nuns, received the veil from the saint, and on the death of the abbess Themia, succeeded to that high charge. She died the 3d of November, 15 years after her renunciation: but had always a red circle round her neck where it had been severed from her body. Here her body rested in quiet, near that of her predecessor, for 500 years; but a miracle having been wrought, as was supposed, by her intercession, on a monk of Shrewsbury, the abbot determined on the translation of her remains to their monastery. Seven holy men were deputed to solicit it, but the inhabitants of Gwytheria refused to part with such a treasure. Visions determined the former to persist in their request; and at length, on the declaration of the will of Heaven, by another vision to the person of Gwytherin, who declared to his flock, the impiety of further resistance, the relics were delivered up, and carried with triumph to the place of destination. Giraldus Cambrensis, (a man very ready to relate any story) not having mentioned his miracle, gives room to suppose that it was fabricated after this time, probably by the monks of Basingwerk, whose convent was about half a mile distant from this

with

well, but was not founded till the year 1312, about 120 years after Gieraldus's journey. This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, called by the Welch Trefynnon, or the town of the well. It is covered by a small Gothic building, said to have been erected by the Duchess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. but by the friese of the outside cornice, which is ornamented with monkeys, and other grotesque figures, it seems of more ancient date. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work on the outside of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and serving as origin to the Gothic arches, a circular shield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at present not distinguishable. The walls were formerly painted: there is still remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid. Here was likewise a niche for the virgin Mary, but it is now empty. The water is extremely clear; the spring boils up like a cauldron, and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its rise, it must yield a great quantity of water; though by no means so much as the inhabitants pretend, who sell a printed paper, describing the wonderful qualities of the spring, wherein they estimate its delivery at 100 tons per minute; this they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then minister of Holywell, and several other gentlemen. At the bottom of the well are some stones spotted with red, which are shown as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman, who was educated in this town, says he remembers a person being employed to paint the stones against the 3d of November, the day of the commemoration of that saint. The well is an oblong square, about 12 feet long and 7 wide. The water passes through an arch into a small square court; under this arch the catholics swim, it being deemed an act of penitence. The Roman Catholics, indeed, are numerous in this part of Wales, which is the least enlightened of any in the principality; but the Romish persuasion is now every day giving way to that of methodism. There is moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winifrid's hair. The road leading to it is remarkably picturesque, along a little valley, bounded on one side by hanging woods, beneath which the stream hurries towards the sea, unless where interrupted by the frequent manufactories. Over the well is a room used for a school, and in it the justices hold their quarter sessions. On a hill a few paces E. of this building stands the parish church, dedicated to St. Winifrid; a small building, without any marks of antiquity. The neighbourhood abounds with lead works, calamine, copper, brass, and cotton. Market day, Friday. It had also a grant of fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 2, but they could never be established. The mail coach to Holyhead passes through this place every morning, and returns every evening. Beyond, at the turnpike gate, on the right is a turnpike road to Mostyn; on the left to Denbigh. About 1 m. to the N. E. of this town, are the ruins of *Basingwerk*, or, as it is now called *Greenfield Abbey*. Writers do not agree in their accounts of this house; some attribute it to Hen. I.

and others to Henry II. Tanner, from very good reasons, supposes it to have been founded by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, "who (says he) seems to have begun a monastery here about the year 1151, which was probably much improved and made an abbey for Cistertian monks, by King Henry II. about the year 1189." The ruins of this abbey, stand about 1 m. E. of Holywell, near the N. side of the road. Part of the church, the refectory, and some other offices are still remaining, but no funeral monuments, carving, or any other thing the least ornamented, except a piece of a broken cross, lying among the ruins. It was built with a reddish grit-stone found hereabouts, and seems once to have been very large. Most of the arches of the windows are pointed, though several of the doors are circular, but all quite plain. The situation is delightful, commanding an extensive prospect of the river Dee, Chester, Parkgate, and the Lancashire hills; near those remains, stands an ancient brick barn, striped with timber, probably the granary formerly belonging to the monastery; it is at present occupied by a tanner and maltster. Here is kept a gravestone found among the ruins, and from the style and date of its inscription (1647) it seems probable that the person recorded was privately buried here on account of the supposed sanctity of the place. This abbey, it is said, was inhabited about the beginning of the 18th century; part of it has been since pulled down, to build a house in the neighbourhood. A small distance west of the ruins is shewn an ancient and decayed oak, called *The Abbot's Oak*, measuring 15 feet 2 inches in girth. near the southern bounds of the monastery, part of the Offa's Dyke is still visible, which was made from hence to Chepstow. Beyond Holywell, 3 m. on the right, is *Downing*, (David Pennant, esq. well known for his abilities as a naturalist and topographer); about ½ m. further is *Upper Downing*, (Thomas Thomas, esq.) and 1 m. beyond, near the sea side, is *Mostyn Hall*, (Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart.) Principal inns, *Red Lion* and *White Horse*.

HOLYWELL, (*Hunt.*) vil. dist. from St. Ives, 2 m. E.; is very ancient, and owes its name to a remarkable well, celebrated, in ancient times, for its supposed sanctity.

HOLYWELL, (*Som.*) vil. distant from Frome 3 m. S f.

HOLYWELL, (*Herts*) near St. Alban's.

HOLYWELL, (*Bedf.*) near Flitton, S. E.

HOLYWELL, (*Cheshire,*) near Malpas.

HOLYWELL HOUSE, (*Durham*) distant from Durham 4 m. 4 f... Going from thence to Bernard Castle. On the left, ½ m. beyond it, is a turnpike road to Richmond. It stands near the Gaunlass river. Beyond, on the right, is the seat of John Shafto, esq.; also, *Old Park*, (R. Wharton, esq.); and *Brancepeth Castle*, (Wm. Russel, esq.)

HOLYWOOD GATE, (*Staff.*) dis. from Stone 2 m. 3 f.

HOME, (*Shropsh.*) near Bishop's Castle, N. E.

HOMEBUSH GREEN, (*Kent*) dis. from London 38 m. 7 f.

HOMELACY, (*Heref.*) distant from Hereford about 3 m. on the Wye.

HOMERTON,

Homerswich, (*Staff.*) near Litchfield, S. W.

Homerton, (*Midd.*) ham. adjoining Hackney, and belonging to that parish. Here the dissenters of the Calvinistical persuasion have had an academy for many years. A large and handsome building has also been lately purchased here (to which a new wing is added) as an academy for dissenters of all persuasions, which appears to be planned with the most perfect attention to the rights of conscience and the liberty of private judgment. The subscription towards this institution amounted, in a few weeks, to upwards of 10,000l.

Homesbury Hill, (*Surry,*) near Box-hill, in the parish of Dorking, and has the traces of a camp of about ten acres, from which there is a noble prospect over the wilds into Kent and Sussex, as far as the sea, and also part of Hampshire.

Home Street, (*Chesh*) dist. from London 185 m. 4 f.

Homington, (*Wilts*) vil. near Salisbury. On a black marble slab, in the chancel of its church, is an inscription to the memory of George Stanley, gent. who died in 1719; aged 151 years.

Homons, (*Suss.*) near Lewes.

Hompton, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Pattrington, E.

Honedon, (*Suffolk,*) v. near Clare, where, in digging a grave, some Saxon coins were found.

Honeybrook, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Wimborn Minster.

Honeywood, (*Kent*) adjoining Postling, to which parish it belongs.

Hongaston, (*Heref.*) v. near Acosbury, W.

Honiborn Church, (*Worc.*) near Evesham, E.

Honing, (*Norf.*) vil. between Worstead and Walsham.

Honingham, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from E. Dereham 7 m. 6 f. Here is *Honingham Hall*, (Chas. Townshend, esq.)

Honington, (*Norf.*) distant from Fakenham 1 m. 6 f. on the borders of Suffolk.

Honiton, (*Devon*) m. t. dist. from London, by Blandford, 156 m. 3 f.; and by Shaftesbury 157 m. 6 f.; is seated on the river Otter: its name is rather of obscure etymology. *Ton* signifies a habitation, a town; *honi*, in the old Norman French, signified the same as *honte* does now, that is, shame or disgrace. An old legend relates, that, at a certain time, almost all the women of the place were barren, and of course childless; that, to remedy this evil, they were enjoined by the priests to repair to St. Margaret's chapel, and pass one whole day and night there in prayer, when, by means of a vision, they would become pregnant; and the saint never abused their confidence. The arms of the borough, which are singular, seem to allude to somewhat of this kind, though, perhaps, of Saxon origin. They represent a pregnant female in devotion to an idol auspicious to parturient women; an obstetric hand above, beneath an honey-suckle; the whole surrounded with beads. There is now, however, no occasion for any invocation to the saint, the honi, or shame and disgrace, of the town, being long since completely done away. The vicinity, though not so populous as more inland situations, boasts a neighbourhood as replete with friendship, hospitality, and politeness. The manor of Honiton was possessed

served in Dugdale's Baronage; but was given by William I. to his half-brother, Robert earl of Mortaine, afterwards earl of Cornwall, and a Baronia, the Conqueror's brother, by whom it was successively William, his son, who, taking part with Robert the Norman against Henry I. was taken, and lost his possessions. The manor, now in the gift of Henry, was presented to the Baroness earl of Devonshire de Fortibus, the last of this family, who died 20 Edward I. when they reverted to Sir John Mowbray. On the restoration of Charles II. to the crown of Albion, &c. probably by parliament, became the manor; for, Lord Courtenay, the second earl, gave it to his son, Sir Philip; a from the property was not annexed to the title. With this manor it has continued ever since. The manor includes some smaller manors. A severe and dreadful fire broke out in this town July 28, 1747, about 8 in the afternoon, and continued raging till 6 next morning, whereby near ½ of the town were reduced to ashes, notwithstanding the conveyance of water at each door, for the calamity was so sudden, and the flames so violent, augmented by a strong wind, that it extended itself several ways at once, to the sore ruin of many hundreds of the poor inhabitants, and as writers, coopers, &c. very few being able to save any part of their household furniture, or working tools, or any account or subscription; besides the great loss in warehouses, wearing apparel, and other goods, to the amount of a vast number. Another fire broke out in 1765, which consumed 156 houses. In May 1780, 50 houses were destroyed; and on Thursday, August 24, 1797, another dreadful fire broke out, which raged with great fury for four hours, and was with difficulty extinguished in the evening, after destroying near 30 houses, among which was the bank. In consequence of these fires, the buildings, being mostly new, convey no trace of antiquity. The chapel, in which weekly duty, and subscription-lectures on Sunday evenings, are performed, is of uncertain antiquity, but was so ruinous in 1742, that it was completely taken down; at this time it had a low obtuse spire with three small bells. The new chapel was begun by subscription, but the work advanced so slowly, that little more than a tower, with a cupola and six bells, was finished in 1762, and which the great fire that year totally destroyed. The present is a new structure, with a square embattled tower of flint, with six bells, a clock and chimes, which was completed and opened in 1769. The tenor, made with the melted metal, has this motto in allusion:

Corripu't me flamma vorax de-
prensa resurgo
Ac aucto didici fortiùs ore loqui.

The only remains of the ancient building is an effigy placed, in an elevated niche, at the W. end of the tower; which tradition reports as the figure of Elneas Harding, clerk, who, in 1523, was a great benefactor to, if not the founder of, this edifice. It is dedicated to All Saints. The parish church is ½ m. distant from the town, on a bold eminence, the access to which is by a wide road and walk, which is very ancient. The chancel, the most ancient

ient part, was probably a little hapel of mendicant friars: its si- ation near the road-side favours his idea. The body, consisting f a nave and aisles, were added y degrees. Bishop Courtenay, ord of the manor about 1480, uilt the tower, which is square, nbattled, 63 feet high, with five ells. The church, including the hancel, is 75 feet long, and 48 eet broad. The altar-piece is f stone, with gilt tablets of the Creed &c. the railing railed on lack and white marble lozengy. The organ gallery and screen are inely painted and gilt, and of cu- ious workmanship. The brass handaliers were given by Sir Wil- iam Yonge, K. B. The font is mall, lined with lead; the pul- pit plain; over which, at angles n the ceiling, are four faces, carved and painted, habited se- parately with wings, a mitre, a owl, and armour; perhaps de- signed for St. Michael, the dedi- catory saint, the bishop, the in- cumbent, and the patron, emble- matic as supporters of the fabric. The living is a rectory, charged in the king's books as 40l. 4s. 2d. the present value about 400l. per annum. The parsonage is a little to the right of the church, is a good house, and has an extensive glebe. Near the church are sta- bles, to accommodate those that side. The church-yard is rather small, adorned with eight fine spiral yews. It has few, but some old, tombs. The most remarkable among the benefactions (which are preserved on two tablets in the church,) is, the chapel of St. Margaret, with a smaller house adjoining, and tenements and lands for its support, which was left in 1530 by Thomas Clard, the last abbot of Ford, who was born at Tracey, near Honiton, and took his degree of D. D. in St. John's college, 1505. By a decree in chancery, it is now vested in the rector and church- wardens for the admission of poor persons. This chapel has one small bell, is 33 feet long, 13 feet wide, contains an humble desk, a form, and books..... Prayers, by one of the charity, are read twice a week. Mrs Prince and Mr. Wood assert Thomas Chard to be the founder; but Mr. Cleveland affirms it to have existed before his time.... Those whom the vindictive Jef- freys had executed at Honiton, for favouring Monmouth, were, near this spot, boiled in pitch, and their limbs placed on the shambles, and other public places; Mr. Potts, a young surgeon of Honiton, died with great fortis tude. This town is a borough by prescription from Edw. I's time; but, neglecting its right near 400 years, it was, by William Pole, esq. in the 16th Charles I. re- stored to this distinctive honour; the right of election being in those paying scot and lot, and house- keepers, potwallers not having re- ceived alms; which right of the last sort was exercised every succeeding election; and, on a petition a- gainst Walter Yonge, esq. in 1701, it was confirmed by a committee of commons; but, in 1710, upon a special return of Sir William Drake, bart. Sir Walter Yonge, bart. and James Sheppard, esq. the portreeve referred the matter to the house, who then decided it to be in those paying scot and lot only; but, in 1724, it was again settled to be likewise in pot- wallers not having received alms. This borough, in common with many others, suffered a total ex- tinction

tinction of its ancient rights, by James II. giving it a charter, and investing the right of election in freemen only, all of whom were packed country gentlemen. The usual routine of officers were chosen, and met in the town-hall; but of that, or of the records of the court, there are now no direct traces. On the revolution, it reverted to its old constitution. It returns two members. Number of voters about 370. A portreeve, chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court, is the returning-officer. This town consists principally of one large open street, paved, lighted, watered, and provided with common sewers, and in an improving state. The houses are now mostly covered with slate, which gives them a pleasing effect at a distance... The prevalent amusements are dancing, card assemblies, and reading societies. Here is a free-school, endowed with a house and small salary. A school of industry for girls is supported by ladies; and a charity and Sunday school have been lately established by subscription. The workhouse is large, neat, and healthy. It is said that the first manufacture for making serge in Devonshire was established here; but the people are now chiefly employed in the manufactory of lace, the broadest that is made in England, of which great quantities are sent to London. Large quantities of butter are also sent weekly from hence to the metropolis. Market-day, Saturday; fair, the first Wednesday after July 10. Just before the entrance into the town is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. At the village of *Dunkerswell*, dist. 5 m. N. was an abbey for Cistertian monks, founded by William Briwere, in the year 1201. On the right are turnpike roads to Chard, Taunton, and Collumpton. Through it, on the right, is *Sun House*, (J. Cooke, esq.); and *Tracey House*, (—— ——.) Principal inn, *Golden Lion*. Several others.

HONITON CLYST, (*Devon*) vil. dist. from London 168 m. 2 f. It leads to Exeter. Inn, *Ship*.

HONLEY, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. dist. from Huddersfield 3 m. 4 f S. E.

HONNINGHAM, (*Warw.*) vil. near Dunsmore and the rives Leame.

HONTERURCH, (*Devon*) near Hatherleigh.

HOO, (*Essex,*) vil. near Colchester. W. and the Coln river. Fair, May 1.

HOO, (*Suffolk*) near Wickham Market. W.

HOO, (*Kent*) near Strood, N. E. and the Medway.

HOO, (*Norf.*) near E. Dereham, N. E.

HOO, (*Suss.*) near Battel.

HOO LANE, (*Cheshire*) distant from London 175 m. 7 f. Inn, *Bell*.

HOOK, (*Hants*) vil. dist. from London 38 m. 7 f.; near which is a common. On the right is *Tilney Hall*, (belonging to the infant son of the late Sir James Tilney Long, bart.) Inn, *Raven*.

HOOK, (*Dorsetsh.*) vil. distant from London 133 m. 2 f.: it leads to Beaminster, dist. 4 m. Here the dukes of Bolton had an ancient house, adjoining which was a park.

HOOK, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Armyn, E. and near the Ouse.

HOOK, (*Surry*) near Kingston.

HOOKE STREET, (*Wilts*) dist. rom Cricklade 6 m. 2 f. Near t is *Liddiard Park*, (Lord Bolingbroke.) At the distance of m. is *Liddiard*, (H. Ferdinanlo Askew, esq.)

HOOK, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) villages, near naith, S. W.

HOOKLAND, (*Sus.*) dist. from uckfield 5 m. 3 f.

HOOK NORTON, (*Leic.*) See OKE NORTON.

HOOK NORTON, (*Oxf.*) v. near hipping Norton; and, according to Camden, was formerly alled *Hog's Norton*, on account f its clownish inhabitants. See OKE NORTON, which is the geeral mode of spelling it.

HOOK POINT, (*Sussex,*) near Rye, S. W.

HOOKWOOD COMMON, (*Surry,*) ist. from London 26 m. 4 f.

HOOLE, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from hester 2 m. 5 f. N. E. Near it s *Hoole Hall*, (J. Oliver, esq.)

HOONE, (*Derb.*) distant from Derby about 6 m. S. W.

HOOSE, (*Leic.*) near Waltham n the Woulds, N. W.

HOOTHORPE, (*Northamp.*) near Bosworth, N. E. and on the river Velland.

HOOTON, (*Cheshire,*) vil. near Frodsham, S. W.

HOOTON LOVETT, HOOTON PAYNEL, and HOOTON ROBERTS, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) villages, near Doncaster, and are so called from heir several ancient Lords... Hooton Roberts is distant from Doncaster 7 m. 4 f.

HOPCROFT'S HOLT, (*Oxf.*) dist. rom Oxford 12 m. 4 f.; it leads o Deddington, dist. 4 m. 1 f... On the right a turnpike road to Bicester; on the left to Chipping Norton. Between it and Deddington are the seats of —— Page, esq and Rev. Mr. Bowles.

HOPE, (*Derb.*) par. near Brough, in the High Peak. Fairs, May 1, and Sept. 29.

HOPE, (*Glouc.*) near Thornbury, and belonging to that parish.

HOPE, (*Kent*) near Romney.

HOPE, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Richmond.

HOPE, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Ashborn about 4 m.

HOPE, (*Kent*) near Gravesend, by Tilbury Fort.

HOPE, (*Shropsh.*) near Montgomery.

HOPE, see QUEENHOPE.

HOPE BAGGOT, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Ludlow 5 m. 6 f.

HOPE BOWDLER, (*Shropshire*) near Church Stretton.

HOPE GREEN, (*Chesh.*) distant from London 174 m. Between it and Poynton, on the left, is the seat of Matthew Pickford, esq. Inn, *Roe-buck*.

HOPE KEY, (*Devon*) in Bigbury Bay, which is distant from Plymouth about 10 m. where the Aune runs into the sea. Here is plenty of pilchards taken in the season.

HOPE MANSEL, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ross, S. E.

HOPE SELLERS, (*Heref.*) near Ledbury, and near *Brockhampton*, which is on the E. side of the Wye, and had a camp double trenched, and near ½ mile long, though but narrow.

HOPESEY, (*Shropsh.*) between Ludlow and Bishop's Castle.

HOPE UNDER DINMORE, (*Heref.*) dist. from Leominster 4 m. 5 f. Near it are *Burghope*, (—— Turberville, esq.) and *Dinmar*, (R. S. Fleming, esq.) About 2 m. dist. is *Winsley*, (T. Berrington, esq.)

esq,) Between it and Wharton is *Hampton Court*, (Earl of Essex.)

Hoppas, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 119 m. near the Tame river. Inn, *Red Lion.*

Hopton, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from London 118 m. 2 f. Beyond it, 1 m. on the left, is *Hopton Hall*, (—— Fowler, esq.) Inn, *White Hart.*

Hopton, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Wirksworth 2 m. W. Near it is *Hopton Hall*, (P. Gell, esq.)

Hopton, (*Northumberl.*) near Berwick.

Hopton Heath, (*Staff.*) dist. from Stafford, 2 m. 4 f. N. Here was a skirmish between the soldiers of Charles I. under the Earl of Northampton, and those of the Parliament, under Sir William Brereton, and Sir John Gill, in which the former had the advantage; but from too great eagerness, suffered their commander to be killed.

Hopton Monks, (*Shropsh.*) near Bridgenorth.

Hopton Wafers, (*Shropsh.*) near Cleobury, W. Here is the seat of T. Compson, esq.

Hopways, (*Staff.*) near Tamworth.

Hopwell, (*Derb.*) v. dist. from Derby, about 5 m. See Borrow's Ash.

Hopwood, (*Lanc.*) v. near Rochdale, S. Here is *Hopwood Hall*, (Edward Gregge Hopwood, esq.)

Horbling, (*Linc.*) v. dist. from Dormington, 6 m.

Horborn, (*Staff.*) near Birmingham.

Horbridge, (*Hants*) near Fordingbridge, S.

Horbury, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) dist. from Wakefield 2 m. 4 f. to which it is a chapelry. It is on the river Calder.

Hord, (*Northumb.*) near Norham, on the Tweed.

Hordley, (*Shropsh.*) near Ellesmere, S.

Hordwell, (*Hants*) near Lymington, S. W. on the coast.

Horecroft, (*Staff.*) adjoining King's Bromley, and belonging to that parish

Horeham, (*Sussex*) v. distant from London 51 m. 2 f. Here is a turn-pike-gate.

Horeston, (*Derb.*) vil. near Derby, N. and had formerly a castle.

Horethorn, Charlton, (*Som.*) vil. dist. from Wincaunton 4 m. 5 f.

Horewell, (*Warw.*) v. near Coventry, S. E. and was included in the county of that city by charter of Henry VI. Here was a cell to the abbey of Stonely in the reign of Edward I.

Horeworthy, (*Heref.*) vil. near Ross, N. W. and on the same river.

Horfield, (*Glouc.*) vil. dist. from Bristol 2 m. 4 f. Inn, *Ship.*

Horham, (*Suff.*) near Bury St. Edmund's.

Horidge, (*Bucks*) near Wendover, S. E.

Horingfield, (*Leic.*) near Hallaton. S. E.

Horkesley. See Horsley.

Horkesley, Great, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London, 55 m. Near the Stour river. On the left, about 1 m. is the seat of —— Watson, esq. Between it and Neyland, on the right, is *Horkesley Park*, (Mrs. Gibbs.)

Horkesley, Little, (*Essex*) v. near Great Horkesley. Here was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to the abbey at Thetford founded by Robert

Robert Fitz Godebold and Beatrix his wife, in the reign of Henry I.

HORLEY, (*Surry*) v. dist. from Eyegate about 6 m. S. had once a castle on Thunderfield common in this parish that inclosed near two acres, which are since so overgrown with wood and thorns, that there is hardly any sign of its foundation.

HORLEY, (*Oxf.*) near Banbury, N. W.

HORMEAD, GREAT and LITTLE, (*Herts*) villages, near Buntingford, N. E. and take their name from their mead and the brook which feeds the river Quin.

HORNBY, (*Lanc.*) m. t. dist. from London, 249 m 4 f. almost at the extremity of the county and has a handsome stone bridge with three arches across the Lune, or Loyne. Here is a castle, (J. Marsden, esq.) anciently belonging to the Barons Monteagle, a branch of the Stanleys, situated ½ m. from the above mentioned river. This castle, which has lately been repaired, is a noble building, and being situated on an emittence, commands a delightful prospect. It has a large square tower, and a lofty round one, with a gilt eagle on the top which spreads six feet six inches from the extremity of one wing to that of the other. Here was an hospital or priory of Premonstratensian canons, cell to the abbey of Croxton, in Leicestershire, founded by the ancestors of Lord Mounteagle, to whom it was granted at the dissolution. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, and has an octagon tower. In the summer season many ladies and gentlemen resort here to view the river Lune, which is well worth the traveller's observation. Market day, every other Tuesday for cattle, its weekly market, which was on Friday, being now discontinued in consequence of the other. Fair, July 30 and 31. Here is a large manufactory for cotton. Inns, *King's Arms*, and *Bull's Head*.

HORNBY, v. (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Yarm. See SMETON, GREAT.

HORNCASTLE, (*Linc.*) m. t. dist from London, 134 m. 3 f. is a large well built town, almost surrounded with water, situated in a valley, on the banks of the river Bane, or Ban, and from thence called, by the Romans, Banovallum; the wall which surrounded it is visible in many places; the Roman station or camp here was a perfect parallelogram, composed of two squares. It is supposed to have been the *castra hyberna* of the Romans during their continuance in the island; as Tattershall, a small market town bordering on the fens, furnished them with the *æstiva*, or summer residence, of the army stationed in those parts. It is a signiory or soke of thirteen lordships, and was given by King Richard II. to the bishop of Carlisle and his successors. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. is the present lessee under the Bishop of Carlisle. In these lordships there are several chapels for the convenience of the inhabitants, who are at too great a distance from the mother church, and are pretty numerous. Here is a grammar school, endowed by Lord Clinton and Saye, chartered by Queen Elizabeth, 1571, in the thirteenth year of her reign. Also a limited charity school for poor children, the donation of Richard Watson,

esq. A public dispensary was founded here by subscription in 1789; a charity designed for the benefit of the poor, and which consists of a president, vice-presidents, a treasurer, governors, and a secretary; together with such medical and chirugical assistance as may be thought necessary. The town is at present merely inland, and forms itself into an obelisk from east to west, the cross part forming a street from south to north, and the blade, (as principal) crosses (about its middle) the river Bane before mentioned, which was made navigable from this town to the river Witham, below Tattershall, pursuant to an act of parliament passed for that purpose in 1792. The air is very wholesome, and the water good; the place abounds with springs, one of which is of a medicinal quality, and is used for cold bathing. The soil is but indifferent. The town is surrounded with open fields. The principal trade is the manufacturing of hides. Market day, Saturday, and not inferior to many in England for plenty of provisions. Fairs, June 22, August 21, and October 29, chiefly for horses, but not to the exclusion of sheep and horned cattle. The October fair has a good shew of horned cattle and sheep, especially rams. These fairs are well known all over England, they being so famous for horses. That in August begins nearly three weeks before the day on which the fair is stated to commence. The post arrives Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday forenoon. On the left is a turnpike road to Wragby. Principal inns, *Bull* and *George*.

Horncheck, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London, 14 m. 2 f. Here an hospital was founded by Henry III. subordinate to the hospital in the Savoy, which was bought by William of Wickam, for New College, Oxford. This is the only parish in the liberty of Havering, and is the mother church of Romford. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E. end of the church, for which tradition assigns a frivolous reason. Here are *Langtons*, (Richard Wyatt, esq.) and *Marshalls*, (Jackson Barwis, esq.) On entering it is, the seat of John Masue, esq.; on the left, 1 m. is *Nelms*, (John Yeldham, esq.)

Horndean, (*Hants*) dist. from London, 62 m. 2 f. Near it is *Horndean Down*. On the right, going to Havant, is a turnpike road leading to Portsmouth.

Horndon on the Hill, (*Essex*) v. dist. from London, about 19 m. in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort; and had formerly a market on Saturday which has been discontinued for many years. It stands near the river which falls into the Thames, where it is called the Hope. Fair, June 29. Inn, *Bell*.

Hornhill, (*Norf.*) near Hickling, S. W.

Horning, (*Norf.*) par. dist. from Norwich 10 m. N. E. where are the ruins of the abbey of St. Ben'et in the Holme. A solitary place among the marshes, then called Cowholm or Calvescroft, was given by a petit prince of the country to a society of eremites, about the year 800; but they, with their chapel, were all destroyed by the Danes under Inguar and Hubba, in 870. In the next century a nobleman, named Wolfric, with seven companions, began to rebuild the chapel and habitation.

abitation. Here they lived about 60 years, when King Canute thought fit to found and endow an abbey of Benedictines before the year 1020, the abbot of which had a seat in parliament. Fair, first Monday after Aug. 2.

HORNINGTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from London 124 m. 6 f. between Burton-upon-Trent and Tutbury. Inn, *Bell*.

HORNINGSEY, (*Camb.*) v. dist. from Cambridge 4 m. N. N. E. where was a monastery in the Saxon heptarchy, destroyed by the Danes in 870.

HORNINGSHAM, (*Wilts*) v. dis. from Frome 5 m. S. E. by E.

HORNINGTOFT, (*Norf.*) near East Dereham.

HORN LANE, (*Rutl.*) dis. from London, by Hatfield, 95 m. 6 f.; and by Ware 91 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike-gate; on the left of which is *Exton Park*, (Col. Gerard Noel Noel.)

HORN, RED, see RED HORN.

HORN'S CROSS, (*Kent*) distant from London 17 m. 1 f. Beyond it, ½ m. on the right, is *Stone Castle*, (John Talbot, esq.); and a little farther, on the left, is *Impress*, (—— Harlock, esq.)

HORNSEA, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) m. v. dist. from London 192 m. 6 f.; is situated near a mere or lake of fresh water, well stored with pikes, eels, and perch. The church was, it is said, 10 m. from the sea, though now only 1 m. Its spire was formerly a sea-mark, but is now much decayed from the inability of the inhabitants to repair it. Some years since, near a whole street, called Hornsey-hek, was washed away by the sea; and tradition reports, that a village, named Hyde was also destroyed in the same manner. Amber is found on this coast. Market-day, Monday; fairs, August 12, and Dec. 17. Near it, on the right, is *Wassen*, (Marm. Constable, esq.) No inn.

HORNSEY, (*Midd.*) v. distant from London about 5 m. and formerly called Haringay. The bishops of London had anciently a palace here, where the barons are said to have met in the reign of Richard II.; and the church is reported to have been of the materials. In the foot-way from this village to Highbury Barn, at Islington, is a coppice of young trees, called *Hornsey Wood*, at the entrance of which is a public-house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornsey. On the side of the road, from Islington to Southgate, is a capital mansion, with handsome porters' lodges, built by Edward Gray, esq. See HIGHGATE, and MUSWELL HILL.

HORNTON, (*Oxf.*) v. near Edge Hill.

HORRIDGE, (*Glouc.*) hamlet, near Gloucester.

HORRIL, (*Hants*) near Lymington.

HORRINGBLEET, (*Norf.*) near Yarmouth.

HORRINGHAM, or HOVERINGHAM, (*Nott.*) vil. between Nottingham and Newark, on the Trent.

HORRINGTON, EAST, (*Som.*) v. dist. from London 118 m. 3 f. Beyond it, 1 m. on the right, is a turnpike road to Bath.

HORRINGTON, WEST, (*Som.*) vil. distant from Wells 2 m. 2 f. and adjoining E. Horrington.

HORSCAR, GREAT and LITTLE,

TLE, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) villages, near Whitby.

HORSE BRIDGE, (*Suss.*) dist. from London, by Seven Oaks, 55 m. 2 f.; and by Uckfield 52 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike-gate. On the right a turnpike road to Lewes; and ½ m. beyond, on the left, to Battel. From it, 1½ m. on the left, is a turnpike road through Stone Cross to South Bourne... Going to Battel, on the left, a turnpike road to Tunbridge Wells; a little farther, on the right, to Hailsham and East Bourne... Within ½ m. of it, on the right, is *The Broad*, (Gerard Mason, esq.) Fairs, May 9, Sept. 11, (on an adjoining common,) and Sept. 29.

HORSEBROOK, (*Stafford*) near Brewood, N.

HORSEFORD, or HORSFORD, (*Norf.*) vil. distant from Newton St. Faith 1 m. W. Here are the earth-works and keep of an ancient castle, built by Walter Malet, baron of Eye, in the reign of Henry II.

HORSEHEAD, (*Northumb.*) near Bellingham.

HORSEHEATH, (*Camb.*) parish, dist. from Cambridge 14 m. 4 f. between Linton and Haverhill. Part of this parish retains the name of *Jacob's Manor*. This part of the county abounds with melilot, the seeds of which mix so much with the corn in their lands, that it gives a taste to their bread which is very disagreeable to strangers. This place gave title of baron to Lord Montford, who had a seat here, which, in the year 1775, was ordered to be pulled down, and the park to be let as a farm.

HORSELEY, see HORSLEY.

HORSEMARLEY, (*Glouc.*) near Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

HORSEMONDEN GREEN, (*Kent* dist. from London 41 m. 7 f. At *Horsemonden Heath*, on the right, is a turnpike road to Rye and Hastings; on the left to Maidstone. Fair, July 26.

HORSENDEN, (*Bucks.*) near Hampden.

HORSEPOOL, (*Norf.*) near Thurgarton.

HORSESHOES, (*Devon*) inn, dis. from Exeter 2 m.

HORSEY, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Yarmouth about 7 m.

HORSEY, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater

HORSEY BRIDGE, (*Hunt.*) dis. from Peterborough 2 m. 6 f.

HORSEY ISLAND, (*Essex*) near Harwich.

HORSHAM, (*Suss.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London 36 m. 3 f.; is one of the largest and most considerable towns in the county, in respect to trade and population. It derives its name from Horsa, brother to Hengist the Saxon; has sent members to parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I. and is the place where the county gaol is held, and often the assizes. It is a borough by prescription, and returns two members. It is governed by a steward, two bailiffs, (who are returning-officers,) and two constables, who are elected annually at the court-leet, &c. of the lord of the manor, by a jury, who return four to the steward of the court, out of which number he nominates two. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. The church is a very ancient structure, to which there is a most delightful walk. Here are also four meeting-houses, viz. Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. Here is likewise a free-school, and other charitable gifts, which are most shamefully

fully abused. A new county-gaol has been erected here. Here is a quarry of very good stone, either for tiling or flooring. Market-day, Saturday, where great store of poultry is bought up to be sent to London; also on the last Tuesday in every month there is a market for cattle. Fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, July 18, the Saturday following, Nov. 16 and 17. The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 7 in the evening. The post goes from London every day except Sundays, and returns every day except Saturdays. Here is an established bank. On the left a turnpike road to Cuckfield, and through Henfield to Brighthelmston; on the right to Slinford. The turnpike roads are excellent. On the right are *Hill's Place*, (Lady Irwin, and the seats of S. Blunt, esq. and Mrs. Osbaldeston; on the left, of W. Smith, esq.) Beyond it, 1 m. is *Den Place*, (Mrs. Evenfield.) Principal inns, *Anchor*, *King's Head*, and *Black Horn*.

HORSHAM ST. FAITH, (*Norf.*) vil. dist. from London 113 m. 4 f. Here a priory of black monks was founded by Robert Fitz-Walter and his wife, in 1105, as a cell to the abbey at Conches, in Normandy; made denizen in the reign of Richard II. and, by Henry VIII. granted to Edward Elrington and Richard Southwell.

HORSINGBROOK, (*Essex*) near Tilbury Fort, N. E.

HORSINGTON, (*Som.*) distant from Wincanton about 4 m.

HORSINGTON, (*Line.*) near Horncastle, S. W.

HORSLEY, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, N. W.

HORSLEY, (*Staff.*) near Walsall.

HORSLEY, or HORSELEY, (*Glocestersh.*) vil. dist. from London 100 m. 5 f. The church is large, with an aisle on the S. side, and a handsome tower at the W. end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. There is a small aisle on the N. side, called St. George's Chapel. Near the church are the remains of an old chapel. A priory was founded here for Benedictine monks, by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Trouard, in Normandy, and afterwards made subject to Bruton, in Somersetshire, with which it was granted to Sir Walter Denys. Beyond it, about 2 m. is a turnpike road to Gloucester; on the left ditto to Bath. Going from Bath to Stroud, on the right, a turnpike road to Minching Hampton; on the left to Wotton; also the seat of A. Wilbraham, esq.

HORSLEY, or HORSELEY, EAST, (*Surry*) vil. distant from London 23 m. 7 f. Here is *Horsley Place*, (W. Currie, esq.) On the right, ½ m. is the seat of —— Wood, esq.; and farther, ½ m. is *Hatchlands*, (—— Sumner, esq.) a handsome modern house, with a small park. Inn, *Crown*.

HORSLEY, or HORSELEY, WEST, (*Surry*) vil. dist. from E. Horsley 1 m. Here is the seat of Henry Weston, esq. a handsome house.

HORSLEYDOWN, (*Wilts.*) dist. from London, 86 m. 4 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

HORSLEY HEATH, (*Staff.*) dist. from Wednesbury, 3 m. 7 f.; going to which, on the left, is a turnpike road to Wolverhampton. This place has potter's-clay and a reddish earth, called slip, with which they paint the vessels made at Wednesbury. Near it is *Horsley House*, (J. Ampthill, esq.)

HORSTEAD, or HORSTEAD KEYNES, (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London 43 m. 4 f. Here is a church. Fairs, May 27, and Sept. 12. On the left, 1 m. from the church, is a turnpike road to Hailsham. Here is *Horstead Place*, (C. Herbert, esq.); on the left, 1½ m. is *Mote Park*, (Lord Gage), and near it, on the left, is *Plashet Park*.

HORSTEAD, LITTLE (*Sussex*) v. dist. from London, 44 m. Between Uckfield and E. Hoathly.

HORSTED, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Hautbois, 1 m. 4 f. on the Thurn, where was a priory, cell to the abbey of Holy Trinity, at Caer; granted by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge: there was also an hospital or maison-dieu at Hautbois, near the head of the causeway, founded by Peter de Altobosco, in the reign of King John, or Henry III. under Horning.

HORSTED, (*Kent*) v. near Aylesford.

HORSTOW, (*Linc.*) near Barton, S. W.

HORSYCH, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Cranbourn.

HORTON, (*Bucks*) v. dist. from London, 59 m. 6 f.. In the *Manor House*, (Mrs. Hugford,) Milton, after he had left the university, resided five years with his father. Here his mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Here is the seat of Miss Lawson.

HORTON, (*Som.*) dist. from London, 137 m. 7 f. It is a hamlet of Ilminster.

HORTON, (*Dorsetsh.*) v. dist. from London, 96 m. 6 f. Here a pottery is carried on. Inn, *Horton*.

HORTON, (*Chesh.*) near Malpas, N. W.

HORTON, (*Glouc.*) near Chipping Sodbury.

HORTON, (*Kent*) near Canterbury.

HORTON, (*Northumb.*) near Morpeth, S. E. Near it is *Horton Grange*.

HORTON, (*Kent*) near Farningham.

HORTON, (*Oxf.*) near Islip. E.

HORTON, (*Northamp*) v. dist. from Northampton, about 4 m. In the church is the monument of William Lord Parr, uncle to Catherine, Henry VIII.'s last queen.

HORTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Wem.

HORTON, (*Surry*) near Epsom.

HORTON, (*Sussex*) near Bramber, on the river Adur.

HORTON GREAT, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from Halifax, 5 m. 5 f. and from Bradford, 2 m. 1 f. Near it is *West Bierley*, (Mrs. Richardson.)

HORTON, LITTLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. adjoining Great Horton.

HORTON-ON-RIBBLE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle, N.

HORWELL, (*Devon*) near Crediton, W. on the river Forton.

HORWICH, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London, 202 m. 6 f. Inn, *Bull*.

HORWOOD, (*Glouc.*) near Wickwar.

HOSPITAL, (*Kent*) near Canterbury, W.

HOTHFIELD, (*Kent*) v. dist. from London, 52 m. 4 f. It leads to Ashford. Here is *Hothfield Place*, (Earl of Thanet); beyond it, about 1 m. is *Godinton*, (N. R. Toke, esq.)

HOTON, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London, 112 m. 6 f. Beyond it, on the left, is *Stanford Hall*, (Charles Vere Dashwood, esq.)

Hotspur Heath, (*Bucks*) ist. from Loudon, 24 m. 4 f. nn, *King's Head*.

Hottstandell Bridge, *Derb.*) dist. from Wirksworth, m. 4 f. Near it is *Alderwaeblea Hall*, (F. Hurst, esq.)

Hough, (*Westmorel*) dist from ondon, 283 m. 3 f. between rton and Appleby.

Hough, (*Chesh.*) near Nantwich.

Hough, or Nether Haugh, *Yorkshire, W. R.*) dist. from Lonon, 161 m. 4 f.

Hough on the Mount, *Linc.*) near Grantham.

Houghton, (*Norf.*) v. dist. rom London, 112 m. 4 f. geneally called *Houghton-in-the-Dale*, here are the remains of a chael, visited by the pilgrims, in heir journies to the holy shrine, Near it is *Houghton Hall*, (Earl Cholmondeley), which was the eat of the late Earl of Orford, ontaining the largest and finest collection of pictures in England. Many of the trees were planted by Sir Robert Walpole himself. The extent of the building, inluding the collonade and wings, which contain the offices, 450 eet; the main body of the house extends 166 feet. The hall, which is finished on the inside with stone, is a cube of 40 feet; he saloon, 40 by 30 feet; and he other rooms are eighteen feet igh. The rustic and attic stories ire twelve feet high each; under he rustic story are arched vaults. The whole building is of stone, nd is crowned with an entablaure of the Ionic order, and a baustrade above; and there is a upola at each corner of the ouse, with lanterns upon them. The house, for the compass of ground it stands on, is reckoned as convenient, as finely ornamented, and as well furnished, as any house of its day, in the kingdom. The whole tract of country from Holkham to Houghton was a wild sheep walk, before the spirit of improvement animated the inhabitants of this county, which is become remarkable for the extent of its farms, the plenty of its produce, the knowledge of husbandry, and the riches of its farmers. The use of marl, and the practice of inclosing, has given a new appearance to the face and inhabitants of this flourishing part of the kingdom.

Houghton, (*Nott.*) v. dist. from Tuxford, about 2 m. W. on the Idel. A grammar free-school was erected here, and endowed in 1692, near the park-gate.

Houghton, (*Hants*) near Stockbridge.

Houghton, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from Leicester, 6 m. 2 f.

Houghton, (*Derb.*) near Bolsover, S. E.

Houghton, (*Hunt.*) v. near St. Ives, W.; and on the same river.

Houghton, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Pontefract, N. W.

Houghton, (*Northamp.*) v. near Northampton, S. W.; on the river Nen, and has a charity school.

Houghton, (*Linc.*) near Grantham, S.; on the bank of the Witham.

Houghton, (*Northumberl.*) near Chollerford Inn.

Houghton, (*Durh.*) near Darlington. N. W.

Houghton, (*Shropsh.*) near Shiffnal.

Houghton, (*Cumb.*) near Stanwick, and belonging to that parish.

Houghton Chapel, (*Lanc.*) v. near Leigh, N.

Houghton

Houghton Conquest. See Haughton Conquest.

Houghton, Great and Little, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) villages, near Swinton. The former has a charity school.

Houghton, Little, (*Northampton*) v. dist. from Northampton, 3 m. S. E.; where is a large artificial mount, called *Clifford's Hill*, and from coins found there, supposed to be a Roman work.

Houghton on the Spring, or Houton le Spring, (*Durh.*) v. dist. from London, 268 m. 7 f. has a free-grammar school, and an hospital, founded by Bernard Gilpin, the rector: the living is said to be worth 1200l. per an. Here is the seat of J. D. Nesham, esq.: also the *Parsonage* (Rev. E. Thurlow.) On the right, is *Helton House*, (Hon. Mrs. Lyons,) and on the left, is *Newbottle Hall*, (W. Russel, esq.) Inn, *Red Lion*.

Houghton Regis, (*Bedf.*) v. dist. from London, 34 m. 5 f. Here is the seat of —— Brandreth esq.

Houghton, West, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 199 m. 6 f... Near it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Wigan. Inn, *Dog*.

Houlsby, (*Linc.*) v. near Horncastle, N. on the river Bane.

Houlston, (*Norf.*) near Loddon.

Houlston, (*Wilts*) vil. near Amesbury.

Houlsworthy, see Holsworthy.

Houlton in the Clay, (*Linc.*) near Great Grimsby, S.

Houlton on the Hill, (*Norf.*) dist. from Swaffham about 3 m. S. E.

Hound, (*Hants*) parish, near Bursledon and Hamble, to which it is the mother church, but is now a solitary building. This parish is extensive, and prides itself in the possession of *Netley Abbey*, (founded by Henry III. in 1239,) once the glory of Hampshire, and exhibiting, in its present dilapidations, an object grand and affecting. Its ruins are beautiful, if ruins may be called so: they furnish, however, a mournful monument of the ravages of time; and when, from its present desolate state, we form in our imagination a faint picture of the stately pile it once was, the tear must swell in the eye of sensibility, at the precarious nature of human grandeur, and with a sigh lament the folly of human expectations.

Houndenen, (*Shropsh.*) near Cleobury.

Houndhill, (*Staff.*) par. near Drayeott.

Hounslow, (*Midd.*) t. distant from London 9 m. 3 f. stands on the E. side of the heath of the same name, on a branch of the river Cole. It is a hamlet to two parishes, the S. side lying in Isleworth, and the N. side, with the chapel, in Heston; and had lately a market on Thursdays, now discontinued. Here was a house for Trinitarian friars, for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels, founded before the third year of Edward I.; the site, at the dissolution, was granted to Lord Windsor. The site of the priory, with the manor-house adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Balstrode. Here is a charity-school.——On *Hounslow Heath*, distant about 1 m. from the town, noted for horse-races, and formerly for highwaymen, are vestiges of several ancient camps; among those known are that of the coal of Gloucester, when

when at the head of the Londoners in the year 1267; and that of Charles I. in the year 1642; soon after which the earl of Essex mustered his army here. In 1647 there was a general rendezvous of the parliament forces under General Fairfax; and in 1686 James II. encamped here, after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he first perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops. In 1793 barracks for 400 men were erected on the N. side of this heath. About the middle of it, near the road on the right, are some powder-mills, and on the left some copper-mills... Fairs, Trinity-Monday, and the first Monday after September 29. The letters are delivered from the post-office every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. At the end, on the right, is a turnpike road for Bath, &c. Through it, on the left, is the great turnpike road to the Land's End. Within ½ m. of it, on the left, is a seat of —— Parker, esq. About 1 m. from it, to the left, is *Whitton*, (Geo. Gostling, esq.); near which are *Whitton Dean*, (Col. Wm. Campbell); and *Whitton Park*, (—— Gostling, esq.) see WHITTON... Beyond the powder-mills, ½ m. is *Hanworth Park*, (Lord Vere,) lately the seat of the duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII. and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. After having been sold to a carpenter, and let out in lodgings, this fine old house was destroyed by fire in 1796. See BEDFONT. Inns, *George*, *King's Head*, *Red Lion*, and *Rose and Crown*.

HOURNE, (*Surry*) near East Grinsted.

HOUSESTEADS, (*Northumb.*) near Wellingboro', noted for the ruins of great quantities of Roman altars and statues which have been frequently dug up here. It is situated on an easy ascent, near *Busygap*, a station formerly notorious for robbers, and commands the best view of the Roman wall. Near it, on Chapel-hill, which see, the Romans had a temple, where fragments of Doric capitals have been found with many broken columns, &c. Also remain the visible foundations of streets and buildings in an adjoining field.

HOUSE, WEST, (*Essex*) near Billericay.

HOVENINGHAM, or HOVINGHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. distant from Gilling 3 m. E. (which is distant from York 7 m. and was the seat of the family of Fairfax.) It was formerly a market town. Here was the seat of the great Roger de Mowbray, now of the Worsleys, and has a good collection of pictures, books, and statues. In 1745 a Roman hypocaust was discovered in the gardens; and, in another place, a tessalated pavement.

HOW, (*Norfolk*) near Loddon, W.

HOWBORN, (*Northumb.*) vil. near Belford, N. W.

HOWBORN, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) near Doncaster.

HOWCAPLE, (*Hereford*) near Ross, N. and the Wye.

HOW CORNER, (*Dorsetshire*) dist. from London 100 m. 7 f.

HOW COURT, (*Sussex*) near Steyning, S.

HOWDEN,

HOWDEN, (*Yorkish. E. R.*) m. t. dist. from London 176 m.: it gives name to a district called Howdenshire, and is abundantly watered by a conflux of several large rivers that empty themselves into the Humber, which, receiving the Aire, the Ouse, the Dun, and the Trent, becomes rather a sea than a river. Camden's Continuator mistakes in saying it stands upon the Derwent; for it is above 3 m. S. E. of it... The church is an ancient building, supposed to have been erected about the year 1100, and was a collegiate church of five prebendaries. Gent, in his history of Rippon, thus mentions and describes this church: "It is with pleasure I hear the worthy inhabitants of Selby are going to repair the W. end of this ancient building, in danger else of falling. Happy had those of Howden (a town in the East Riding, distant about 7 m. hence,) been, had they done so before the E. part of their once handsome collegiate church of five prebendaries fell to ruins. It may not be amiss to digress a little upon this lamentable sight, (in the western part of which our holy reformed religion is now professed,) that such a misfortune should not have been prevented; or, at least, not some way better repaired; and, as on the S. E. side of the chapter-house, (which resembles that of York, but less, having 7 of the most curious arched windows, once, no doubt, adorned with painted glass, as might vie with any in England,) seems to be the next victim to time." The high steeple of this church was built about the year 1390, to save the people in case of an inundation. It was leaded anew in 1709... Near one of the N. pillars lies a thick stone, (under which the bowels of the once famous Bishop Walter Skirlaw lie interred,) with a cross upon it, and this inscription round it: *Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ sepelliuntur sub hac Saxo Anno Dom.* 1405. He is said to have built the steeple, at least the upper part of it. Remnant, speaking of this town, says, "it is distinguished by the ruin of its fine church, in form of a cross, length 254 feet, transept 100 feet, E. part quite a ruin; its windows superb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with fluting between, tracery of side windows various. The entrance to the E. part of the centre, three doors, well ornamented, niches each side the chief; a great altar tomb against a pillar, with several arms, benefactors, &c.... Chapter-house a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has 30 stalls, each under a Gothic arch; both those and the back of the stalls enriched with beautiful sculpture; over the door two rows of 6 niches each; the roof fallen in, through neglect, 20 years ago; between the windows, on the outside, several shields of arms. In the side chapel, called Metham's Altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch; on the cross is a crest of arms; on the floor is a fine tomb of a knight cross-legged, a shield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, short hair; mourners, and religious, in niches round the tomb, and one person with a falcon; a lady, in a loose gown, cross legged; another cross-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck

neck guarded with a chain-armour, sticking quite close, a fillet round his head, his breast set with roses. The mansion-house of the bishops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the E end of the church, once a large pile, some part demolished; several arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloister, is still standing; behind the house is a large square piece of land, moated round; in it is a canal and several trees, possibly once the garden and orchard." What remains of the lofty roofless walls of this church shews to the admiring but dejected spectator the most curious workmanship. The E. window, except that it had a little one over it, resembled that of York Minster; but the ruins declare infinitely more beauty as to its image work. Near the S. door are the remains of a chantry, where the Saltmarshers and Metham's families (a town bearing the name of the latter near Howden,) still bury their dead.... There, mixed among the stupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two knights templars, no doubt, of the said families, with the representation of a most beautiful lady. The choir fell down not many years ago; but, in the wicked usurper's time, the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down, some of the vile miscreants, his soldiers, carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tune them as they proceeded towards Wressel, dist. 2 m: three parts of which stately castle (anciently built by Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester,) they pulled down; two handsome turrets only remain; and in which castle divine service is now performed, because the wretches pulled down the church also, (many stones of which are to be seen mixed with the rubbish,) leaving only the W. end, in which hang two bells; and in the church-yard, now seeming as though a common pasture, the parishioners still bury their dead. Howden is famous for the birth of Roger of Hoveden, or Howden, a monk and ancient historian. Here are two Methodist meeting-houses, a free-school, two other schools, and two large Sunday schools, one for boys and another for girls. Here is a large parish-house which contains a number of poor decayed people, who are pretty comfortably provided for at an expense of about 300l. per ann. It is, however, to be lamented, that this house affords no kind of employment in any branch of business to such of its inhabitants as may be able to work. There is a large building in the market-place called the *Moot-hall*, where courts are held at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and also every three weeks throughout the year. Market-day, Saturday. This place is well supplied with fish, (salmon excepted,) which is brought weekly from Flamborough.—— Fairs, second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2: at these fairs there is generally a large show of horses. The fair or mart held here for eight days together was formerly very considerable for inland trade, and several wholesale tradesmen came to it from London: it has now much declined. A post goes from hence to Thorne every day at three in the afternoon, in winter, and returns next morning;

morning; and at four in the afternoon in summer, and returns the same evening at ten o'clock. There was formerly a post from this place to Hull; but, since the regulations and improvements in the post-office, it has been discontinued. The river Aire runs from the Ouse, near Booth ferry, up to Leeds, Halifax, &c.; also a canal from Thorne to Goole bridge, and so on to Hull, where trading-vessels pass. There are many coasting-vessels that go from Selby to and from London, by Hull, with goods and passengers. Here is the seat of ——— Jefferson, esq. Several gentry, clergy, &c. reside in the neighbourhood. Principal inn, *Half Moon*. About 8 others.

Howden Dike, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) dis. from Howden, about 1 m. 4 f. where goods are shipped for, and landed from the ports of London, Hull, &c. Here is a ferry over the Ouse.

Howden-Panns, (*Northumb.*) near Shields; W. of the Tyne.

Howdenprice. See Halternprice.

Howe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Old Malton, which see.

Howe, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Skipton, over the Ouse.

Howell, (*Linc.*) near Sleaford, E.

Howe End, (*Bedf.*) dist. from Bedford, 6 m. 4 f. between it and Ampthill, dist. 1 m. 4 f.

Howes, (*Northumb.*) near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Howey, (*Derb.*) dist, from Cromford, 2 m.

Howfield, (*Chesh.*) near Chester, E.

Howfield, (*Kent*) near Reculver.

Howgil, (*Westm.*) near Langdale, S.; on the Lune. See Sedbergh.

Howgrave, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Skipton, S.; over the Ouse.

Howick, (*Monm.*) near Chepstow, N.

Howland, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Barnsley, S. and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

Howlf, (*Lanc.*) near Eccleston; between it and the Ribble.

Howne, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Huddersfield, S.

Howrigg, (*Cumb.*) ham. near Carlisle.

Howsham, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near New Malton, on the Derwent. Here is the seat of N. Cholmley, esq.

Howsham, (*Linc.*) v. near Brigg.

Howtel, (*Northumb.*) near Wooler.

Howthorpe, (*Linc.*) near Grantham.

Howton, (*Heref.*) near Hereford.

Howton in the Moor, (*Linc.*) near Binbrook, N.W.

Howtonoill, (*Yorksh. W.R.*) near Settle, N. E.

Hoxham, (*Devon*) near Exeter.

Hoxon, or Hoxne, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Broome, 3 m. N. near the river Wavenay. Theodred, bishop of London, who appears also to have been bishop of Elmham, and to have lived at this place, by his will bequeathed lands to the minister, or church of St. Ethelbright here, in 950, which was probably soon after demolished or deserted. Bishop Herbert, in the reign of Henry I. gave the parish church of St. Peter, as also the

he chapel where St. Edmund the ing was slain by the Danes, beause he would nor renounce the hristian religion, to the cathelral of Norwich; and in 1130, Maurice of Windsor and his lady gidia, gave a chapel of St. dmund, with several lands, that herein might be placed a conent of monks to pray for the oul of Ralph de Dapifer, who had iew built the same from the round; accordingly here was a riory of Benedictine monks, ell to Norwich, which, at the lissolution was alienated to Sir Richard Gresham. The house vas rebuilt, as a seat, by Mr. Maynard, and afterwards improved by Lord Maynard. Fair, Dec. 1.

HOYLAND, HIGH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) v. near Swinton, and has a chapel to Wentworth parish. Here is a charity school. Inns, *King's Head, Star,* and *Rose and Crown.*

HOYLAND SWAINE (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) v. dist. from Barnsley, 3 m. 4 f. On the right is *Gunhwaite Hall,* (—— Hargrave, esq.)

HUBBERHAM, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Settle, N. E.

HUBBERSTONE, (*Pemb.*) near Milford Haven, the station of the packet for Waterford, in Ireland. The towns of Haverfordwest and Pembroke, are within ten miles of it.

HUCCLECOT, (*Glouc.*) v. dist. from London, 102 m. 3 f. On the left, is the seat of Mrs. Colchester, and a little beyond it, ditto of T. Price, esq.

HUCK, (*Westmorel.*) v. dist. from London, 267 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike gate.

HUCKAM, (*Devon*) near Newton Bushel, S. E.

HUCKET, or HUCKLE, (*Bucks*) near Aylesbury.

HUCKING, (*Kent*) near Maidstone, and a chapel to Hollingborn.

HUCKLESCOT, (*Leic.*) v. near Ashby de la Zouch, S. E.

HUCKNAL, (*Nott.*) near Nottingham, N.

HACKNAL HALL, or HUCKNEY, (*Derb.*) near Mansfield, being on the borders of Nottinghamshire.

HUDDERSFIELD, or HUTHERSFIELD, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) m. t. dist. from London, 187 m. 7 f. is one of the five market towns in this Riding, which are eminent for the woollen manufacture. It has, within these few years improved considerably in buildings, trade and population. The church is an ancient plain building, and will contain a large number of people, but has nothing particularly ornamental or curious in it. The neighbourhood is remarkably populous, and is chiefly occupied in the manufactures of narrow plain cloths, fine and coarse; many fine broad cloths are also now manufactured there, as well as serges, kerseymeres, fine coatings, thick kerseys, frizes, and various other kinds, both of woollen and worsted goods. Market day, Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed to sale in a large hall, built at the expense of Sir John Ramsden, Bart, of Byram, near Ferry-Bridge, who is proprietor of nearly the whole town. The building is of a circular form, two stories high; for better security there are no windows on the outside, but the light is admitted by windows in the inner wall. A middle row of one story in height, and supported by pillars, opens into the other part, and di-

vides the area into two courts. Above the door is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock, and a bell used for the purpose of opening and shutting of the market. The hall is opened early in the morning, and is shut at half past twelve at noon. The resort to this market of manufacturers from a large circuit in the neighbourhood, and of merchants and woolstaplers from the towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. is amazingly numerous, and the average return of the goods sold, is supposed to be greater than that of any other market in the kingdom, though the amount cannot be particularly ascertained. Fairs March 21, May 14, (which is the principal one) and Oct. 4, for cattle, horses, &c. The post sets out every morning at seven o'clock, except Sundays and Fridays, when it goes out at two in the afternoon, and meets the Leeds mail coach at Wakefield. A canal is cut from Huddersfield to the river Calder, about 3 m. dist., by which great quantities of goods are conveyed to and from Hull, London, Leith, &c. On the right is a turnpike road to Barnsley and Wakefield; on the left, to Chapel in le Frith, Stockport, and Manchester; on the right, 3 m. ditto, to Leeds. In the winter and wet seasons, the best carriage road from Huddersfield to Hull, is through York. About 2 m. to the S. the remains of the ancient city of Canbodunum are visible on the summit of a hill, which retains the name of *Castlehill*. The vestiges of a triple fortification are still plainly discovered, of which Camden has given a particular account in his Britannia. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood, of the sulphureous and chalybeat kind, which probably only want the attention of some person of abilities and influence to bring them into notice and more general use. Between Huddersfield and Ealand, on the right, is *Fixby Hall*, (T. Thornhill, esq.); near it is *Mill's Bridge*, (Joseph Radcliffe, esq.) Principal inns, *George*, *White Swan*, *Queen's Head*, *Rose and Crown*, *Ramsden's Arms*, and *Packhorse*. Several others.

HUDDINGTON, (*Worc.*) v. near Droitwich, S. E whose church was formerly a chapelry to Crowle.

HUDDLESTONE, (*Cumb.*) near Penrith.

HUDDLESTONE, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. near Towton, and is famous for a quarry of stone, reckoned the finest in England. King Hery VII.'s chapel at Westminster, was chiefly built of this stone, which, when first dug up is very soft, but by lying some time in the air, becomes exceedingly durable.

HUDHAY, (*Lanc.*) near Haslingden.

HUDNAL (*Herts*) v. dist. from Berk Hempstead, about 5 m.

HUDSWELL, (*Yorkshire, N. R.*) near Richmond.

HUELSFIELD, (*Glouc.*) near Lydney, to which it is a chapel.

HUGGET, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near Pocklington.

HUGGLESCOTE, (*Leic.*) v. dist. from London, 109 m. 5 f.

HUGH, (*Northumb.*) near Stannington.

HUGHTHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) ham. dist. from Cockermouth, about 2 m. N. and belonging to that parish.

HUGHTOWN. See SCILLY ISLANDS.

HUISTOCK,

HUISTOCK, (*Shropsh.*) v. dist. from Drayton 6 m.

HULCOT, (*Northampton*) near Towcester.

HULCOT, (*Wilts*) near Everley, N. W.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) co. m. t. and sea-port, dist. from London, by Lincoln, 170 m. 6 f.; and by York 234 m. 4 f.; was, it is said, in old time, a small village, called Wike, till the merchants, leaving Spurn or Ravenspurn, which is the utmost point of Holderness upon the sea, because the sea daily encroached upon their town there, came and seated themselves here, 20 m. higher up the Humber, by which means Hull acquired its growth and riches. It is of a triangular form, the longest side of which is irregular, and composed of the rivers Hull and Humber, from which the town is called Hull. It is most admirably calculated for a place of strength, and was justly esteemed one of the keys of the kingdom, being defended on the N. E. by the Hull, and on the S. by the Humber; the progression and confluence of the two rivers sweeping round to the extremities of the shortest sides of the triangle, which were formerly defended by a strong wall, town-ditch, rampart, half-moons, and second ditch. In 1296, Edw. I. in his return from his famous Scotch expedition (in which he had acted as the arbitrator between Bruce and Baliol,) was so struck with its situation, that he built the town and granted a very indulgent charter, replete with many privileges, making it a free borough under the jurisdiction of a warden, who had the power of gaol-delivery, with judgment of life and death, fairs, markets, &c. In the latter end of the reign of Edward II. the government was changed to that of a grand bailiff, as a more honourable jurisdiction. In the reign of Edward III. flourished William de la Pole, head of the family of the earls and dukes of Suffolk, when the government was again changed to a mayor and four bailiffs: De la Pole (of whom we shall speak hereafter,) was made the first mayor of Hull in 1332. In 1399, when Henry IV. landed at Ravenspurn (lost by the encroachment of the sea,) he was denied entrance into the town.... In 1440 (Henry VI.) the town was erected into a county, comprising nine villages in the environs, within 2, 3, 4, and 5 miles distance; the government was again changed, from a mayor and bailiffs, to a mayor and 12 aldermen, with a sheriff and two chamberlains, as it continues at this day; so that it is now called the town and county of the town of Hull. Soon after this, the town was divided into wards. In 1448 Henry VI. visited Hull; and, in 1460, the mayor, Richard Hanson, was slain at the battle of Wakefield, fighting for the house of Lancaster. In 1463 the town was visited and garrisoned by Edward IV. being encumbered with heavy debts by the civil wars, insomuch, that they were constrained to sell the lead off the market cross. In 1472, the plague swept off numbers of the inhabitants; the place was abandoned, and grass grew in the streets. In the reign of Henry VII. the inhabitants were miserably oppressed by his two leeches, Empson and Dudley.... In 1536, the suppression of the

monasteries was executed here with great rigour; and, in the same year, Hull was taken by the rebel Aske: also by another party of rebels in 1537; and again by Sir Robert Constable, in whose possession it remained a month, when it was retaken, and he was hanged at one of the gates of the town. In 1541, Henry VIII. visited it. In 1637 it was again afflicted by the plague, and the inhabitants were in the greatest danger of being starved to death. The king added greater strength to the fortifications. In 1639, Charles I. made his first visit to Hull, and met with a loyal reception; and the next year his governor was received, but resigned to the mayor soon after... In 1642, the attention of the king and parliament was engaged on the acquisition of Hull. It was esteemed of great consequence, and it was the opinion of many, that if Charles had secured it (as he had the tower of London and garrison of Portsmouth,) being then in possession of the keys of the kingdom and the principal magazines, he could never have been subdued; but, Hotham being soon after received from the parliament, he abandoned all hopes of it; and, on St. George's Day, the same year, suffered that disgraceful exclusion at Beverley gate. After a variety of letters, memorials, and messages, between the king and parliament, it was blockaded by the former, the sluices were pulled up, the country flooded to annoy the royal army, by which immense damage was done to the inhabitants and the suburbs, and various attempts to gain the place by negociation were made by the royalists. On Saturday Sept. 2, 1643, the royal army, under the command of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle (then marquis), sat down before Hull and invested it, and the siege was carried on with various success till the 12th of October following (five weeks and four days), when it was raised, after being defended with great bravery by Lord Fairfax: though they suffered much, they were able to get the promised compensation for their damages. In 1645 the Common-Prayer was burnt in the market-place, soon after which the plague again appeared. A perpetual garrison was forced upon the town in spite of their necessities and grievances, their petitions being disregarded. Here are but two churches, Trinity, and St. Mary's; the former is very large, (but the pillars remarkably small,) in which is a fine altar-piece by Parmentier; the latter is thought to have been once larger than it is. King Henry VIII. used it as his chapel-royal, and with the same freedom; for this defender of the faith, and protector of the church, pulled down the steeple, because it stood opposite to the palace where he resided. The inhabitants afterwards built it up again at their own expense. The glory of this town is the Trinity House. It is a corporation of itself, composed of a society of merchants. It was begun by voluntary contribution for the relief of distressed and aged seamen, and their wives and widows; but was afterwards improved by the government, and incorporated. They have a good revenue, which increases every day by charities. They maintain 30 sisters now actually in the house, widows of seamen. They have a government by 12 elder brethren,

brethren, and 6 assistants. Out of the 12 they choose annually two wardens (but the whole 18 vote in electing them) and two stewards. These have a power to decide disputes between masters of ships and their crews, in matters relating to sea-affairs; with this limitation, that their judgment be not contrary to the laws of the land; but so great deference is paid to it, that, in trials at law in such affairs, they are often called to give their opinions. In the Trinity House is an excellent picture of his present majesty, with a model of a draw-bridge, in Holland, and a ship, both well executed; also the boat, dress, oars, &c. of a man taken in the North Seas, called the Bonny Boatman, supposed to be an Esquimaux. He was taken up at sea in a leathern boat, which he sat in; and was covered with skins, which drew together about his waist, so that the boat could not take in water, and consequently could not sink. The creature would neither feed nor speak; and died of hunger and sulkiness in three days Near the Trinity House is an old hospital called God's House, with a chapel near it; both of which were pulled down in the civil wars, 1643, but were rebuilt in 1673; and the arms of the de la Poles being found among the ruins, were placed over the door of the hospital, with this inscription:

DEO ET PAVPERIBVS POSVIT
MICHAEL DE LA POLE, 1384.

This Michael was the son of Wm. de la Pole, some time a merchant at Ravenspurn, formerly a flourishing town of trade, as already mentioned; whom, for his services, Edward III. made knight banneret in the field, and advanced him, in time, to be chief baron of the exchequer. Sir William died about 1356, after he had begun a monastery here for the Carthusians, which his son not only finished, but likewise founded this hospital. He built, moreover, a state-palace, called the Duke of Suffolk's, which honour he obtained in right of his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Wingfield, who married the heiress of Gilbert Grenville, earl of Suffolk. In 1388 he was impeached of high treason, and fled for his life into France, where he died... William de la Pole was prime minister to Henry VI. and suspected to be too familiar with his heroic queen. He was impeached by the commons in 1450, and banished; but his head was struck off by the management of his enemies as soon as he set his foot on the French shore. John de la Pole married the sister of King Edward IV. and so became allied to the royal blood, and, by that means, exposed to various misfortunes; and the famous Cardinal Pole, who flourished in the reign of Queen Mary I. descended from that marriage... Here are a custom-house and excise-office; a very handsome infirmary, supported by voluntary subscription; and a noble exchange, where the merchants from foreign countries, and others from different parts of the kingdom, meet as at London. The business arising from the navigation of all the great rivers which fall into the Humber is transacted here. Here is a fine free-school, founded by John Alcock, bishop of Worcester, afterwards of Ely,

who was born at Beverley, but chose to extend his liberalities to this place. Over the school is the merchants' hall. Though the recorder has the power by charter (repeatedly confirmed) of gaol-delivery, yet, from motives of delicacy, he never uses it; and it is only once in three years that the judge comes to hold the assize, a circumstance often attended with a miserable length of confinement to the unhappy prisoners in the gaol. The quarter-sessions are held Thursday in the week after Epiphany, Thursday in the week after Easter, Thursday in the week after Thomas-a-Becket, and Thursday in the week after Michaelmas. There is also a court of venire for civil actions, and a court of conscience for the recovery of small debts. The poor of this town are carefully and comfortably maintained in a spacious building appropriated for that charitable purpose. This town sends two members to parliament. The corporation have two swords; one a present from King Richard II. and the other from King Henry VIII. one of which is carried before the mayor on all public occasions, and a cap of maintenance, and oar of lignum vitæ, as ensigns of honour; the last being also a badge of his admiralty within the limits of the Humber. The whole of the electors are computed at about 2000, most of whom are of the lowest class. This town, having returned 33 Edward I. ceased sending till 12 Edward II. The right of election is in the burgesses, which is derived either from being the son of a burgess, from having served 7 years apprenticeship to a burgess, from purchase, or from donation for public service. In the town-hall is a very good picture, representing the battle between Sir Edward (afterwards lord) Hawke and the French off Quiberon-bay. In the possession of Mr. George Wallis, in Mytongate, is a most valuable collection of natural and artificial curiosities, composing a museum, which wants nothing but the advantages of patronage and a good disposition to render it as famous as it is rare; it being a most capital assortment of medals, shells, fossils, animal substances, minerals, and perhaps the most uncommon specimens of foreign and domestic workmanship in fire-arms, to be found in the kingdom. Though this town and a small adjacent territory be generally reckoned in Yorkshire, yet (as has been already remarked,) it is really a distinct liberty and county of itself: consequently a writ from Yorkshire will not take a man, if on the N. side of the dock. The line which divides the counties of York and Hull runs through the middle of the dock, part of which is in Hullshire, and part in Yorkshire. In consequence of an application from several merchants of Hull, about the year 1794, the lords of the admiralty appointed a frigate and a sloop to convoy the trade from that port to Elsineur; and the trade in the Humber, bound to the Baltic, also sailed with this convoy. Their lordships also, on the application from other merchants at Hull, appointed a frigate of 32 guns to convoy the trade from that port to Ostend and Rotterdam. This town is situated low, and was formerly subject to great inundations; but, by proper drains, that complaint is now remedied. Its commerce has,

has, for some time, been constantly increasing, so as to render it, probably, the fourth port for business in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has also access, by means of the Humber, to the Trent, and all its branches and communications: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America... More ships are sent from hence to Greenland than any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting-trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. There are no manufactories in the town, except what are attached to the marine, such as for ropes, tar, &c. A Greenland fishery, set up in this town, went on with success for a while, but decayed in the time of the Dutch wars. It has been since again attempted, and is now in a very flourishing state. On the farther side of the river Hull stand three forts; one, called *The North Blockhouse;* the middlemost, *The Castle;* and the third, *The South Blockhouse;* all three garrisoned with soldiers, and built of brick. It is the seat of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. K. Charles II. in 1667, granted Hull two marts a year, viz. July 10, and Dec. 10, and five days after each; its other fair is Oct. 10. The S. post comes in on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings, early; goes out on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. The N. post comes in every morning early, and goes out every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The time of opening the post-office is uncertain. All this part of the co. is so considerable for its trade, that the postmaster-general has thought fit to establish a cross-post through all the western part of England into it, to maintain the correspondence of merchants and men of business, of which all this part of the island is full... This cross-post begins at Plymouth, in the S. W. part of England, and, leaving the great western post-road of Exeter behind, comes away N. to Taunton, Bridgewater, and Bristol; from thence goes on through all the great cities and towns upon the Severn, such as Gloucester, Worcester, Bridgenorth, and Shrewsbury, thence by West Chester, Warrington, and Liverpool; thence it turns away east, and passes to Manchester, Bury, Rochdale, Halifax, Leeds, and York, and ends at Hull. By this means the merchants at Hull have immediate advice of their ships which go out of the Channel, and come in, by their letters from Plymouth, as readily as the merchants of London, and without the charge of double postage. The shopkeepers and manufacturers can correspond with their dealers at Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol, nay, even with Ireland, directly, without the tedious interruption of sending their letters about by London. Hours of attendance at the bank are from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon; Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays excepted. On the right a turnpike road to Headon;

on

on the left to Howdon: close by the town was a village called *Dighton*, pulled down in the civil wars. There is an old saying:

When Dighton is pulled down,
Hull will be a great town.

See BEVERLEY, &c. Principal inns, *Cross Keys, Cross Keys and Saracen's Head, George, Coach and Horses*, and *Rein Deer*.

HULL, *Northumb.*) near Alnwick.

HULL, (*Worc.*) hamlet, near Tenbury, on a hill, on the borders of Herefordshire.

HULLAVINGTON, (*Wilts*) vil. near Malmsbury.

HULL BRIDGE, (*Essex*) dist. from Rochford 6 m. 7 f. on the Crouch.

HULLEND, (*Herts*) near Standon, N. and near the river Quin.

HULLINGWICK, (*Heref.*) near Bromyard, S. W.

HULME, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from London 190 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HULME, UPPER, (*Staff.*) vil. dist. from Leek 3 m. 6 f. Here are some remarkable rocks. Between it and Leek are *Hare Gate*, (Mrs. Chorley); and *Bull Hay*, (John Dobson, esq.) Inn, *New*.

HULSCOTE, (*Northamp.*) dist. from Daventry 15 m. 3 f. on the borders of Oxfordshire.

HULTON, MIDDLE, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from London 195 m. 7 f... Here is a turnpike-gate.

HULTON, OVER, (*Lanc.*) vil. distant from London 197 m. 1 f. On the right a turnpike road to Bolton; on the left to Leigh... On the left is *Hulton Hall*, (Wm. Hulton, esq.) Inn, *Four Red Lions*.

HUMBER, (*Heref.*) between Bromyard and Leominster.

HUMBERSTONE, (*Linc.*) vil. dist. from Waltham about 3 m. and from Grimsby 5 m. S. S. E. near the coast, and has a neat modern-built church, with some monuments of the Humberstone family, much admired, and of marble. Here was an abbey of Benedictines, founded by Wm. Fitz-Ralph, in the reign of Henry II. granted to J. Cheke.

HUMBERTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) vil. near Boroughbridge, N.

HUMBLEDON, (*Northumberl.*) near Wooler, where is an entrenchment called *Green Castle*, and on *Humbledon Haugh*, a circular entrenchment, with a large barrow. The sides of the hill are cut into terraces 20 feet deep, formed, with great exactness, one above another. In the plain below is a stone pillar, denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. were defeated by Henry Lord Percy and George Earl of March.

HUMBLETON, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) near Hull.

HUMBY, (*Linc.*) near Lincoln.

HUMMINGTON, (*Wilts*) near Salisbury.

HUNCOTE, (*Lanc.*) near Haslingden.

HUNCOTE, (*Leic.*) near Leicester, S. W. on the Stour.

HUNDERSFIELD, (*Lanc.*) vil. dist. from Rochdale 2 m. 1 f.. Inn, *Green Man*.

HUNDERTON, (*Heref.*) near Hereford.

HUNDLEBY, (*Lincoln*) near Spilsby.

HUNDON, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Clare, 3 m. N. W. A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here in 1687. In a building adjoining the church is a noble monument to Arethusa Vernon,

Vernon, daughter of Lord Clifford, who died in 1728.

HUNDRED, (*Bucks*) adjoining Chesham, and belonging to that parish.

HUNDRED HOUSE, (*Worc.*) dist. from London, 122 m. 4 f. On the right, a turnpike road to Kidderminster..on the left to Bromyard. On the left, 1 m. is *Abberley Lodge*, (Robert Bromley, esq.) and on the right, 1 m. further is *Elms*, (late Mrs. Bury.) Inn, *Hundred House*.

HUNDRED OF HOO, (*Kent*) a narrow tract of land situated between the Thames and Medway. Etymologists conjecture it to have taken its name from the Saxon word *ho* or *hoh*, which signifies sometimes a heel, and sometimes the ham of the leg (whence the word *hough*, to hough or hamstring), because it runs out into a kind of a point like a heel, or lies in a bend between the two rivers like a ham. But Mr. Pennant, in his account of Luton Hoo, in Bedfordshire, suggests that Hoo signifies a high situation, and that it is applicable to the part of this district which gives name to the whole. Hollingshead the historian, who was a Kentish man, has observed, according to Harris, that Hoo, in his time, was nearly an island; and of the Hundred of Hoo he said the people had this proverbial rhime:

He that rideth in the Hundred of Hoo,
Besides pilfering seamen, shall find dirt enow.

Within this hundred is a parish which bears the same name, but which was anciently more frequently denominated St. Werburgh, from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. Mr. Brydges remarks, that St. Werburgh, or Werburge, was the daughter of King Wulphere, and set over a monastery of nuns at Weedon in that county, by her uncle, King Ethelred. By this authority we are likewise informed, that St. Werburge is celebrated by some writers for driving away the geese that used to infest the neighbourhood; and the vulgar superstitious now observe that no wild geese are ever seen to settle and graze in Weedon field.

HUNDRED WELL. See HILDERSKILL.

HUNFLEET, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) v. dist. from London, by Doncaster, 190 m. and by Sheffield, 195 m. 4 f. on the S. bank of the Aire, and in the parish of Leeds; was improved from a dog-kennel, (as the name imports) to an eminent town for clothiers, and then to a corporation, in the reign of Charles II. because, by making that sort of cloth called Northern-dozens, it had much increased the crown revenue. It had formerly a manor-house and park. Here is a turnpike-gate.

HUNGERFORD, (*Berks*) m. t. dist. from London, 64 m. 1. f.; is situated in a healthy gravelly soil: that part through which the road passes is in Wiltshire, and you cross the Kennet at the E. end. The proper name of it is *Charnam Street*, and the ancient name of the whole town is said to have been Ikenild Charnam Street. The principal part of the town is in Berkshire, a little to the left of the road. It is governed by a constable, (who is coroner and clerk of the market) as chief officer; he is chosen annually

ally, and is lord of the manor for the time being, and is also lord of another manor, called *Sanden Fee*. The constable is assisted in the execution of his office by twelve feoffees and burgesses, a portreve, steward, town clerk, and some other inferior officers. John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. granted a charter to the town of Hungerford, by the gift of a bugle horn made of brass, with an inscription taken from the original horn, which is preserved in the town house, and blown every Hock-Tuesday, to collect the inhabitants to choose the constable; it bears no date. He granted to the town's people the liberty of the royal fishing, within certain bounds of the river, and confirmed it by the present of a can, which holds about a quart; shewn to this day; these privileges however have long been abridged. The royalty is about 7 m. round the town. The church is very ancient, and has been built at different times. An old inscription to the memory of Mr. Robert de Hungerford, in Norman French, sufficiently proves its antiquity. The following is a translation: "Whoever shall pray for Mr. Robert de Hungerford, he (the supplicant) shall have whilst he lives, and for his soul after his death, 550 days of pardon, granted by fourteen bishops whilst he (Robert de Hungerford) was living. Wherefore, in the name of charity, say Pater-nosters and Ave-marias....Obit 28. Edward III. A. D. 1354." The walk which leads to the church is shaded with high trees, and is near a quarter of an acre; it is kept gravelled, and is a pleasant ave- to the church-yard, which is likewise planted with lime trees. The vicarage house is pleasantly situated at the end of the walk; near which is a free grammar school founded and endowed by the Rev. Dr. Sheef, in 1636, who gave the ground and house. Mrs. Cummins, (a widow), and Mr. Hamblin, endowed the school with 17l. per annum for four boys and three girls, and also provision for a grammar master. Edw. Chapps, (commonly known by the name of Trusty,) an ancient servant of the family of Hungerford, left 50l. for the building of a new school room, and 4l. per annum as an addition to the master's salary from Chantry mead, given by the above Mr. Hamblin. The church croft was given for the use of the boys. A Sunday school has been attempted here but it did not succeed. From this town the ancient family of the Barons of Hungerford took their name and title. The first of the family was the first speaker in the house of commons, in the reign of Edward III. They possessed a vast estate in this and in all the neighbouring counties, which was twice forfeited for their attachment to the house of Lancaster. This estate fell by a daughter, to the famous Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III.; when John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, had a grant of it from that Prince: he falling with his master in the battle of Bosworth field, King Henry VII. restored it with the honor, to a younger branch of the Hungerfords; who had joined him and shared in the glory of that victory. But one of his descendants suffered death for treason in the 31st of Henry VIII. though

though Queen Mary restored them again: he was the third of the family that died for treason. The police of Hungerford wants great amendment; the town is most terribly paved. Many wealthy shopkeepers reside here, but there is no manufactory. An attempt was made some years ago, to employ the parish poor in the workhouse, in weaving coarse woollen stuffs, and a loom was put up at a great expense, but whether owing to mismanagement, or otherwise, this truly laudable undertaking fell to the ground. A navigable communication is making from the Avon at Bath to the Thames, by the means of the Kennet, and new cut canals. It is already in use from Hungerford to Newbury. The Kennet is noted for the best trout and crawfish in England. In 1762 a shocking murder was committed in this town, on the bodies of Mr. Cheney and his wife, an old couple, who, for many years, had resided here: the murder was supposed to have been perpetrated about 9 o'clock in the evening, but was not discovered till the next morning. Many persons were suspected, but no proofs appeared of their guilt. Diligent search was made after the author or authors, but without success; nor have they yet been discovered. Here is a good market-house and shambles; rebuilt about the year 1787. Over the shambles is a large room used as the town-hall, where the inhabitants meet to transact public business. Market-day, Wednesday, for corn, pigs, and butchers' meat; fairs, August 10, and the last Wednesday in April; the former is a statute fair, and the latter for cattle, where there is a decent show. The post-office is in Charnam-street, through which the mail-coaches go, it being the high road to Bath, Bristol, and Exeter; they leave the bags at Hungerford from London, Maidenhead, Reading, and Newbury, about half-past four in the morning, and take the Marlborough, Calne, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol, bags. On their return to town, they reach Hungerford about 11 o'clock at night, and take the London, Maidenhead, Reading, and Newbury, leaving the Bristol, Bath, Chippenham, Calne, and Marlborough, bags; the downward post being every night in the week; no post goes from Hungerford to London on Saturdays, consequently the London mail does not come in till the Tuesday morning. On the right is a turnpike road to Oxford... On *Hungerford Down* the inhabitants, according to the rent of their houses, have right of common, some of them for four cows and two horses. This beautiful down leads to *Hungerford Park*, (J. Willes, esq.) formerly the residence of the lords of Hungerford. Its late proprietor (—— Dalbiac, esq.) erected an elegant villa in the Italian style, on the spot where the old house (built by Queen Elizabeth, and given to her favourite the earl of Essex) stood. Within ½ m. is *Inglewood House*, (Mrs. Shaw); on the right, from *Hungerford Bridge*, is *Chilton Lodge*, (John Pearce, esq.); ditto, 2½ m. is *Littlecott Park*, (Francis Popham, esq.); and about 2 m. beyond is *Ramsbury Manor*, (Sir T. Burdett Jones, esq.) Inns, *Black Bear*, *White Hart*, and *Red Lion*. These are in Charnam-street: in the first, the gentlemen of the neighbourhood

hood have a subscription monthly club and assembly: the other two are smaller ones. The only inn in the town is the *Three Swans*, supposed to be the oldest in England: there are, however, several good public-houses for the accommodation of travellers, &c.

HUNGERFORD, (*Shropsh.*) vil. dist. from Ludlow 12 m. 2 f.; and from Much Wenlock 8 m. 4 f.

HUNGERHILL, NORTH and SOUTH, (*Dorsetshire,*) vil. near Wareham 1 m. opposite each other, on the banks of the river Frome, and famous for tobacco-pipe clay.

HUNGERHILL, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) near Topcliffe, W.

HUNGERSHALL, (*Kent*) near Tunbridge, S.

HUNGERTON, (*Leic.*) v. near Billesdon, N.

HUNKINGTON, (*Shropsh.*) vil. near Shrewsbury, E.

HUNMANBY, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) t. dist from London, 206 m. 7 f. is situated on the E. coast, about 2 m. from the German sea. It stands upon a rising ground, is enclosed with a fine wood on the N.W. where was formerly a castle (Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq.) and the W. side commands a good prospect of the sea. The town being surrounded with fine fields, the inhabitants are chiefly farmers. Here is no post-road. It had formerly a market on Tuesday. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 29. Principal inn, *White Swan.*

HUNNILY, (*Warw.*) near Wedgnook Lane and Kenilworth.

HUNNINGHAM, (*Norf.*) near Norwich, N. W.

HUNNINGTON, (*Linc.*) v. near Grantham, N. E. and had a Roman camp within its lordship, though dist. 1 m. called Julius Cæsar's. Some Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood, in a kind of urn, in 1691.

HUNNINGTON, (*Suff.*) v. near Ixworth, N. W.

HUNSCOT, (*Warw.*) near Hampton-upon-Avon, and belonging to that parish.

HUNSDON, (*Herts*) v. dist. from Hoddesdon, 4 m. N. E. on the river Stort, in a fine gravelly soil and good air. Here Henry VIII. built a palace, which his daughter Elizabeth gave to Sir Henry Carey, created baron of Hunsdon. The house, though much reduced, is still mosted round.

HUNSHAW MILL, (*Devon*) dist. from Torrington, 2 m. 6 f. and from Bideford, 3 m. 4 f.

HUNSHELF (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) near Rotherham, N. W.

HUNSINGER, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Knaresborough, S. E.; and near the river Nyd.

HUNSTANTON, (*Norf.*) v. dist. from Snettisham, about 4 m. is situated near the sea coast and remarkable for its cliffe, 1 m. further, and light-house, which was originally a tower, built by King Edmund, who retired hither to learn the whole book of Psalms by heart; and the book he used was preserved in the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, till the reformation.

HUNSTERWORTH, (*Durh.*) vil. near Stanhope, N.; and has some lead mines.

HUNSTON, (*Suss.*) v. near Amberley, which see.

HUNSWORTH, (*Yorkshire, W. R.*) vil. near Bradford, S.

HUNTER'S LODGE, (*Devon*) inn, distant from London 144 m. 7 f. On the right a turnpike road to Lyme Regis.

HUNTILD, (*Suff.*) v. dist. from Halesworth about 4 m. W.

HUNTINGDON, (*Hunt.*) bor. and m. t. dist. from London, by Hatfield, 64 m. 6 f.; and by Ware 58 m. 5 f. situated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse, (over which there is an excellent free-stone bridge of six arches,) and derives its name from the Saxon *huntadune*, or hunters-down, from the convenience of its district for hunting. It was built on a spot that was an entire forest, until it was disforested by Henry II. Henry III. and Edward I. who left no more of the forest than his own land. It has been considerably more extensive formerly than at present, and is said to have contained no fewer than 227 burgesses, and to have had 15 churches in it. This decay is ascribed, by Speed, to the alteration of the course of the river by one Gray, who, says the historian, maliciously obstructed its navigation to the town, which had before been enriched by it. It is, however, made navigable for small vessels as high as Bedford. A priory of black canons was founded near the parish-church of St. Mary before 973, which was removed to a place without the town by Eustace de Luvelot, in the reign of King Stephen, or Henry II. granted by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Williams, alias Cromwell. An ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded for a master, brethren, and lepers, or infirm people; to which Malcolm, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon, was a great benefactor, if not founder; which was annexed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by Henry VI. Another hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is said to have been founded by David, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry II. And at the N. end of the town was a house of Augustine friars before the 19th of Edward I.; which was granted, by Henry VIII. to Thomas Ardern. Upon an eminence adjoining the town, there formerly stood a castle, built in the reign of Edward the Elder, but afterwards considerably enlarged and strengthened by David I. king of Scotland, who had the title of earl of Huntingdon conferred on him by his kinsman Henry I. upon his marriage with the widow of Simon de Lis, the former earl of the county... By this act of policy, Henry secured the internal quiet of his kingdom from being disturbed by the incursions of his neighbours the Scots, during his wars with France: but, upon the usurpation of Stephen, David, to support his niece, the empress Matilda, (to whose infant son Henry had left his dominions,) invaded England with a strong army, which he headed in person; and, having made himself master of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, the town and castle of Bamburgh excepted, Stephen, by way of reprisal, took possession of Huntingdonshire, which he bestowed upon one of his venal courtiers. It was afterwards retaken by Henry prince of Scotland, some time previous to the memorable battle of the Standard, fought the 22d of August, 1138, in the neighbourhood of North Allerton, Yorkshire.—When the young prince, afterwards Henry II. had attained the age of 16, David invited him from Normandy, where he was with his father the duke of Anjou. Upon his

arrival in England, he proceeded immediately to Carlisle, where the king of Scotland then was, at the head of an army. Soon after his arrival, David conferred the honour of knighthood upon the young monarch; and, in return, Henry gave to David an hereditary grant of the earldom of Huntingdon, which title devolved upon his grandson Malcolm. It was also held by his other grandson William, who left it by will to his brother David. When the rage for crusading had taken such possession of the mind of Richard I. among other unjustifiable methods he employed to raise money to defray the expenses of his large armament, he sold the vassalage of Scotland, together with the fortresses of Roxborough and Berwick, for so small a sum as 10,000 marks; at the same time covenanting for that sum to accept the homage of the king of Scotland for the territories that prince held in England, and confirming to him, by patent, the imprescriptible right of the county of Huntingdon. From David it descended, by the female line, to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, whose daughter Margaret, having married Walter Stuart, a powerful Scottish lord, from her descended the noble family of Stuart, which afterwards united the two sister kingdoms of England and Scotland, and thereby terminated every contest relative to regal property in either country. It is undoubtedly owing to the above-mentioned disputes, and from being, at different periods, in the hands of different proprietors, who, as they got possession, perhaps vented their rage in an exterminating manner upon such of the inhabitants as had taken an active part in opposing their interest, that Huntingdon does not at present retain above one-third of its former dimensions. There are still two handsome well-built churches in it, besides two cemeteries where churches formerly have stood; in one of these an ancient steeple remains yet standing, not entirely useless, since it still proclaims the passing hours to the neighbourhood.... There are two places of worship for Dissenters in the town; one of which, belonging to the sect so much patronized by the late countess of Huntingdon, has been for some years shut up; the other belongs to the people called Quakers. Towards the eastern side of the town, where the principal part of it formerly stood, the lanes, which sever the closes from each other, still retain their ancient appellations, and, in a piece of ground called Priory-close, two stone coffins, in the course of the last century, have been dug up. This town is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a common-council, (composed of some of the principal inhabitants), and sends two members to parliament. It has sent *ab origine*, and was made a borough by King John, 1206.... John granted to the town, by charter, a coroner, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two bailiffs; but Charles I. made it a mayor-town, anno regni 6, 1630. Number of voters, 300. Returning-officer, the mayor. This town (which gave birth to Oliver Cromwell,) consists of one principal street and several lanes, being paved, and, in winter, lighted. In the centre, on one side of a large square, stands a very neat and commodious edifice where the assizes are held: it consists of two courts,

one for criminal, and another for civil causes. Also a spacious room, ornamented with elegant full-length portraits of his late and present majesty, with their royal consorts, where, during the gloomy season of winter, the ladies and gentlemen of Huntingdon and its neighbourhood are entertained with concerts and assemblies... Here is a good grammar seminary, with a free English school, well endowed. The river Ouse being navigable as far as Bedford, the inhabitants of Huntingdon are supplied with coals, wood, &c. from Lynn, by barges. The assizes for the co. are held here in the months of March and July. Market-day, Saturday, when a great quantity of corn is bought and sold. Fair, March 25. The post-office is open from 7 o'clock in the morning, when letters begin to be disseminated, and shut every evening at six; after which every letter put into the office, until the departure of the mail, must pay one penny. The mail-coach arrives here from London every morning about 4 o'clock, and sets out from the Fountain inn, upon its return to town, every evening about 8 o'clock; receives letters every evening, except Saturday, going up; and delivers them every morning, except Monday, when going down. Here is an established bank. On the right, a turnpike road to Ramsey; on the left to St. Neot's and Thrapston. Going from Cambridge to Thrapston, on the right, a turnpike road to Stamford and Wisbeach. On the left, is *Hinchinbrook House*, (Earl of Sandwich); see NUN's BRIDGE. Also *The Views*, (George Sharpe, esq.). Principal inns, *Crown*, *Fountain*, and *George*. Several others.

HUNTINGDON, (*Heref.*) v. dist. from Kington, 4 m. S. W. Where, in Leland's time, the Duke of Buckingham had a castle. Fairs, June 28, and Nov. 13.

HUNTINGDON, (*Chesh.*) near Chester.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, county, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire; on the S. by Bedfordshire, and on the W. by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire; about 26 m. long and 20 m. broad, and comprehending about 210,000 acres. It is supposed to have been inhabited in the earliest times, by the Iceni: the Romans made it a part of the province of Havia Cæsariensis; during the Heptarchy it belonged to Mercia, and is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Lincoln. It is divided into four hundreds, in which are five market towns, besides Huntingdon, the co. and bor. town; see the preceeding article: also, about 29 vicarages, 78 parishes, and 279 villages. It sends four members to parliament, and pays four parts of the land tax. The air, in consequence of the fenny land and meers, is considered as unwholesome, especially towards the N. part of the county; the soil is in general fertile; the more elevated parts yield good corn and pasture, and in the vallies the meadow lands are rich and afford cheese equal to Parmesan. The inhabitants are well supplied with fish and wild fowl: the principal fuel is peat or turf. The fenlands yield but little profit, on account of the great defect in the drainage; they consist of about

44,000 acres, including lakes, and form about one seventh part of what is called the *Great Bedford Level*, of which more than 50,000 acres are drained by a different outfall. Of these 44,000 acres, about 8, or 10,000 may be called productive, but even these are kept, if kept at all from inundation, at an expence which is equal to near one third part of the rent, and are at all times in a state of extreme hazard. There are no manufactures carried on in this county, except brewing, (and that not for exportation) together with a little wool-stapling; but the women and children may have constant employment in spinning yarn, which is put out by the generality of the country shopkeepers; though at present it is but a very indifferent mean of employment, and they always prefer out-of-door-work, when the season comes on. Timber is scarce here, which may be imputed to the very great demand for it in the fens. There are some ancient camps in this co. and a Roman military road appears between Huntingdon and Stilton. The principal rivers are the Ouse, which rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, passes by Buckingham, &c. and runs into the German Sea, a little below Lynn, in Norfolk; and the Nen, which rises a little to the S. of Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and running N. E. passes by Northampton, Wellingborough, &c. and after being joined to several rivers, in its course, and forming several lakes, falls into the German Sea near Wisbeach: these lakes are called meers; one of which, *Whittlesea Meer*, near Peterborough, is 6 m. long, and 3 m. broad; this lake abounds in fish, and its banks are remarkably fertile, but the air is so thick and foggy, that it is often prejudicial to strangers. For curiosities, see the different towns, &c. particularly BUCKDEN, and *plate* 10, *fig.* 2, NUN'S BRIDGE, SOMERSHAM, &c.

HUNTINGFORD, (*Glouc.*) near Wotton-under-Edge, and belonging to that parish.

HUNTINGFORD, (*Glouc.*) near Berkeley, and belonging to that parish.

HUNTINGTON, (*Staff.*) v. dist. from Stafford, 8 m.

HUNTINGTON, (*Chesh.*) near Chester.

HUNTINGTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Helmesley.

HUNTISHAM, (*Heref.*) near Ross.

HUNTLEY, (*Glouc*) v. dist. from London, 111 m. 3 f. On the right is a turnpike road to Mitchel Dean; going to Mitchel-Dean, on the right, ditto to Ross. Here is the seat of J. Blunt, esq. At the dist. of 4 m. was *Flaxley Abbey*. See FLAXLEY.

HUNTLEY, (*Staff.*) v. near Draycott, N. E Here is *Huntley Hall*, (Philip Bulkeley, esq.)

HUNTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Hull.

HUNTON, (*Hants*) near Andover, E.

HUNTON, (*Kent*) near Maidstone, S. W.

HUNTON BRIDGE, (*Herts*) dist. from London, 18 m. 2 f. on the Gade River. On the left is *Langley*, (—— Kingsman, esq.)

HUNTSBY, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgewater, about 5 m. N. on the river Parret, near the sea. Fair, July 29.

HUNTSHAM, (*Devon*) v. dist. from Tiverton, 6 m. N. E. near the source of the Loman river.

Near

Near it is *Huntsham Court*, (W. Troyle, esq. owner of the manor.)

HUNTSPILL, (*Som.*) v. dist. from Bridgewater, 7 m, 4 f. on the Parret river, near its influx into the Severn. Near it are the seats of G. Saunders, T. Greenwood, and T. Jefferys, esqs.

HUNTWORTH, (*Som.*) near Bridgewater.

HUNTYTON, (*Shropsh.*) near Shrewsbury.

HUNWICK, (*Durh.*) v. near Bishop's Auckland, on the Wear, and has some medicinal springs.

HUNWORTH, (*Norf.*) v. near Holt, S. where the tanning business is carried on. Here is a shooting seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

HURDLOW HOUSE, (*Derb.*) dist. from London, 153 m. 1 f. Inn, *Crown*.

HURLERS, (*Cornw.*) near Bodmin, a set of monumental stones, which, Dr. Stukeley says, are, out of doubt, remains of an ancient Druid temple. Probably they are called by this name from the game of hurling, practised in these parts; the country people giving them that for want of a better; and indeed it is said, that they have a superstitious notion, that they were once men who were transformed into stones for playing at that sport on a Sunday. They are oblong, rude, unhewn, stones, pitched on one end upon the ground. They stand on a down in three circles, the centres whereof are in a right line, the middlemost circle being the greatest. About half a mile from these, on the downs, stands a stone called the *Long Stone*, more than two yards and a half high, having a cross on both sides of it.

HURLESTON, (*Chesh.*) v. near Nantwich, N. W.

HURLEY, (*Berks*) v. near Hurley Bottom, which see, on the Oxford road, pleasantly situated by the side of the Thames, where was a priory of black monks, founded by Geoffrey de Magnaville, in the year 1086. On the site a mansion was built by —— Lovelace, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against the Spaniards, in S. America. A descendant of this Lovelace was created Baron Hurley, by Charles I. and during the succeeding reigns the family lived in great splendor, of which two or three ceilings, painted by Verris, probably at the same time with those of Windsor castle, and above all, the landscapes of Salvator Rosa, which fill the great room, are proofs still remaining here. During the reign of James II. private meetings of some of the nobility were held in the subterraneous vault, under the great hall, for the purpose of calling in the Prince of Orange; and it is said the principal papers that brought about the revolution, were signed in the dark ruins at the end of that vault. It is certain, that after the Prince of Orange became King, he visited Lord Lovelace in this house, and descended with him to view that dark recess. Some traces of the ancient abbey are still visible. Here is *Hurley Place*, (Captain Kempenfelt.)

HURLEY BOTTOM, (*Berks*) dist. from London, 30 m. 5 f. Here is a turnpike gate. Within 1 m. on the left, is *Hall Place*, (Sir William East.) On the right, dist. 1 m. is *Danesfield*, (Robert Scott, esq.); ditto, 2 m. is *Rose Hill*,

Hill, and 1 m. further, *Culham Court*, (F. West, esq.)

HURSLEY, (*Hants*) par. dist. from London, 67 m.; is a vicarage; the church is a very handsome edifice, modern built, has a tower with five bells in it, and a clock; it was built in the year 1753, at the expense of the parish. In this church are several very handsome monuments, among which is one to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, a descendant of Oliver's; another to that of Sir Charles Windham, of Cranbury, son of Sir Edward Windham, Knight-marshal of England, and whose lady was grand-daughter to Lord Chandos; they had ten sons and seven daughters. In this church is a handsome hatchment to the memory of the famous Sir Francis Drake, who went round the world with Anson, and whose body is interred in the dormitory, (a separate building in the church yard,) with that of his wife; where are also those of the Heathcotes. In this parish are the remains of *Merdon Castle*, one of the palaces of the bishops of Winchester, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Henry de Blois, then bishop, about the year 1138; he surrounded it with a park, and soon after fortified it with strong entrenchments, when he and the king his brother, were laying siege to Winchester castle, where the Empress Matilda had taken post, with Robert Earl of Gloucester. It was become ruinous in the 14th century, and was alienated from the see, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Only a fragment of a tower, constructed of flint, remains, surrounded with entrenchments. In the centre of the ruin is a farm house; the original well remains. This estate once belonged to Richard Cromwell, who married the eldest daughter of Richard Major, lord of the manor: it at present belongs to Sir Willian Heathcote, bart. whose father built an elegant seat on the right, called *Hursley Lodge*. The old house in which Oliver and his son resided, stood below the mansion house, in the present garden: when the old house was taken down, the new one was built on a more elevated spot, in order to command a prospect of the adjacent country. The chairs used in Oliver's parlour, it is reported, are now in being in the hall of Sir William's house; who has also a curious wooden nutmeg-grater, cut by the hands of the protector's unambitious son, Richard. The woods and shrubberies are extensive, the gardens beautiful and the park well stocked with deer. On the left is *Little Grove*, (Savage Bear, esq.) Inn, *Dolphin*.

HURST, (*Linc.*) v. dist, from Epworth. 3 m. N,; where was a cell of black canons, under the abbey of Nostal, in Yorkshire, founded by Nigel de Albine, in the reign of Henry I. granted to the earl of Warwick.

HURST, (*Berks*) v, near Twyford, being partly in Wiltshire. Here is an almshouse for twelve men and women.

HURST, (*Kent*) v. near Ashford, formerly a parish, but its church has gone to ruin.

HURST, (*Glouc.*) ham. near Lydney, and belonging to that parish.

HURST, (*Suss.*) near Horsham, N.

HURSTBORNE, or HUSBORNE DOWN, (*Hants*) v. dist. from

London, 58 m. 6 f. Here is *Hurstborne Park*, (Earl of Portsmouth.) The new mansion is in a great measure composed of the materials of the old one, which was erected near the canal, by the grandfather of the late earl, about 80 years since, who added the wings, and finished the house, which was originally begun by his elder brother. The principal design of the present structure was begun by the late celebrated architect Mr. Wyatt, and executed by Mr. Meadows. It is esteemed a very masterly plan for a nobleman's seat. It is pleasantly situated, on an elevated ground, near a mile from the former edifice. The body of the house has a very grand appearance, and the wings are connected on each side by colonnades of the Tuscan order. The body contains six very noble rooms on a floor. In the east wing are the library, chapel, &c. the west wing consists of a great variety of apartments for servants, offices, and other accommodations. The timbers and walls of the building, are said to be particularly strong. In viewing the mansion, you first enter the hall, which is very spacious and handsome, supported by fluted columns, and adorned with beautiful paintings...You are then shewn the small breakfast parlour, in which is a great variety of pictures by the best masters...Next to this is the tapestry-room, the subject of which is the story of Diogenes the Cynic...You then enter the saloon, which is ornamented in a manner at the same time simple and elegant...Then you come to the crimson dressing room, which is almost entirely covered with paintings; and from that to the crimson or state bed room; the furniture of the bed is crimson velvet, with gold fringes and ornaments; the arms of the family are at the head of the bed, and the crest crowns the canopy, all in gold; in this room is a whole-length painting of Lady Anne Wallop, eldest sister to the present Earl of Portsmouth. The furniture of the room is satin wood, beautifully inlaid, and highly varnished.—Passing along by the back of the library, you enter the billiard-room, a large neat apartment, mostly ornamented with family pictures; and over the chimney-piece is a painting representing the former mansion, now entirely taken down...You now cross the passage, and descend into the chapel, which is built in the Gothic style, with a groined ceiling, enriched with the arms of the different branches of the family. The seats or stalls for the family are raised above the level of the chapel, and canopied. The subject of the altar piece is the nativity of our Saviour; opposite which, and over the door which opens into the library, is a representation of the birth of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary...You then enter the library, which is built in a circular form, and takes in the whole sweep between the chapel and the mansion. It is supported by columns, the bases and capitals of which are of marble, and the columns themselves are of a composition not easily to be distinguished from real Sienna marble. The ceiling is enriched with a vast quantity of profile medallions of authors of every age and nation; from the ceiling hang two very beautiful glass lustres. Over one of the chimney pieces is a paint-

a painting of Sir Isaac Newton, who was related to the family, as large as life; and over the other is one of the grandfather of the present earl. Here is a most capital collection of books in all the ancient and modern languages; they are enclosed in cases latticed with green silk curtains, over which are busts of different authors...The drawing room is indeed a most beautiful apartment, profusely ornamented with gold. In the centre of the ceiling is a painting of Apollo driving the chariot of the sun; the four seasons are placed at right angles; and the twelve months, with the signs of the zodiac, surround the whole. The mouldings of the whole room are enriched with different coloured gold; and the hangings and curtains are of coloured satin. The furniture corresponds with the hangings, and the wood-work is covered with burnished gold; on the whole, nothing can be more beautiful and rich. This room, like most of the apartments in the mansion, is adorned with capital paintings; the chimney pieces of white marble, are particularly admired, as are also the looking glasses, two of which cost 300l. You now again cross the great hall, and are shewn the dining-room, in which the principal pictures are the Creation and the Deluge. This concludes the range of rooms below. - The ascent to the bed and dressing rooms, is by two supurb staircases, one of stone; both ornamented with statues and painted ceilings. In one of those rooms is a very curious family piece, containing portraits of all the family dead and alive; those deceased are seen in the clouds in the back-ground. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are very large, and employ a number of hands to keep them in order...In the garden are three hot-houses, the centre of which is the pinery, 120 feet in length, with grape and peach houses at each end, 90 feet long, making in the whole the length of 300 feet. At the foot of the hill, about half a mile west from the mansion, is a curious piece of machinery, which raises water for supplying the house. The water extends to the spot where the old mansion stood; and over the middle of it is thrown a Chinese bridge; and at the end is a very fine waterfall. This water is in a serpentine form, and well stocked with trout, &c. and the gentry of the neighbourhood have always had the liberty of fishing here. The park is beautifully laid out, and a road lies through it to Salisbury, by which any gentleman's carriage has permission to pass. Several buildings, lodges, &c. are interspersed, among which is an infirmary for the use of the servants of the family; and an ornamental building, on which is a sculpture of Hercules grasping Antæus. *See plate 9, fig. 1.* Near it is *Hurstborne Priory*, (P. Waldo, esq.)

HURSTBORNE, or HUSBORNE TARRANT, (*Hants*) dist. from Andover, 7 m. 4 f. on the Test river.

HURST GREEN, (*Sass.*) dist. from London, by Lamberhurst, 48 m.; and by Tunbridge, 49 m. 3 f. Here is a turnpike gate; on the right a turnpike road to Lewes. Going from Lewes to Canterbury, on the right, a turnpike road to Hastings. Going to Hastings, on the left, a turnpike road to Cranbrook and Tunbridge. Beyond the turnpike

pike gate, on the left, is *High Ridge*, (—— Middleside, esq.) Fair, July 3.

HURST, OLD, (*Hunt.*) v. dist. from London, 63 m. 7 f. Here is a turnpike gate. On the right, a turnpike road to Somersham. Going from Somersham to Huntingdon, ditto ditto to Ramsay and Wisbeach.

HURSTMONCEAUX, (*Suss.*) v. dist. from Hailsham, S m. E.; in the road from Lewes to Battel, where is a seat built in the manner of a castle by Roger Fiennes, treasurer to Henry VI. This castle encloses three courts, a large one and two smaller; the entrance is on the S. side, through the great gatehouse, which leads into a spacious court, cloistered round. The hall is large and resembles the ancient halls of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, the fire place being in the centre, and the buttery at the lower end. The grand stairs which lie beyond the hall, occupy an area of 40 feet square. The kitchen is large, and as well as the hall and chapel reaches in height to the upper story of the house. The moat which surrounds the house, except to the E. and is now dry, was anciently full of water. The whole building is of brick, and one of the most ancient edifices of that structure in the kingdom, and one of the completest, there not being a crack in any part of it. The walls are of great thickness; the window and door cases, water tubes, and copings are of stone. It stands in a pleasant park, with a view of the sea in front; the castellated roof was taken off in the year 1777.

HURST PIERPOINT, (*Suss.*) v. near Lewes, N. W. Fair, August 10.

HURSTWOOD, (*Lanc.*) v. dist. from Warrington, about 4 m.

HURTON, (*Hants*) near Christchurch, N. E.

HURWORTH, (*Durh.*) near Darlington, S E. by the Dees.

HUSBAND'S BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH.

HUSTHWAITE, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Easingwold, N.

HUSWEDON, (*Staff.*) near Stafford, N. E.

HUTHAM, (*Yorksh. E. R.*) v. near North Cave.

HUTHERSFIELD. See HUDDERSFIELD.

HUTHWAITE, (*Cumb.*) near Cockermouth, on the Derwent.

HUTT, (*Wilts.*) v. dist. from London, 100 m. 7 f.

HUTT, (*Lanc.*) near Liverpool, S. E.; by the sea.

HUTT, THE, (*Hants*) dist from London, 57 m. 2 f. On the right, about 2 m. is *Woodcote*, (Earl Powis.)

HUTTON, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from London, 289 m. 1 f. Between 3 and 4 m. from it, on the left, is a turnpike road to Cockermouth. On the right, is *Hutton Hall*, (R. F. Vane, esq.) Between 3 and 4 m. on the left, is *Graystock Castle*, (Duke of Norfolk.) His Grace, who was born here, has added several thousand acres to the ancient demesne, and built some curious edifices upon the improved lands. See PENRITH and SEBERGHAM.

HUTTON, (*Lanc.*) v. near Preston, and has a free grammar school.

HUTTON, (*Essex*) near Brentwood.

HUTTON, (*Som.*) near Axbridge, N. W.

HUTTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Gisborough, S. W.

HUTTON,

HUTTON, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Kirby Moorside, N.

HUTTON BONVIL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near North Allerton.

HUTTON BUSSEL, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near Scarborough.

HUTTON CONYERS, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. near North Allerton, N. W.; by the Wisk.

HUTTON CRANSWICK, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. dist. from London, 189 m. 1 f. Between it and Duffield, on the left is *Sundulandwick*, (late Henry Grimstone, esq.) About 2½ m. on the left is *Neswick*, (Rev. William Trevylian.)

HUTTON IN THE HAY, (*Westmoreland*) v. near Kirkby Lonsdale, W. Near which is *Hutton Roof*.

HUTTON HENRY, (*Durh.*) near Hartlepool, N. W.

HUTTON JOHN, (*Cumb.*) v. dist. from Penrith, 4 m. W. Here is the seat of A. Huddleston, esq. Of this family was John Huddleston, the priest who assisted Charles II. in his escape after the battle of Worcester, and administered to him the sacrament on his death bed. He died at the age of 96, and was buried in the chapel of Somerset-house. His elder brother, Andrew, was an early partisan in favour of the revolution.

HUTTON JUXTA RUDBY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Yarm, S.

HUTTON LONG VILLIERS, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Greta Bridge.

HUTTON MANAGERS, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) near Borough bridge, N.E.

HUTTON MARY, (*Dorsetsh.*) near Sturminster.

HUTTON, NEW, (*Westmorel.*) v. near Kendal: its chapel was rebuilt in 1739. Here is a considerable parochial library.

HUTTON, OLD, (*Westmorel.*) v. adjoining New Hutton: its chapel was rebuilt in 1755, and a school was established in 1757.

HUTTON SAND, (*Yorksh. N.R.*) near Thirsk, W.

HUTTON SESAY, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) near Easingwold, N. W.

HUXHAM, (*Yorksh. N. R.*) v. distant from Easingwold, about 4 m.

HUXLEY, (*Chesh.*) v. dist. from Chester, about 4 m. S. E.

HYDE, (*Midd.*) v. dist. from London 6 m. 2 f. between Kilburn and Edgware. Inn, *King's Arms*.

HYDE, (*Hants*) near Winchester, to which it is a kind of suburb, where was an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by K. Alfred, or his son, at the beginning of the tenth century: the abbot was mitred. This abbey was first founded near the cathedral, and called New Minster; intended only as a house and chapel for Grimbald, a learned monk; but Alfred formed it into a noble monastery; and his son Edward, in the year 901, introduced secular priests, who were expelled by Ethelwolf in the year 963, and Benedictine monks placed in their room. In this monastery Alfred and several other Saxon kings were interred. In the reign of Henry I. it was removed to Hyde. This abbey was burned down in the civil wars between Stephen and the empress Matilda by Bishop Blois; and it is said the monks next year gave him 510lb. of silver, and 15lb. of gold, besides plate and jewels; all which they saved from the fire. Of this building very little remains, except part of the precinct walls, some out buildings towards the street, and a gateway, the mouldings

mouldings of which, on each side, exhibit the head of a king; the same head is found on a wall towards the S. The neighbouring church of St. Bartholomew was repaired, and the tower built in 1541, out of the ruins of the abbey.

HYDE, (*Dorsetshire*) vil. near Blandford, and has a church with two aisles, and an embattled tower.

HYDE, (*Warw.*) adjoining Hinckley, and belonging to that parish: it is on the borders of Leicestershire.

HYDE CHAPEL, (*Cheshire*) dist. from Stockport, 4 m. 6 f.

HYDE PARK, (*Midd.*) near Knightsbridge, S. and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. It is the site of a manor, which anciently belonged to the church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the usurpation, it was sold in different lots, and produced 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. The crown-lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. It has been considerably reduced since the survey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde-Park-Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the making of Kensington Gardens. By a survey taken in 1790, its present extent appears to be 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. In the upper part, adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River, (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made by Queen Caroline in 1730; the water being supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover-square... This park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses and expert horsemanship. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying, than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde Park; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women." Here also, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed.

HYMSWORTH, (*Yorksh. W. R.*) near Pontefract, S.

HYNE HEATH, (*Shropsh.*) near Wem. S. E.

HYNNITON, (*Shropshire*) near Broseley.

HYNTON, (*Northamp.*) near Brackley, S. W.

HYSHAM, (*Lanc.*) near Lancaster, W.

HYTHE, (*Som.*) near Chedder.

HYTHE, or HITHE, (*Kent.*) m. t. dist. from London, 66 m. 2 f. ranks as one of the principal cinque ports, to which it was created by William the Conqueror, on the decline of W. Hythe, and Lyme or Limne, but the harbour of this has long been choaked up with sand. Leland tells us, here were anciently four churches, but destroyed before his time. In the reign of Henry IV. most of the

the inhabitants of this town were carried off by a pestilence, which was succeeded by a fire that consumed 200 houses. Soon after this calamity, five ships which this town was obliged to fit out were sunk at sea, and 100 men drowned. The surviving inhabitants, dispirited by these calamities, resolved to leave the place; but the King encouraged them to stay, by giving them a tempory release from the service due from the town as a cinque port. The bailiff was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, till the 31st year of Henry VII. when the Archbishop exchanged the manor of Saltwood, together with the bailiwick of Hythe, with the king, for estates elsewhere. After which a bailiff was appointed annually by the crown, till the reign of Elizabeth, who, in the 17th year of her reign, granted it a particular charter of incorporation, by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty, under which they still continue to be governed. The corporation, out of whom are chosen two chamberlains and a town clerk, with the assistance of ninety freemen, making in the whole, one hundred and twenty-six, elect the two members; out of which number, only twenty-two are residents; the remaining hundred and four being dispersed over different parts of the country. The charters of this corporation, as well as those of the other cinque ports, were, in 1685, by the arbitrary command of Charles II. surrendered up to Colonel Strode, then governor of Dover castle, and were never afterwards returned; but they are supposed to be in the possession of government at this moment. By charter of incorporation, granted by Q. Elizabeth, this place consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common-council men. The returning officer is the mayor, who, together with the other officers of the corporation, are chosen on the 2d of February. April 6, 1580, an earthquake rung the bells, and damaged many houses; and in April 1759, while some persons were waiting in the church-porch in order to ascend the steeple, it fell down with six bells in it, but providentially nobody was hurt. Here are two hospitals, those of St. John and St. Bartholomew, both under the government of the mayor and jurats; and also a charity-school for thirty boys. This place has a fort under a gunner and two assistants; besides which, three new forts, with baracks for 100 men, have been erected within 1 m. of each other. The quota allotted to this port for a general armament, was five ships, 105 men, and 5 boys. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, twenty eight feet long, six broad, and eight high; they are kept in a vault under the church, in as good order as books in a library, consisting of several thousand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c. some very gigantic, and appear by an inscription to be the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conquest. Two boys trade to London; and from hence to Boulogne is reckoned the shortest way to France. Here are boarding and lodging houses, and bathing machines for the accommodation of visitors. The town contains about 200 houses, mostly in one long street. Market day Thursday,

day, for corn, attended by the neighbouring farmers: there was formerly a market on Saturday, which for some time has been disused. Fairs, July 12, and December 1. The post comes in from London, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and goes forward to Romney; it returns the following days, about 2 in the afternoon, and takes the letter bag for London. Near it, on the left is *Beachborough* (J. Drake Brookeman, esq.) At the distance of about 2½ m. N. is *Ostenhanger* or *Westenghanger House*, formerly an eminent mansion belonging to the family of Auberville. The house was once moated all round and had a drawbridge, a gate-house, and portal, with a port-cluse, or port-cullis, and the walls all embattled and fortified with nine towers, one of which was called Fair Rosamond's Tower; and it was thought she was kept here some time before she was removed to Woodstock. There were formerly 126 rooms, and according to report 365 windows. Several prisoners were kept here for some time, by the parliament, after the defeat of the king's troops, at Maidstone, 1648. In the year 1701, three quarters were pulled down. It is at present let for a farm-house. See NEWIN'S GREEN. Inns, *White Hart* and *Swan*.

HYTHE, THE. See COLCHESTER.

HYTHE, WEST, (*Kent*) v. adjoining Hythe, which see.

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JAMES CUNDEE, PRINTER,
Ivy-Lane.

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